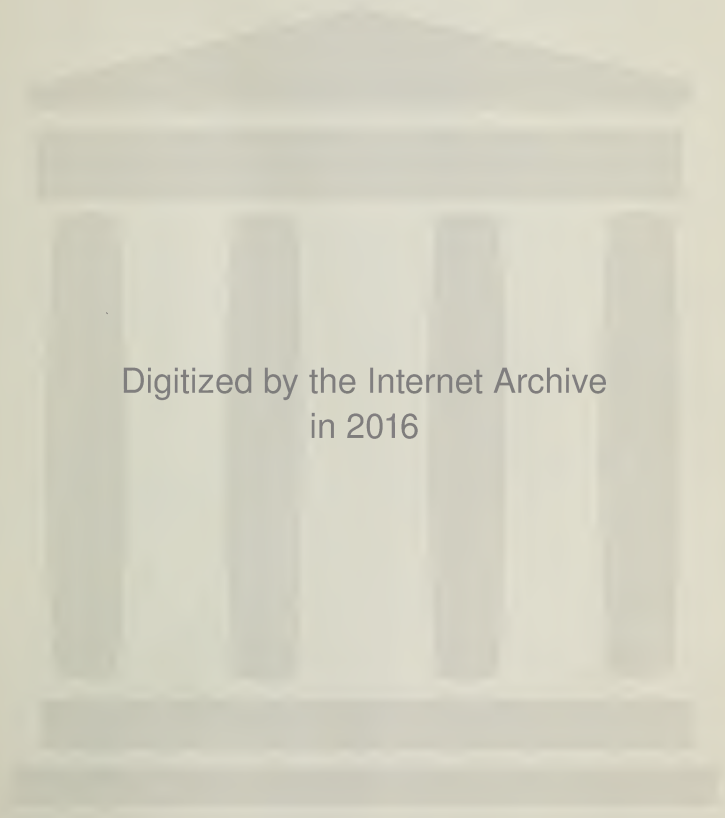
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Dr. D. Watson

Bellefontaine

Ohio.

HISTORY

OF

LOGAN COUNTY

AND

OHIO.

Containing a History of the State of Ohio, from its earliest settlement to the present time, embracing its topography, geological, physical and climatic features; its agricultural, stock-growing, railroad interests, etc.; a History of Logan County, giving an account of its aboriginal inhabitants, early settlement by the whites, pioneer incidents, its growth, its improvements, organization of the county, its judicial and political history, its business and industries, churches, schools, etc.; Biographical Sketches; Portraits of some of the Early Settlers and Prominent Men, etc.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
O. L. BASKIN & CO., HISTORICAL PUBLISHERS,
186 DEARBORN STREET.
1880.



STERREOTYPED AND PRINTED
BY
THE CHICAGO LEGAL NEWS COMPANY.

1151656

PREFACE.

THE WORK that has engaged our historians, W. H. Perrin and J. H. Battle, for the past three months, is now closed. On these pages they have traced the tedious journey of the pioneer from homes of comfort and refinement to the untouched wilds of the West; they have noted the rising cabin, the clearing of the forests, the privations of the early settlements, the heroic fortitude with which the pioneer surmounted these obstacles, and the patient toil that has "made the wilderness to blossom like the rose;" they have marked the coming of the school-master, and that greater teacher—the preacher—the rise of the schoolhouse and church, and their influence in molding society. This work we have undertaken, in the belief that there is a proper demand that the events which relate to the early times should find a permanent record, and with what fidelity to facts, and with what patience of research this has been accomplished, we shall leave to the judgment of our patrons, in whose keeping the traditions of that day remain, and for whom the work was undertaken.

Advantage has been taken of such historical works as were found; but the chief resource for information has been the traditions which have been handed down from one generation to another. These have generally been verified from other sources; but in some not essential particulars, our writers have been obliged to depend upon tradition alone, and may thus have sanctioned some errors. These, we trust, will be found of trifling importance; and we ground our hope of the favorable judgment of the public upon the essential correctness and completeness of this volume as a history of Logan County.

We desire, also, to thank the citizens everywhere in the county, who have so cordially aided our writers in gathering the materials for this volume, and to acknowledge our special indebtedness to the gentlemen who have been associated with the various parts of the work; to Hon. James Walker, of Bellefontaine; Dr. T. L. Wright, of Bellefontaine; J. H. De Cheverell, of Jefferson; and others whose names appear in the body of this work.

October, 1880. Publishers.

SURNAME FILE



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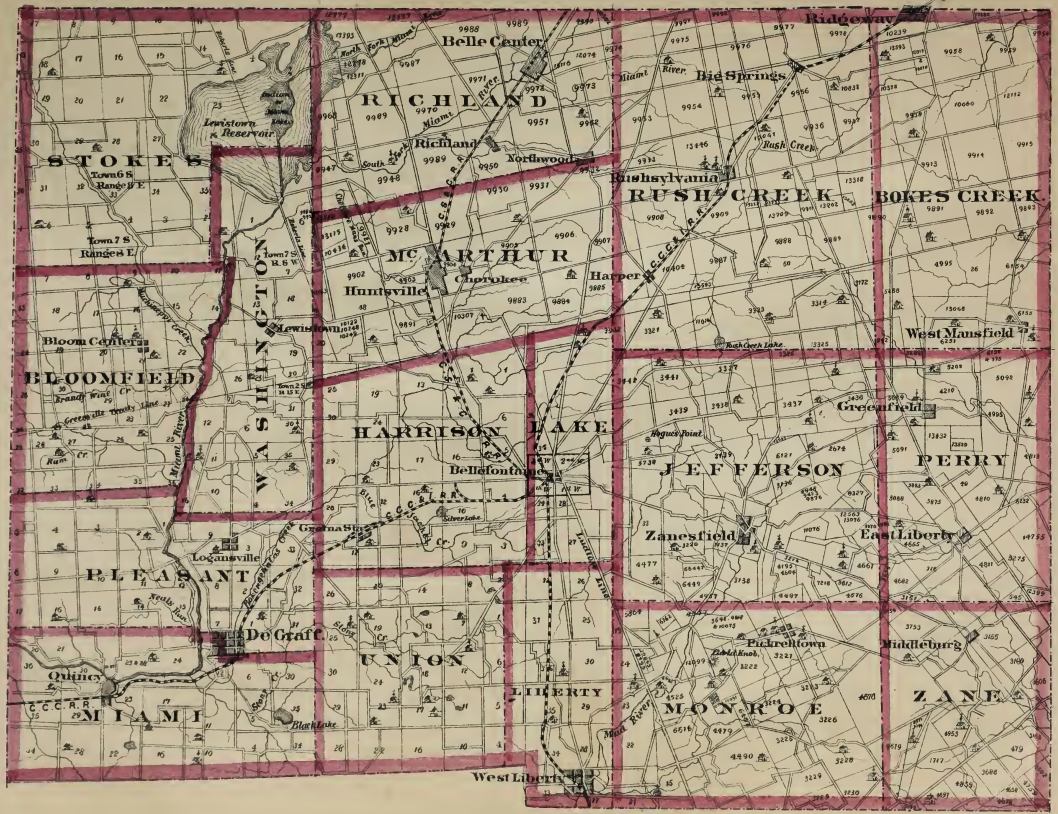
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LOGAN COUNTY

OHIO.



HISTORY OF OHIO.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY — TOPOGRAPHY — GEOLOGY — PRIMITIVE — RACES — ANTIQUITIES — INDIAN TRIBES.

THE present State of Ohio, comprising an extent of country 210 miles north and south, 220 miles east and west, in length and breadth—25,576,969 acres—is a part of the Old Northwest Territory. This Territory embraced all of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and so much of Minnesota as lies east of the Mississippi River. It became a corporate existence soon after the formation of the Virginia Colony, and when that colony took on the dignity of State government it became a county thereof, whose exact outline was unknown. The county embraced in its limits more territory than is comprised in all the New England and Middle States, and was the largest county ever known in the United States. It is watered by the finest system of rivers on the globe; while its inland seas are without a parallel. Its entire southern boundary is traversed by the beautiful Ohio, its western by the majestic Mississippi, and its northern and a part of its eastern are bounded by the fresh-water lakes, whose clear waters preserve an even temperature over its entire surface. Into these reservoirs of commerce flow innumerable streams of limpid water, which come from glen and dale, from mountain and valley, from forest and prairie—all avenues of health, commerce and prosperity. Ohio is in the best part of this territory—south of its river are tropical heats; north of Lake Erie are polar snows and a polar climate.

The territory comprised in Ohio has always remained the same. Ohio's history differs somewhat from other States, in that it was never under Territorial government. When it was created, it was made a State, and did not pass through the stage incident to the most of other States, *i. e.*, exist as a Territory before being advanced to the powers of a State. Such was not the case with the other States of the West; all were Territories, with Territorial forms of government, ere they became States.

Ohio's boundaries are, on the north, Lakes Erie and Michigan; on the west, Indiana; on the south, the Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky; and, on the east, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It is situated between 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude; and 80° 30′ and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 210 miles; the extreme width, from east to west, 220 miles. Were this an exact outline, the area of the State would be 46,200 square miles, or 29,568,000 acres; as the outlines of the State are, however, rather irregular, the area is estimated at 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. In the last census—1870—the total number of acres in Ohio is given as 21,712,420, of which 14,469,132 acres are improved, and 6,883,575 acres are woodland. By the last statistical report of the State Auditor, 20,965,371⅞ acres are reported as taxable lands. This omits many acres untaxable for various reasons, which would make the estimate, 25,576,960, nearly correct.

The face of the country, in Ohio, taken as a whole, presents the appearance of an extensive monotonous plain. It is moderately undulating but not mountainous, and is excavated in places by the streams coursing over its surface, whose waters have forced a way for themselves through cliffs of sandstone rock, leaving abutments of this material in bold outline. There are no mountain ranges, geological uplifts or peaks. A low ridge enters the State, near the northeast corner, and crosses it in a southwesterly direction, emerging near the intersection of the 40th degree of north latitude with

the western boundary of the State. This "divide" separates the lake and Ohio River waters, and maintains an elevation of a little more than thirteen hundred feet above the level of the ocean. The highest part is in Richland County, at the southeast corner, where the elevation is 1,390 feet.

North of this ridge the surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination toward the lake, the inequalities of the surface being caused by the streams which empty into the lake. The central part of Ohio is almost, in general, a level plain, about one thousand feet above the level of the sea, slightly inclining southward. The Southern part of the State is rather hilly, the valleys growing deeper as they incline toward the great valley of the Ohio, which is several hundred feet below the general level of the State. In the southern counties, the surface is generally diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries, exercised through long periods of time. There are a few prairies, or plains, in the central and northwestern parts of the State, but over its greater portion originally existed immense growths of timber.

The "divide," or water-shed, referred to, between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio River, is less elevated in Ohio than in New York and Pennsylvania, though the difference is small. To a person passing over the State in a balloon, its surface presents an unvarying plain, while, to one sailing down the Ohio River, it appears mountainous. On this river are bluffs ranging from two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet in height. As one ascends the tributaries of the river, these bluffs diminish in height until they become gentle undulations, while toward the sources of the streams, in the central part of the State, the banks often become low and marshy.

The principal rivers are the Ohio, Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, on the southern slope, emptying into the Ohio; on the northern, the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron and Cuyahoga, emptying into Lake Erie, and, all but the first named, entirely in Ohio.

The Ohio, the chief river of the State, and from which it derives its name, with its tributaries, drains a country whose area is over two hundred thousand square miles in extent, and extending from the water-shed to Alabama. The river was first discovered by La Salle in 1669, and was by him navigated as far as the Falls, at Louisville, Ky. It is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, in Pennsylvania, whose waters unite at Pittsburgh. The entire length of the river, from its source to its mouth, is 950 miles, though by a straight line from Pittsburgh to Cairo, it is only 615 miles. Its current is very gentle, hardly three miles per hour, the descent being only five inches per mile. At high stages, the rate of the current increases, and at low stages decreases. Sometimes it is barely two miles per hour. The average range between high and low water mark is fifty feet, although several times the river has risen more than sixty feet above low water mark. At the lowest stage of the river, it is fordable many places between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The river abounds in islands, some of which are exceedingly fertile, and noted in the history of the West. Others, known as "tow-heads," are simply deposits of sand.

The Scioto is one of the largest inland streams in the State, and is one of the most beautiful rivers. It rises in Hardin County, flows southeasterly to Columbus, where it receives its largest affluent, the Olentangy or Whetstone, after which its direction is southerly until it enters the Ohio at Portsmouth. It flows through one of the richest valleys in the State, and has for its companion the Ohio and Erie Canal, for a distance of ninety miles. Its tributaries are, besides the Whetstone, the Darby, Walnut and Paint Creeks.

The Muskingum River is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Waldhoning Rivers, which rise in the northern part of the State and unite at Coshocton. From the junction, the river flows in a southeastern course about one hundred miles, through a rich and populous valley, to the Ohio, at Marietta, the oldest settlement in the State. At its outlet, the Muskingum is over two hundred yards wide. By improvements, it has been made navigable ninety-five miles above Marietta, as far as Dresden, where a side cut, three miles long, unites its waters with those of the Ohio Canal. All along this stream exist, in abundant profusion, the remains of an ancient civilization, whose history is lost in the twilight of antiquity. Extensive mounds, earthworks and various fortifications, are everywhere to be found, inclosing a mute history as silent as the race that dwelt here and left these traces of their existence. The same may be said of all the other valleys in Ohio.

The Miami River—the scenes of many exploits in pioneer days—rises in Hamlin County, near the headwaters of the Scioto, and runs southwesterly, to the Ohio, passing Troy, Dayton and Hamilton. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, flowing through

a highly productive and populous valley, in which limestone and hard timber are abundant. Its total length is about one hundred and fifty miles.

The Maumee is the largest river in the northern part of Ohio. It rises in Indiana and flows northeasterly, into Lake Erie. About eighty miles of its course are in Ohio. It is navigable as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from its mouth. The other rivers north of the divide are all small, rapid-running streams, affording a large amount of good water-power, much utilized by mills and manufactories.

A remarkable feature of the topography of Ohio is its almost total absence of natural lakes or ponds. A few very small ones are found near the water-shed, but all too small to be of any practical value save as watering-places for stock.

Lake Erie, which forms nearly all the northern boundary of the State, is next to the last or lowest of America's "inland seas." It is 290 miles long, and 57 miles wide at its greatest part. There are no islands, except in the shallow water at the west end, and very few bays. The greatest depth of the lake is off Long Point, where the water is 312 feet deep. The shores are principally drift-clay or hard-pan, upon which the waves are continually encroaching. At Cleveland, from the first survey, in 1796, to 1842, the encroachment was 218 feet along the entire city front. The entire coast is low, seldom rising above fifty feet at the water's edge.

Lake Erie, like the others, has a variable surface, rising and falling with the seasons, like great rivers, called the "annual fluctuation," and a general one, embracing a series of years, due to meteorological causes, known as the "secular fluctuation." Its lowest known level was in February, 1819, rising more or less each year, until June, 1838, in the extreme, to six feet eight inches.

Lake Erie has several excellent harbors in Ohio, among which are Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Port Clinton and Ashtabula. Valuable improvements have been made in some of these, at the expense of the General Government. In 1818, the first steamboat was launched on the lake. Owing to the Falls of Niagara, it could go no farther east than the outlet of Niagara River. Since then, however, the opening of the Welland Canal, in Canada, allows vessels drawing not more than ten feet of water to pass from one lake to the other, greatly facilitating navigation.

As early as 1836, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Dr. John Locke, Prof. J. H. Riddle and Mr. I. A. Lapham, were appointed a committee by the Legislature of Ohio to report the "best method of obtaining a complete geological survey of the State, and an estimate of the probable cost of the same." In the preparation of their report, Dr. Hildreth examined the coal-measures in the southeastern part of the State, Prof. Riddle and Mr. Lapham made examinations in the western and northern counties, while Dr. Locke devoted his attention to chemical analyses. These investigations resulted in the presentation of much valuable information concerning the mineral resources of the State and in a plan for a geological survey. In accordance with the recommendation of this Committee, the Legislature, in 1837, passed a bill appropriating $12,000 for the prosecution of the work during the next year. The Geological Corps appointed consisted of W. W. Mather, State Geologist, with Dr. Hildreth, Dr. Locke, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, J. W. Foster, Charles Whittlesey and Charles Briggs, Jr., Assistants. The results of the first year's work appeared in 1838, in an octavo volume of 134 pages, with contributions from Mather, Hildreth, Briggs, Kirtland and Whittlesey. In 1838, the Legislature ordered the continuance of the work, and, at the close of the year, a second report, of 286 pages, octavo, was issued, containing contributions from all the members of the survey.

Succeeding Legislatures failed to provide for a continuance of the work, and, save that done by private means, nothing was accomplished till 1869, when the Legislature again took up the work. In the interim, individual enterprise had done much. In 1841, Prof. James Hall passed through the State, and, by his indentification of several of the formations with those of New York, for the first time fixed their geological age. The next year, he issued the first map of the geology of the State, in common with the geological maps of all the region between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. Similar maps were published by Sir Charles Lyell, in 1845; Prof. Edward Hitchcock, in 1853, and by J. Marcou, in 1856. The first individual map of the geology of Ohio was a very small one, published by Col. Whittlesey, in 1848, in Howe's History. In 1856, he published a larger map, and, in 1865, another was issued by Prof. Nelson Sayler. In 1867, Dr. J. S. Newberry published a geological map and sketch of Ohio in the Atlas of the State issued by H. S. Stebbins. Up to this time, the geological knowledge was very general in its character, and, consequently, erroneous in many of its details. Other States had been

accurately surveyed, yet Ohio remained a kind of *terra incognita*, of which the geology was less known than any part of the surrounding area.

In 1869, the Legislature appropriated, for a new survey, $13,900 for its support during one year, and appointed Dr. Newberry Chief Geologist; E. B. Andrews, Edward Orton and J. H. Klipplart were appointed Assistants, and T. G. Wormley, Chemist. The result of the first year's work was a volume of 164 pages, octavo, published in 1870.

This report, accompanied by maps and charts, for the first time accurately defined the geological formations as to age and area. Evidence was given which set at rest questions of nearly thirty years' standing, and established the fact that Ohio includes nearly double the number of formations before supposed to exist. Since that date, the surveys have been regularly made. Each county is being surveyed by itself, and its formation accurately determined. Elsewhere in these pages, these results are given, and to them the reader is referred for the specific geology of the county. Only general results can be noted here.

On the general geological map of the State, are two sections of the State, taken at each northern and southern extremity. These show, with the map, the general outline of the geological features of Ohio, and are all that can be given here. Both sections show the general arrangements of the formation, and prove that they lie in sheets resting one upon another, but not horizontally, as a great arch traverses the State from Cincinnati to the lake shore, between Toledo and Sandusky. Along this line, which extends southward to Nashville, Tenn., all the rocks are raised in a ridge or fold, once a low mountain chain. In the lapse of ages, it has, however, been extensively worn away, and now, along a large part of its course, the strata which once arched over it are removed from its summit, and are found resting in regular order on either side, dipping away from its axis. Where the ridge was highest, the erosion has been greatest, that being the reason why the oldest rocks are exposed in the region about Cincinnati. By following the line of this great arch from Cincinnati northward, it will be seen that the Helderberg limestone (No. 4), midway of the State, is still unbroken, and stretches from side to side; while the Oriskany, the Corniferous, the Hamilton and the Huron formations, though generally removed from the crown of the arch, still remain over a limited area near Bellefontaine, where they form an island, which proves the former continuity of the strata which compose it.

On the east side of the great anticlinal axis, the rocks dip down into a basin, which, for several hundred miles north and south, occupies the interval between the Nashville and Cincinnati ridge and the first fold of the Alleghany Mountains. In this basin, all the strata form trough-like layers, their edges outcropping eastward on the flanks of the Alleghanies, and westward along the anticlinal axis. As they dip from this margin eastward toward the center of the trough, near its middle, on the eastern border of the State, the older rocks are deeply buried, and the surface is here underlaid by the highest and most recent of our rock formations, the coal measures. In the northwestern corner of the State, the strata dip northwest from the anticlinal and pass under the Michigan coal basin, precisely as the same formations east of the anticlinal dip beneath the Alleghany coal-field, of which Ohio's coal area forms a part.

The rocks underlying the State all belong to three of the great groups which geologists have termed "systems," namely, the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous. Each of these are again subdivided, for convenience, and numbered. Thus the Silurian system includes the Cincinnati group, the Medina and Clinton groups, the Niagara group, and the Salina and Water-Line groups. The Devonian system includes the Oriskany sandstone, the Carboniferous limestone, the Hamilton group, the Huron shale and the Erie shales. The Carboniferous system includes the Waverly group, the Carboniferous Conglomerate, the Coal Measures and the Drift. This last includes the surface, and has been divided into six parts, numbering from the lowest, viz.: A glacialed surface, the Glacial Drift, the Erie Clays, the Forest Bed, the Iceberg Drift and the Terraces or Beaches, which mark intervals of stability in the gradual recession of the water surface to its present level.

"The history we may learn from these formations," says the geologist, "is something as follows:

"*First.* Subsequent to the Tertiary was a period of continual elevation, during which the topography of the country was much the same as now, the draining streams following the lines they now do, but cutting down their beds until they flowed sometimes two hundred feet lower than they do at present. In the latter part of this period of elevation, glaciers, descending from the Canadian

islands, excavated and occupied the valleys of the great lakes, and covered the lowlands down nearly to the Ohio.

"*Second.* By a depression of the land and elevation of temperature, the glaciers retreated northward, leaving, in the interior of the continent, a great basin of fresh water, in which the Erie clays were deposited.

"*Third.* This water was drained away until a broad land surface was exposed within the drift area. Upon this surface grew forests, largely of red and white cedar, inhabited by the elephant, mastodon, giant beaver and other large, now extinct, animals.

"*Fourth.* The submergence of this ancient land and the spreading over it, by iceberg agency, of gravel, sand and bowlders, distributed just as icebergs now spread their loads broadcast over the sea bottom on the banks of Newfoundland.

"*Fifth.* The gradual draining-off of the waters, leaving the land now as we find it, smoothly covered with all the layers of the drift, and well prepared for human occupation."

"In six days, the Lord made the heavens and the earth, and rested the seventh day," records the Scriptures, and, when all was done, He looked upon the work of His own hands and pronounced it "good." Surely none but a divine, omnipotent hand could have done all this, and none can study the "work of His hands" and not marvel at its completeness.

The ancient dwellers of the Mississippi Valley will always be a subject of great interest to the antiquarian. Who they were, and whence they came, are still unanswered questions, and may remain so for ages. All over this valley, and, in fact, in all parts of the New World, evidences of an ancient civilization exist, whose remains are now a wonder to all. The aboriginal races could throw no light on these questions. They had always seen the remains, and knew not whence they came. Explorations aid but little in the solution of the problem, and only conjecture can be entertained. The remains found in Ohio equal any in the Valley. Indeed, some of them are vast in extent, and consist of forts, fortifications, moats, ditches, elevations and mounds, embracing many acres in extent.

"It is not yet determined," says Col. Charles Whittlesey, "whether we have discovered the first or the original people who occupied the soil of Ohio. Modern investigations are bringing to light evidences of earlier races. Since the presence of man has been established in Europe as a cotemporary of the fossil elephant, mastodon, rhinoceros and the horse, of the later drift or glacial period, we may reasonably anticipate the presence of man in America in that era. Such proofs are already known, but they are not of that conclusive character which amounts to a demonstration. It is, however, known that an ancient people inhabited Ohio in advance of the red men who were found here, three centuries since, by the Spanish and French explorers.

"Five and six hundred years before the arrival of Columbus," says Col. Charles Whittlesey, "the Northmen sailed from Norway, Iceland and Greenland along the Atlantic coast as far as Long Island. They found Indian tribes, in what is now New England, closely resembling those who lived upon the coast and the St. Lawrence when the French and English came to possess these regions.

"These red Indians had no traditions of a prior people; but over a large part of the lake country and the valley of the Mississippi, earth-works, mounds, pyramids, ditches and forts were discovered—the work of a more ancient race, and a people far in advance of the Indian. If they were not civilized, they were not barbarians. They were not mere hunters, but had fixed habitations, cultivated the soil and were possessed of considerable mechanical skill. We know them as the *Mound-Builders*, because they erected over the mortal remains of their principal men and women memorial mounds of earth or unhewn stone—of which hundreds remain to our own day, so large and high that they give rise to an impression of the numbers and energy of their builders, such as we receive from the pyramids of Egypt."

Might they not have been of the same race and the same civilization? Many competent authorities conjecture they are the work of the lost tribes of Israel; but the best they or any one can do is only conjecture.

"In the burial-mounds," continues Col. Whittlesey, "there are always portions of one or more human skeletons, generally partly consumed by fire, with ornaments of stone, bone, shells, mica and copper. The largest mound in Ohio is near Miamisburg, Montgomery County. It is the second largest in the West, being nearly seventy feet high, originally, and about eight hundred feet in circumference. This would give a superficial area of nearly four acres. In 1864, the citizens of Miamisburg sunk a shaft from the summit to the natural surface, without finding the bones

or ashes of the great man for whom it was intended. The exploration has considerably lowered the mound, it being now about sixty feet in height.

"Fort Ancient, on the Little Miami, is a good specimen of the military defenses of the Mound-Builders. It is well located on a long, high, narrow, precipitous ridge. The parapets are now from ten to eighteen feet high, and its perimeter is sufficient to hold twenty thousand fighting men. Another prominent example of their works exists near Newark, Licking County. This collection presents a great variety of figures, circles, rectangles, octagons and parallel banks, or highways, covering more than a thousand acres. The county fair-ground is permanently located within an ancient circle, a quarter of a mile in diameter, with an embankment and interior ditch. Its highest place was over twenty feet from the top of the moat to the bottom of the ditch."

One of the most curious-shaped works in this county is known as the "Alligator," from its supposed resemblance to that creature. When measured, several years ago, while in a good state of preservation, its dimensions were two hundred and ten feet in length, average width over sixty feet, and height, at the highest point, seven feet. It appears to be mainly composed of clay, and is overgrown with grass.

Speaking of the writing of these people, Col. Whittlesey says: "There is no evidence that they had alphabetical characters, picture-writing or hieroglyphics, though they must have had some mode of recording events. Neither is there any proof that they used domestic animals for tilling the soil, or for the purpose of erecting the imposing earthworks they have left. A very coarse cloth of hemp, flax or nettles has been found on their burial-hearths and around skeletons not consumed by fire.

"The most extensive earthworks occupy many of the sites of modern towns, and are always in the vicinity of excellent land. Those about the lakes are generally irregular earth forts, while those about the rivers in the southern part of the State are generally altars, pyramids, circles, cones and rectangles of earth, among which fortresses or strongholds are exceptions.

"Those on the north may not have been cotemporary or have been built by the same people. They are far less prominent or extensive, which indicates a people less in numbers as well as industry, and whose principal occupation was war among themselves or against their neighbors. This style of works extends eastward along the south shore of Lake Ontario, through New York. In Ohio, there is a space along the water-shed, between the lake and the Ohio, where there are few, if any, ancient earthworks. It appears to have been a vacant or neutral ground between different nations.

"The Indians of the North, dressed in skins, cultivated the soil very sparingly, and manufactured no woven cloth. On Lake Superior, there are ancient copper mines wrought by the Mound-Builders over fifteen hundred years ago." Copper tools are occasionally found tempered sufficiently hard to cut the hardest rocks. No knowledge of such tempering exists now. The Indians can give no more knowledge of the ancient mines than they can of the mounds on the river bottoms.

"The Indians did not occupy the ancient earthworks, nor did they construct such. They were found as they are now—a hunter race, wholly averse to labor. Their abodes were in rock shelters, in caves, or in temporary sheds of bark and boughs, or skins, easily moved from place to place. Like most savage races, their habits are unchangeable; at least, the example of white men, and their efforts during three centuries, have made little, if any, impression."

When white men came to the territory now embraced in the State of Ohio, they found dwelling here the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Miamis, Wyandots and Ottawas. Each nation was composed of several tribes or clans, and each was often at war with the others. The first mentioned of these occupied that part of the State whose northern boundary was Lake Erie, as far west as the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where the city of Cleveland now is; thence the boundary turned southward in an irregular line, until it touched the Ohio River, up which stream it continued to the Pennsylvania State line, and thence northward to the lake. This nation were the implacable foes of the French, owing to the fact that Champlain, in 1609, made war against them. They occupied a large part of New York and Pennsylvania, and were the most insatiate conquerors among the aborigines. When the French first came to the lakes, these monsters of the wilderness were engaged in a war against their neighbors, a war that ended in their conquering them, possessing their territory, and absorbing the remnants of the tribes into their own nation. At the date of Champlain's visit, the southern shore of Lake Erie was occupied by the Eries, or, as the orthography of the word is

sometimes given, Erigos, or Errienous.* About forty years afterward, the Iroquois (Five Nations) fell upon them with such fury and in such force that the nation was annihilated. Those who escaped the slaughter were absorbed among their conquerors, but allowed to live on their own lands, paying a sort of tribute to the Iroquois. This was the policy of that nation in all its conquests. A few years after the conquest of the Eries, the Iroquois again took to the war-path, and swept through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, even attacking the Mississippi tribes. But for the intervention and aid of the French, these tribes would have shared the fate of the Hurons and Eries. Until the year 1700, the Iroquois held the south shore of Lake Erie so firmly that the French dared not trade or travel along that side of the lake. Their missionaries and traders penetrated this part of Ohio as early as 1650, but generally suffered death for their zeal.

Having completed the conquest of the Hurons or Wyandots, about Lake Huron, and murdered the Jesuit missionaries by modes of torture which only they could devise, they permitted the residue of the Hurons to settle around the west end of Lake Erie. Here, with the Ottawas, they resided when the whites came to the State. Their country was bounded on the south by a line running through the central part of Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford and Wyandot Counties. At the western boundary of this county, the line diverged northwesterly, leaving the State near the northwest corner of Fulton County. Their northern boundary was the lake; the eastern, the Iroquois.

The Delawares, or "Lenni Lenapes," whom the Iroquois had subjugated on the Susquehanna, were assigned by their conquerors hunting-grounds on the Muskingum. Their eastern boundary was the country of the Iroquois (before defined), and their northern, that of the Hurons. On the west, they extended as far as a line drawn from the central part of Richland County, in a semi-circular direction, south to the mouth of Leading Creek. Their southern boundary was the Ohio River.

West of the Delawares, dwelt the Shawanees, a troublesome people as neighbors, whether to whites or Indians. Their country was bounded on the north by the Hurons, on the east, by the Delawares; on the south, by the Ohio River. On the west, their boundary was determined by a line drawn southwesterly, and again southeasterly—semi-circular—from a point on the southern boundary of the Hurons, near the southwest corner of Wyandot County, till it intersected the Ohio River.

All the remainder of the State—all its western part from the Ohio River to the Michigan line—was occupied by the Miamis, Mincamis, Twigtwees, or Tawixtawes, a powerful nation, whom the Iroquois were never fully able to subdue.

These nations occupied the State, partly by permit of the Five Nations, and partly by inheritance, and, though composed of many tribes, were about all the savages to be found in this part of the Northwest.

No sooner had the Americans obtained control of this country, than they began, by treaty and purchase, to acquire the lands of the natives. They could not stem the tide of emigration; people, then as now, would go West, and hence the necessity of peacefully and rightfully acquiring the land. "The true basis of title to Indian territory is the right of civilized men to the soil for purposes of cultivation." The same maxim may be applied to all uncivilized nations. When acquired by such a right, either by treaty, purchase or conquest, the right to hold the same rests with the power and development of the nation thus possessing the land.

The English derived title to the territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi partly by the claim that, in discovering the Atlantic coast, they had possession of the land from "ocean to ocean," and partly by the treaty of Paris, in February, 1763. Long before this treaty took place, however, she had granted, to individuals and colonies, extensive tracts of land in that part of America, based on the right of discovery. The French had done better, and had acquired title to the land by discovering the land itself and by consent of the Indians dwelling thereon. The right to possess this country led to the French and Indian war, ending in the supremacy of the English.

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* Father Louis Hennepin, in his work published in 1684, thus alludes to the Eries: "These good fathers," referring to the priests, "were great friends of the Hurons, who told them that the Iroquois went to war beyond Virginia, or New Sweden, near a lake which they called '*Erige*,' or '*Erie*,' which signifies '*the cat*,' or '*nation of the cat*,' and because these savages brought captives from this nation in returning to their cantons along this lake, the Hurons named it, in their language, '*Erige*,' or '*Erike*,' '*the lake of the cat*,' and which our Canadians, in softening the word, have called 'Lake Erie.'"

Charlevoix, writing in 1721, says: "The name it bears is that of an Indian nation of the Huron (Wyandot) language, which was formerly seated on its banks, and who have been entirely destroyed by the Iroquois. *Erie*, in that language, signifies '*cat*,' and, in some acounts, this nation is called the '*cat nation*.' This name, probably, comes from the large numbers of that animal found in this region."

The Five Nations claimed the territory in question by right of conquest, and, though professing friendship to the English, watched them with jealous eyes. In 1684, and again in 1726, that confederacy made cessions of lands to the English, and these treaties and cessions of lands were regarded as sufficient title by the English, and were insisted on in all subsequent treaties with the Western Nations. The following statements were collected by Col. Charles Whittlesey, which show the principal treaties made with the red men wherein land in Ohio was ceded by them to the whites:

In September, 1726, the Iroquois, or Six Nations, at Albany, ceded all their claims west of Lake Erie and sixty miles in width along the south shore of Lakes Erie and Ontario, from the Cuyahoga to the Oswego River.

In 1744, this same nation made a treaty at Lancaster, Penn., and ceded to the English all their lands "that may be within the colony of Virginia."

In 1752, this nation and other Western tribes made a treaty at Logstown, Penn., wherein they confirmed the Lancaster treaty and consented to the settlements south of the Ohio River.

February 13, 1763, a treaty was made at Paris, France, between the French and English, when Canada and the eastern half of the Mississippi Valley were ceded to the English.

In 1783, all the territory south of the Lakes, and east of the Mississippi, was ceded by England to America—the latter country then obtaining its independence—by which means the country was gained by America.

October 24, 1784, the Six Nations made a treaty, at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., with the Americans, and ceded to them all the country claimed by the tribe, west of Pennsylvania.

In 1785, the Chippewas, Delawares, Ottawas, and Wyandots ceded to the United States, at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of the Big Beaver, all their claims east and south of the "Cayahaga," the Portage Path, and the Tuscarawas, to Fort Laurens (Bolivar), thence to Loramie's Fort (in Shelby County); thence along the Portage Path to the St. Mary's River and down it to the "Omee," or Maumee, and along the lake shore to the "Cayahaga."

January 3, 1786, the Shawanees, at Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Great Miami (not owning the land on the Scioto occupied by them), were allotted a tract at the heads of the two Miamis and the Wabash, west of the Chippewas, Delawares and Wyandots.

February 9, 1789, the Iroquois made a treaty at Fort Harmar, wherein they confirmed the Fort Stanwix treaty. At the same time, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Delawares, and Wyandots—to which the Sauks and Pottawatomies assented—confirmed the treaty made at Fort McIntosh.

Period of war now existed till 1795.

August 3, 1795, Gen. Anthony Wayne, on behalf of the United States, made a treaty with twelve tribes, confirming the boundaries established by the Fort Harmar and Fort McIntosh treaties, and extended the boundary to Fort Recovery and the mouth of the Kentucky River.

In June, 1796, the Senecas, represented by Brant, ceded to the Connecticut Land Company their rights east of the Cuyahoga.

In 1805, at Fort Industry, on the Maumee, the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Shawanees, Menses, and Pottawatomies relinquished all their lands west of the Cuyahoga, as far west as the western line of the Reserve, and south of the line from Fort Laurens to Loramie's Fort.

July 4, 1807, the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandots, and Pottawatomies, at Detroit, ceded all that part of Ohio north of the Maumee River, with part of Michigan.

November 25, 1808, the same tribes with the Shawanees, at Brownstone, Mich., granted the Government a tract of land two miles wide, from the west line of the Reserve to the rapids of the Maumee, for the purpose of a road through the Black Swamp.

September 18, 1815, at Springwells, near Detroit, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Miamis, having been engaged in the war of 1812 on the British side, were confined in the grants made at Fort McIntosh and Greenville in 1785 and 1795.

September 29, 1817, at the rapids of the Maumee, the Wyandots ceded their lands west of the line of 1805, as far as Loramie's and the St. Mary's River and north of the Maumee. The Pottawatomies, Chippewas, and Ottawas ceded the territory west of the Detroit line of 1807, and north of the Maumee.

October 6, 1818, the Miamis, at St. Mary's, made a treaty in which they surrendered the remaining Indian territory in Ohio, north of the Greenville treaty line and west of St. Mary's River.

The numerous treaties of peace with the Western Indians for the delivery of prisoners were—

one by Gen. Forbes, at Fort Du Quesne (Pittsburgh), in 1758; one by Col. Bradstreet, at Erie, in August, 1764; one by Col. Boquet, at the mouth of the Waldhoning, in November, 1764; in May, 1765, at Johnson's, on the Mohawk, and at Philadelphia, the same year; in 1774, by Lord Dunmore, at Camp Charlotte, Pickaway County. By the treaty at the Maumee Rapids, in 1817, reservations were conveyed by the United States to all the tribes, with a view to induce them to cultivate the soil and cease to be hunters. These were, from time to time, as the impracticability of the plan became manifest, purchased by the Government, the last of these being the Wyandot Reserve, of twelve miles square, around Upper Sandusky, in 1842, closing out all claims and composing all the Indian difficulties in Ohio. The open war had ceased in 1815, with the treaty of Ghent.

"It is estimated that, from the French war of 1754 to the battle of the Maumee Rapids, in 1794, a period of forty years, there had been at least 5,000 people killed or captured west of the Alleghany Mountains. Eleven organized military expeditions had been carried on against the Western Indians prior to the war of 1812, seven regular engagements fought and about twelve hundred men killed. More whites were slain in battle than there were Indian braves killed in military expeditions, and by private raids and murders; yet, in 1811, all the Ohio tribes combined could not muster 2,000 warriors."

Attempts to determine the number of persons comprising the Indian tribes in Ohio, and their location, have resulted in nothing better than estimates. It is supposed that, at the commencement of the Revolution, there were about six thousand Indians in the present confines of the State, but their villages were little more than movable camps. Savage men, like savage beasts, are engaged in continual migrations. Now, none are left. The white man occupies the home of the red man. Now

> "The verdant hills
> Are covered o'er with growing grain,
> And white men till the soil,
> Where once the red man used to reign."

CHAPTER II.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN THE WEST.

WHEN war, when ambition, when avarice fail, religion pushes onward and succeeds. In the discovery of the New World, wherever man's aggrandizement was the paramount aim, failure was sure to follow. When this gave way, the followers of the Cross, whether Catholic or Protestant, came on the field, and the result before attempted soon appeared, though in a different way and through different means than those supposed.

The first permanent efforts of the white race to penetrate the Western wilds of the New World preceded any permanent English settlement north of the Potomac. Years before the Pilgrims anchored their bark on the cheerless shores of Cape Cod, "the Roman Catholic Church had been planted by missionaries from France in the Eastern moiety of Maine; and Le Caron, an ambitious Franciscan, the companion of Champlain, had passed into the hunting-grounds of the Wyandots, and, bound by the vows of his life, had, on foot or paddling a bark canoe, gone onward, taking alms of the savages until he reached the rivers of Lake Huron." This was in 1615 or 1616, and only eight years after Champlain had sailed up the waters of the St. Lawrence, and on the foot of a bold cliff laid the foundation of the present City of Quebec. From this place, founded to hold the country, and to perpetuate the religion of his King, went forth those emissaries of the Cross, whose zeal has been the admiration of the world. The French Colony in Canada was suppressed soon after its establishment, and for five years, until 1622, its immunities were enjoyed by the colonists. A grant of New France, as the country was then known, was made by Louis XIII to Richelieu, Champlain, Razilly and others, who, immediately after the restoration of Quebec by its English conquerors, entered upon the control and government of their province. Its limits embraced the whole basin of the St. Lawrence and of such other rivers in New France as flowed directly into the sea. While away to the south on the Gulf coast, was also included a country rich in foliage and claimed in virtue of the unsuccessful efforts of Coligny.

Religious zeal as much as commercial prosperity had influenced France to obtain and retain the dependency of Canada. The commercial monopoly of a privileged company could not foster a colony; the climate was too vigorous for agriculture, and, at first there was little else except religious enthusiasm to give vitality to the province. Champlain had been touched by the simplicity of the Order of St. Francis, and had selected its priests to aid him in his work. But another order, more in favor at the Court, was interested, and succeeded in excluding the mendicant order from the New World, established themselves in the new domain and, by thus enlarging the borders of the French King, it became entrusted to the Jesuits.

This "Society of Jesus," founded by Loyola when Calvin's Institutes first saw the light, saw an unequaled opportunity in the conversion of the heathen in the Western wilds; and, as its members, pledged to obtain power only by influence of mind over mind, sought the honors of opening the way, there was no lack of men ready for the work. Through them, the motive power in opening the wilds of the Northwest was religion. "Religious enthusiasm," says Bancroft, "colonized New England, and religious enthusiasm founded Montreal, made a conquest of the wilderness about the upper lakes, and explored the Mississippi."

Through these priests — increased in a few years to fifteen — a way was made across the West from Quebec, above the regions of the lakes, below which they dared not go for the relentless Mohawks. To the northwest of Toronto, near the Lake Iroquois, a bay of Lake Huron, in September, 1634, they raised the first humble house of the Society of Jesus among the Hurons. Through them they learned of the great lakes beyond, and resolved one day to explore them and carry the Gospel of peace to the heathen on their shores. Before this could be done, many of them were called upon to give up their lives at the martyr's stake and receive a martyr's crown. But one by one they went on in their good work. If one fell by hunger, cold, cruelty, or a terrible death, others stood ready, and carrying their lives in their hands, established other missions about the eastern shores of Lake Huron and its adjacent waters. The Five Nations were for many years hostile toward the French and murdered them and their red allies whenever opportunity presented. For a quarter of century, they retarded the advance of the missionaries, and then only after wearied with a long struggle, in which they began to see their power declining, did they relinquish their warlike propensities, and allow the Jesuits entrance to their country. While this was going on, the traders and Jesuits had penetrated farther and farther westward, until, when peace was declared, they had seen the southwestern shores of Lake Superior and the northern shores of Lake Michigan, called by them Lake Illinois.* In August, 1654, two young adventurers penetrated the wilds bordering on these western lakes in company with a band of Ottawas. Returning, they tell of the wonderful country they have seen, of its vast forests, its abundance of game, its mines of copper, and excite in their comrades a desire to see and explore such a country. They tell of a vast expanse of land before them, of the powerful Indian tribes dwelling there, and of their anxiety to become annexed to the Frenchman, of whom they have heard. The request is at once granted. Two missionaries, Gabriel Dreuillettes and Leonard Gareau, were selected as envoys, but on their way the fleet, propelled by tawny rowers, is met by a wandering band of Mohawks and by them is dispersed. Not daunted, others stood ready to go. The lot fell to René Mesnard. He is charged to visit the wilderness, select a suitable place for a dwelling, and found a mission. With only a short warning he is ready, "trusting," he says, "in the Providence which feeds the little birds of the desert and clothes the wild flowers of the forest." In October, 1660, he reached a bay, which he called St. Theresa, on the south shore of Lake Superior. After a residence of eight months, he yielded to the invitation of the Hurons who had taken refuge on the Island of St. Michael, and bidding adieu to his neophytes and the French, he departed. While on the way to the Bay of Chegoi-me-gon, probably at a portage, he became separated from his companion and was never afterward heard of. Long after, his cassock and his breviary were kept as amulets among the Sioux. Difficulties now arose in the management of the colony, and for awhile it was on the verge of dissolution. The King sent a regiment under command of the aged Tracy, as a safeguard against the Iroquois, now proving themselves enemies to

*Mr. C. W. Butterfield, author of *Crawford's Campaign*, and good authority, says: "John Nicholet, a Frenchman, left Quebec and Three Rivers in the summer of 1634, and visited the Hurons on Georgian Bay, the Chippewas at the Sault Ste. Marie, and the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin, returning to Quebec in the summer of 1635. This was the first white man to see any part of the Northwest Territory. In 1641, two Jesuit priests were at the Sault Ste. Marie for a brief time. Then two French traders reached Lake Superior, and after them came that tide of emigration on which the French based their claim to the country."

the French. Accompanying him were Courcelles, as Governor, and M. Talon, who subsequently figures in Northwestern history. By 1665, affairs were settled and new attempts to found a mission among the lake tribes were projected.

"With better hopes—undismayed by the sad fate of their predecessors" in August, Claude Allouez embarked on a mission by way of Ottawa to the Far West. Early in September he reached the rapids through which rush the waters of the lakes to Huron. Sailing by lofty sculptured rocks and over waters of crystal purity, he reached the Chippewa village just as the young warriors were bent on organizing a war expedition against the Sioux. Commanding peace in the name of his King, he called a council and offered the commerce and protection of his nation. He was obeyed, and soon a chapel arose on the shore of the bay, to which admiring crowds from the south and west gathered to listen to the story of the Cross.

The scattered Hurons and Ottawas north of Lake Superior; the Pottawatomies from Lake Michigan; the Sacs and Foxes from the Far West; the Illinois from the prairies, all came to hear him, and all besought him to go with them. To the last nation Allouez desired to go. They told him of a "great river that flowed to the sea," and of "their vast prairies, where herds of buffalo, deer and other animals grazed on the tall grass." "Their country," said the missionary, "is the best field for the Gospel. Had I had leisure, I would have gone to their dwellings to see with my own eyes all the good that was told me of them."

He remained two years, teaching the natives, studying their language and habits, and then returned to Quebec. Such was the account that he gave, that in two days he was joined by Louis Nicholas and was on his way back to his mission.

Peace being now established, more missionaries came from France. Among them were Claude Dablon and James Marquette, both of whom went on to the mission among the Chippewas at the Sault. They reached there in 1668 and found Allouez busy. The mission was now a reality and given the name of St. Mary. It is often written "Sault Ste. Marie," after the French method, and is the oldest settlement by white men in the bounds of the Northwest Territory. It has been founded over two hundred years. Here on the inhospitable northern shores, hundreds of miles away from friends, did this triumvirate employ themselves in extending their religion and the influence of their King. Traversing the shores of the great lakes near them, they pass down the western bank of Lake Michigan as far as Green Bay, along the southern shore of Lake Superior to its western extremity, everywhere preaching the story of Jesus. "Though suffering be their lot and martyrdom their crown," they went on, only conscious that they were laboring for their Master and would, in the end, win the crown.

The great river away to the West of which they heard so much was yet unknown to them. To explore it, to visit the tribes on its banks and preach to them the Gospel and secure their trade, became the aim of Marquette, who originated the idea of its discovery. While engaged at the mission at the Sault, he resolved to attempt it in the autumn of 1669. Delay, however, intervened—for Allouez had exchanged the mission at Che-goi-me-gon for one at Green Bay, whither Marquette was sent. While here he employed a young Illinois Indian to teach him the language of that nation, and thereby prepare himself for the enterprise.

Continued commerce with the Western Indians gave protection and confirmed their attachment. Talon, the intendant of the colony of New France, to further spread its power and to learn more of the country and its inhabitants, convened a congress of the Indians at the Falls of St. Mary, to which he sent St. Lusson on his behalf. Nicholas Perrot sent invitations in every direction for more than a hundred leagues round about, and fourteen nations, among them Sacs, Foxes and Miamis, agreed to be present by their embassadors.

The congress met on the fourth day of June, 1671. St. Lusson, through Allouez, his interpreter, announced to the assembled natives that they, and through them their nations, were placed under the protection of the French King, and to him were their furs and peltries to be traded. A cross of cedar was raised, and amidst the groves of maple and of pine, of elm and hemlock that are so strangely intermingled on the banks of the St. Mary, the whole company of the French, bowing before the emblem of man's redemption, chanted to its glory a hymn of the seventh century:

> "The banners of heaven's King advance;
> The mysteries of the Cross shines forth."*

A cedar column was planted by the cross and marked with the lilies of the Bourbons. The power of France, thus uplifted in the West of which Ohio is now a part, was, however, not destined

*Bancroft.

to endure, and the ambition of its monarchs was to have only a partial fulfillment.

The same year that the congress was held, Marquette had founded a mission among the Hurons at Point St. Ignace, on the continent north of the peninsula of Michigan. Although the climate was severe, and vegetation scarce, yet fish abounded, and at this establishment, long maintained as a key to further explorations, prayer and praise were heard daily for many years. Here, also, Marquette gained a footing among the founders of Michigan. While he was doing this, Allouez and Dablon were exploring countries south and west, going as far as the Mascoutins and Kickapoos on the Milwaukee, and the Miamis at the head of Lake Michigan. Allouez continued even as far as the Sacs and Foxes on the river which bears their name.

The discovery of the Mississippi, heightened by these explorations, was now at hand. The enterprise, projected by Marquette, was received with favor by M. Talon, who desired thus to perpetuate his rule in New France, now drawing to a close. He was joined by Joliet, of Quebec, an emissary of his King, commissioned by royal magnate to take possession of the country in the name of the French. Of him but little else is known. This one excursion, however, gives him immortality, and as long as time shall last his name and that of Marquette will endure. When Marquette made known his intention to the Pottawatomies, they were filled with wonder, and endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose. "Those distant nations," said they, "never spare the strangers; the Great River abounds in monsters, ready to swallow both men and canoes; there are great cataracts and rapids, over which you will be dashed to pieces; the excessive heats will cause your death." "I shall gladly lay down my life for the salvation of souls," replied the good man; and the docile nation joined him.

On the 9th day of June, 1673, they reached the village on Fox River, where were Kickapoos, Mascoutins and Miamis dwelling together on an expanse of lovely prairie, dotted here and there by groves of magnificent trees, and where was a cross garlanded by wild flowers, and bows and arrows, and skins and belts, offerings to the Great Manitou. Allouez had been here in one of his wanderings, and, as was his wont, had left this emblem of his faith.

Assembling the natives, Marquette said, "My companion is an envoy of France to discover new countries; and I am an embassador from God to enlighten them with the Gospel." Offering presents, he begged two guides for the morrow. The Indians answered courteously, and gave in return a mat to serve as a couch during the long voyage.

Early in the morning of the next day, the 10th of June, with all nature in her brightest robes, these two men, with five Frenchmen and two Algonquin guides, set out on their journey. Lifting two canoes to their shoulders, they quickly cross the narrow portage dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin River, and prepare to embark on its clear waters. "Uttering a special prayer to the Immaculate Virgin, they leave the stream, that, flowing onward, could have borne their greetings to the castle of Quebec. 'The guides returned,' says the gentle Marquette, 'leaving us alone in this unknown land, in the hand of Providence.' France and Christianity stood alone in the valley of the Mississippi. Embarking on the broad Wisconsin, the discoverers, as they sailed west, went solitarily down the stream between alternate prairies and hillsides, beholding neither man nor the wonted beasts of the forests; no sound broke the silence but the ripple of the canoe and the lowing of the buffalo. In seven days, 'they entered happily the Great River, with a joy that could not be expressed;' and the two birchbark canoes, raising their happy sails under new skies and to unknown breezes, floated down the calm magnificence of the ocean stream, over the broad, clear sand-bars, the resort of innumerable waterfowl—gliding past islets that swelled from the bosom of the stream, with their tufts of massive thickets, and between the wild plains of Illinois and Iowa, all garlanded with majestic forests, or checkered by island groves and the open vastness of the prairie."*

Continuing on down the mighty stream, they saw no signs of human life until the 25th of June, when they discovered a small foot-path on the west bank of the river, leading away into the prairie. Leaving their companions in the canoes, Marquette and Joliet followed the path, resolved to brave a meeting alone with the savages. After a walk of six miles they came in sight of a village on the banks of a river, while not far away they discovered two others. The river was the "Mouin-gou-e-na," or Moingona, now corrupted into Des Moines. These two men, the first of their race who ever trod the soil west of the Great

* Bancroft.

River, commended themselves to God, and, uttering a loud cry, advanced to the nearest village. The Indians hear, and thinking their visitors celestial beings, four old men advance with reverential mien, and offer the pipe of peace. "We are Illinois," said they, and they offered the calumet. They had heard of the Frenchmen, and welcomed them to their wigwams, followed by the devouring gaze of an astonished crowd. At a great council held soon after, Marquette published to them the true God, their Author. He also spoke of his nation and of his King, who had chastised the Five Nations and commanded peace. He questioned them concerning the Great River and its tributaries, and the tribes dwelling on its banks. A magnificent feast was spread before them, and the conference continued several days. At the close of the sixth day, the chieftains of the tribes, with numerous trains of warriors, attended the visitors to their canoes, and selecting a peace-pipe, gayly comparisoned, they hung the sacred calumet, emblem of peace to all and a safeguard among the nations, about the good Father's neck, and bid the strangers good speed. "I did not fear death," writes Marquette; "I should have esteemed it the greatest happiness to have died for the glory of God." On their journey, they passed the perpendicular rocks, whose sculptured sides showed them the monsters they should meet. Farther down, they pass the turgid flood of the Missouri, known to them by its Algonquin name, Pekitanoni. Resolving in his heart to one day explore its flood, Marquette rejoiced in the new world it evidently could open to him. A little farther down, they pass the bluffs where now is a mighty emporium, then silent as when created. In a little less than forty leagues, they pass the clear waters of the beautiful Ohio, then, and long afterward, known as the Wabash. Its banks were inhabited by numerous villages of the peaceful Shawanees, who then quailed under the incursions of the dreadful Iroquois. As they go on down the mighty stream, the canes become thicker, the insects more fierce, the heat more intolerable. The prairies and their cool breezes vanish, and forests of white-wood, admirable for their vastness and height, crowd close upon the pebbly shore. It is observed that the Chickasaws have guns, and have learned how to use them. Near the latitude of 33 degrees, they encounter a great village, whose inhabitants present an inhospitable and warlike front. The pipe of peace is held aloft, and instantly the savage foe drops his arms and extends a friendly greeting. Remaining here till the next day, they are escorted for eight or ten leagues to the village of Akansea. They are now at the limit of their voyage. The Indians speak a dialect unknown to them. The natives show furs and axes of steel, the latter proving they have traded with Europeans. The two travelers now learn that the Father of Waters went neither to the Western sea nor to the Florida coast, but straight south, and conclude not to encounter the burning heats of a tropical clime, but return and find the outlet again. They had done enough now, and must report their discovery.

On the 17th day of July, 1673, one hundred and thirty-two years after the disastrous journey of De Soto, which led to no permanent results, Marquette and Joliet left the village of Akansea on their way back. At the 38th degree, they encounter the waters of the Illinois which they had before noticed, and which the natives told them afforded a much shorter route to the lakes. Paddling up its limpid waters, they see a country unsurpassed in beauty. Broad prairies, beautiful uplands, luxuriant groves, all mingled in excellent harmony as they ascend the river. Near the head of the river, they pause at a great village of the Illinois, and across the river behold a rocky promontory standing boldly out against the landscape. The Indians entreat the gentle missionary to remain among them, and teach them the way of life. He cannot do this, but promises to return when he can and instruct them. The town was on a plain near the present village of Utica, in La Salle County, Ill., and the rock was Starved Rock, afterward noted in the annals of the Northwest. One of the chiefs and some young men conduct the party to the Chicago River, where the present mighty city is, from where, continuing their journey along the western shores of the lake, they reach Green Bay early in September.

The great valley of the West was now open. The "Messippi" rolled its mighty flood to a southern sea, and must be sully explored. Marquette's health had keenly suffered by the voyage and he concluded to remain here and rest. Joliet hastened on to Quebec to report his discoveries. During the journey, each had preserved a description of the route they had passed over, as well as the country and its inhabitants. While on the way to Quebec, at the foot of the rapids near Montreal, by some means one of Joliet's canoes became capsized, and by it he lost his box of papers and two of his men. A greater calamity could have

hardly happened him. In a letter to Gov. Frontenac, Joliet says:

"I had escaped every peril from the Indians; I had passed forty-two rapids, and was on the point of disembarking, full of joy at the success of so long and difficult an enterprise, when my canoe capsized after all the danger seemed over. I lost my two men and box of papers within sight of the French settlements, which I had left almost two years before. Nothing remains now to me but my life, and the ardent desire to employ it in any service you may please to direct."

When Joliet made known his discoveries, a *Te Deum* was chanted in the Cathedral at Quebec, and all Canada was filled with joy. The news crossed the ocean, and the French saw in the vista of coming years a vast dependency arise in the valley, partially explored, which was to extend her domain and enrich her treasury. Fearing England might profit by the discovery and claim the country, she attempted as far as possible to prevent the news from becoming general. Joliet was rewarded by the gift of the Island of Anticosti, in the St. Lawrence, while Marquette, conscious of his service to his Master, was content with the salvation of souls.

Marquette, left at Green Bay, suffered long with his malady, and was not permitted, until the autumn of the following year (1674), to return and teach the Illinois Indians. With this purpose in view, he left Green Bay on the 25th of October with two Frenchmen and a number of Illinois and Pottawatomie Indians for the villages on the Chicago and Illinois Rivers. Entering Lake Michigan, they encountered adverse winds and waves and were more than a month on the way. Going some distance up the Chicago River, they found Marquette too weak to proceed farther, his malady having assumed a violent form, and landing, they erected two huts and prepared to pass the winter. The good missionary taught the natives here daily, in spite of his afflictions, while his companions supplied him and themselves with food by fishing and hunting. Thus the winter wore away, and Marquette, renewing his vows, prepared to go on to the village at the foot of the rocky citadel, where he had been two years before. On the 13th of March, 1675, they left their huts and, rowing on up the Chicago to the portage between that and the Desplaines, embarked on their way. Amid the incessant rains of spring, they were rapidly borne down that stream to the Illinois, on whose rushing flood they floated to the object of their destination. At the great town the missionary was received as a heavenly messenger, and as he preached to them of heaven and hell, of angels and demons, of good and bad deeds, they regarded him as divine and besought him to remain among them. The town then contained an immense concourse of natives, drawn hither by the reports they heard, and assembling them before him on the plain near their village, where now are prosperous farms, he held before their astonished gaze four large pictures of the Holy Virgin, and daily harangued them on the duties of Christianity and the necessity of conforming their conduct to the words they heard. His strength was fast declining and warned him he could not long remain. Finding he must go, the Indians furnished him an escort as far as the lake, on whose turbulent waters he embarked with his two faithful attendants. They turned their canoes for the Mackinaw Mission, which the afflicted missionary hoped to reach before death came. As they coasted along the eastern shores of the lake, the vernal hue of May began to cover the hillsides with robes of green, now dimmed to the eye of the departing Father, who became too weak to view them. By the 19th of the month, he could go no farther, and requested his men to land and build him a hut in which he might pass away. That done, he gave, with great composure, directions concerning his burial, and thanked God that he was permitted to die in the wilderness in the midst of his work, an unshaken believer in the faith he had so earnestly preached. As twilight came on, he told his weary attendants to rest, promising that when death should come he would call them. At an early hour, on the morning of the 20th of May, 1675, they heard a feeble voice, and hastening to his side found that the gentle spirit of the good missionary had gone to heaven. His hand grasped the crucifix, and his lips bore as their last sound the name of the Virgin. They dug a grave near the banks of the stream and buried him as he had requested. There in a lonely wilderness the peaceful soul of Marquette had at last found a rest, and his weary labors closed. His companions went on to the mission, where the news of his death caused great sorrow, for he was one beloved by all.

Three years after his burial, the Ottawas, hunting in the vicinity of his grave, determined to carry his bones to the mission at their home, in accordance with an ancient custom of their tribe. Having opened the grave, at whose head a cross had been planted, they carefully removed the bones and

cleaning them, a funeral procession of thirty canoes bore them to the Mackinaw Mission, singing the songs he had taught them. At the shores of the mission the bones were received by the priests, and, with great ceremony, buried under the floor of the rude chapel.

While Marquette and Joliet were exploring the head-waters of the "Great River," another man, fearless in purpose, pious in heart, and loyal to his country, was living in Canada and watching the operations of his fellow countrymen with keen eyes. When the French first saw the inhospitable shores of the St. Lawrence, in 1535, under the lead of Jacques Cartier, and had opened a new country to their crown, men were not lacking to further extend the discovery. In 1608, Champlain came, and at the foot of a cliff on that river founded Quebec. Seven years after, he brought four Recollet monks; and through them and the Jesuits the discoveries already narrated occurred. Champlain died in 1635, one hundred years after Cartier's first visit, but not until he had explored the northern lakes as far as Lake Huron, on whose rocky shores he, as the progenitor of a mighty race to follow, set his feet. He, with others, held to the idea that somewhere across the country, a river highway extended to the Western ocean. The reports from the missions whose history has been given aided this belief; and not until Marquette and Joliet returned was the delusion in any way dispelled. Before this was done, however, the man to whom reference has been made, Robert Cavalier, better known as La Salle, had endeavored to solve the mystery, and, while living on his grant of land eight miles above Montreal, had indeed effected important discoveries.

La Salle, the next actor in the field of exploration after Champlain, was born in 1643. His father's family was among the old and wealthy burghers of Rouen, France, and its members were frequently entrusted with important governmental positions. He early exhibited such traits of character as to mark him among his associates. Coming from a wealthy family, he enjoyed all the advantages of his day, and received, for the times, an excellent education. He was a Catholic, though his subsequent life does not prove him to have been a religious enthusiast. From some cause, he joined the Order of Loyola, but the circumscribed sphere of action set for him in the order illy concurred with his independent disposition, and led to his separation from it. This was effected, however, in a good spirit, as they considered him fit for a different field of action than any presented by the order. Having a brother in Canada, a member of the order of St. Sulpice, he determined to join him. By his connection with the Jesuits he had lost his share of his father's estate, but, by some means, on his death, which occurred about this time, he was given a small share; and with this, in 1666, he arrived in Montreal. All Canada was alive with the news of the explorations; and La Salle's mind, actively grasping the ideas he afterward carried out, began to mature plans for their perfection. At Montreal he found a seminary of priests of the St. Sulpice Order who were encouraging settlers by grants of land on easy terms, hoping to establish a barrier of settlements between themselves and the Indians, made enemies to the French by Champlain's actions when founding Quebec. The Superior of the seminary, learning of La Salle's arrival, gratuitously offered him a grant of land on the St. Lawrence, eight miles above Montreal. The grant, though dangerously near the hostile Indians, was accepted, and La Salle soon enjoyed an excellent trade in furs. While employed in developing his claim, he learned of the great unknown route, and burned with a desire to solve its existence. He applied himself closely to the study of Indian dialects, and in three years is said to have made great progress in their language. While on his farm his thoughts often turned to the unknown land away to the west, and, like all men of his day, he desired to explore the route to the Western sea, and thence obtain an easy trade with China and Japan. The "Great River, which flowed to the sea," must, thought they, find an outlet in the Gulf of California. While musing on these things, Marquette and Joliet were preparing to descend the Wisconsin; and La Salle himself learned from a wandering band of Senecas that a river, called the Ohio, arose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it would require eight months to reach its mouth. This must be the Great River, or a part of it: for all geographers of the day considered the Mississippi and its tributary as one stream. Placing great confidence on this hypothesis, La Salle repaired to Quebec to obtain the sanction of Gov. Courcelles. His plausible statements soon won him the Governor and M. Talon, and letters patent were issued granting the exploration. No pecuniary aid was offered, and La Salle, having expended all his means in improving his

estate, was obliged to sell it to procure the necessary outfit. The Superior of the seminary being favorably disposed toward him, purchased the greater part of his improvement, and realizing 2,800 livres, he purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the expedition. The seminary was, at the same time, preparing for a similar exploration. The priests of this order, emulating the Jesuits, had established missions on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. Hearing of populous tribes still further west, they resolved to attempt their conversion, and deputized two of their number for the purpose. On going to Quebec to procure the necessary supplies, they were advised of La Salle's expedition down the Ohio, and resolved to unite themselves with it. La Salle did not altogether favor their attempt, as he believed the Jesuits already had the field, and would not care to have any aid from a rival order. His disposition also would not well brook the part they assumed, of asking him to be a co-laborer rather than a leader. However, the expeditions, merged into one body, left the mission on the St. Lawrence on the 6th of July, 1669, in seven canoes. The party numbered twenty-four persons, who were accompanied by two canoes filled with Indians who had visited La Salle, and who now acted as guides. Their guides led them up the St. Lawrence, over the expanse of Lake Ontario, to their village on the banks of the Genesee, where they expected to find guides to lead them on to the Ohio. As La Salle only partially understood their language, he was compelled to confer with them by means of a Jesuit stationed at the village. The Indians refused to furnish him the expected aid, and even burned before his eyes a prisoner, the only one who could give him any knowledge he desired. He surmised the Jesuits were at the bottom of the matter, fearful lest the disciples of St. Sulpice should gain a foothold in the west. He lingered here a month, with the hope of accomplishing his object, when, by chance, there came by an Iroquois Indian, who assured them that at his colony, near the head of the lake, they could find guides; and offered to conduct them thither. Coming along the southern shore of the lake, they passed, at its western extremity, the mouth of the Niagara River, where they heard for the first time the thunder of the mighty cataract between the two lakes. At the village of the Iroquois they met a friendly reception, and were informed by a Shawanese prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks' time, and that he would guide them there. While preparing to commence the journey, they heard of the missions to the northwest, and the priests resolved to go there and convert the natives, and find the river by that route. It appears that Louis Joliet met them here, on his return from visiting the copper mines of Lake Superior, under command of M. Talon. He gave the priests a map of the country, and informed them that the Indians of those regions were in great need of spiritual advisers. This strengthened their intention, though warned by La Salle, that the Jesuits were undoubtedly there. The authority for Joliet's visit to them here is not clearly given, and may not be true, but the same letter which gives the account of the discovery of the Ohio at this time by La Salle, states it as a fact, and it is hence inserted. The missionaries and La Salle separated, the former to find, as he had predicted, the followers of Loyola already in the field, and not wanting their aid. Hence they return from a fruitless tour.

La Salle, now left to himself and just recovering from a violent fever, went on his journey. From the paper from which these statements are taken, it appears he went on to Onondaga, where he procured guides to a tributary of the Ohio, down which he proceeded to the principal stream, on whose bosom he continued his way till he came to the falls at the present city of Louisville, Ky. It has been asserted that he went on down to its mouth, but that is not well authenticated and is hardly true. The statement that he went as far as the falls is, doubtless, correct. He states, in a letter to Count Frontenac in 1677, that he discovered the Ohio, and that he descended it to the falls. Moreover, Joliet, in a measure his rival, for he was now preparing to go to the northern lakes and from them search the river, made two maps representing the lakes and the Mississippi, on both of which he states that La Salle had discovered the Ohio. Of its course beyond the falls, La Salle does not seem to have learned anything definite, hence his discovery did not in any way settle the great question, and elicited but little comment. Still, it stimulated La Salle to more effort, and while musing on his plans, Joliet and Marquette push on from Green Bay, and discover the river and ascertain the general course of its outlet. On Joliet's return in 1673, he seems to drop from further notice. Other and more venturesome souls were ready to finish the work begun by himself and the zealous Marquette, who, left among the far-away nations, laid down his life. The spirit of

La Salle was equal to the enterprise, and as he now had returned from one voyage of discovery, he stood ready to solve the mystery, and gain the country for his King. Before this could be accomplished, however, he saw other things must be done, and made preparations on a scale, for the time, truly marvelous.

Count Frontenac, the new Governor, had no sooner established himself in power than he gave a searching glance over the new realm to see if any undeveloped resources lay yet unnoticed, and what country yet remained open. He learned from the exploits of La Salle on the Ohio, and from Joliet, now returned from the West, of that immense country, and resolving in his mind on some plan whereby it could be formally taken, entered heartily into the plans of La Salle, who, anxious to solve the mystery concerning the outlet of the Great River, gave him the outline of a plan, sagacious in its conception and grand in its comprehension. La Salle had also informed him of the endeavors of the English on the Atlantic coast to divert the trade with the Indians, and partly to counteract this, were the plans of La Salle adopted. They were, briefly, to build a chain of forts from Canada, or New France, along the lakes to the Mississippi, and on down that river, thereby holding the country by power as well as by discovery. A fort was to be built on the Ohio as soon as the means could be obtained, and thereby hold that country by the same policy. Thus to La Salle alone may be ascribed the bold plan of gaining the whole West, a plan only thwarted by the force of arms. Through the aid of Frontenac, he was given a proprietary and the rank of nobility, and on his proprietary was erected a fort, which he, in honor of his Governor, called Fort Frontenac. It stood on the site of the present city of Kingston, Canada. Through it he obtained the trade of the Five Nations, and his fortune was so far assured. He next repaired to France, to perfect his arrangements, secure his title and obtain means.

On his return he built the fort alluded to, and prepared to go on in the prosecution of his plan. A civil discord arose, however, which for three years prevailed, and seriously threatened his projects. As soon as he could extricate himself, he again repaired to France, receiving additional encouragement in money, grants, and the exclusive privilege of a trade in buffalo skins, then considered a source of great wealth. On his return, he was accompanied by Henry Tonti, son of an illustrious Italian nobleman, who had fled from his own country during one of its political revolutions. Coming to France, he made himself famous as the founder of Tontine Life Insurance. Henry Tonti possessed an indomitable will, and though he had suffered the loss of one of his hands by the explosion of a grenade in one of the Sicilian wars, his courage was undaunted, and his ardor undimmed. La Salle also brought recruits, mechanics, sailors, cordage and sails for rigging a ship, and merchandise for traffic with the natives. At Montreal, he secured the services of M. La Motte, a person of much energy and integrity of character. He also secured several missionaries before he reached Fort Frontenac. Among them were Louis Hennepin, Gabriel Ribourde and Zenabe Membre. All these were Flemings, all Recollets. Hennepin, of all of them, proved the best assistant. They arrived at the fort early in the autumn of 1678, and preparations were at once made to erect a vessel in which to navigate the lakes, and a fort at the mouth of the Niagara River. The Senecas were rather adverse to the latter proposals when La Motte and Hennepin came, but by the eloquence of the latter, they were pacified and rendered friendly. After a number of vexatious delays, the vessel, the Griffin, the first on the lakes, was built, and on the 7th of August, a year after La Salle came here, it was launched, passed over the waters of the northern lakes, and, after a tempestuous voyage, landed at Green Bay. It was soon after stored with furs and sent back, while La Salle and his men awaited its return. It was never afterward heard of. La Salle, becoming impatient, erected a fort, pushed on with a part of his men, leaving part at the fort, and passed over the St. Joseph and Kankakee Rivers, and thence to the Illinois, down whose flood they proceeded to Peoria Lake, where he was obliged to halt, and return to Canada for more men and supplies. He left Tonti and several men to complete a fort, called Fort "Crevecœur"—broken-hearted. The Indians drove the French away, the men mutinied, and Tonti was obliged to flee. When La Salle returned, he found no one there, and going down as far as the mouth of the Illinois, he retraced his steps, to find some trace of his garrison. Tonti was found safe among the Pottawatomies at Green Bay, and Hennepin and his two followers, sent to explore the head-waters of the Mississippi, were again home, after a captivity among the Sioux.

La Salle renewed his force of men, and the third time set out for the outlet of the Great River.

He left Canada early in December, 1681, and by February 6, 1682, reached the majestic flood of the mighty stream. On the 24th, they ascended the Chickasaw Bluffs, and, while waiting to find a sailor who had strayed away, erected Fort Prudhomme. They passed several Indian villages further down the river, in some of which they met with no little opposition. Proceeding onward, erelong they encountered the tide of the sea, and April 6, they emerged on the broad bosom of the Gulf, "tossing its restless billows, limitless, voiceless and lonely as when born of chaos, without a sign of life."

Coasting about a short time on the shores of the Gulf, the party returned until a sufficiently dry place was reached to effect a landing. Here another cross was raised, also a column, on which was inscribed these words:

"Louis le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, Regne; Le Neuvieme, Avril, 1682." *

"The whole party," says a "procès verbal," in the archives of France, "chanted the *Te Deum*, the *Exaudiat* and the *Domine salvum fac Regem*, and then after a salute of fire-arms and cries of *Vive le Roi*, La Salle, standing near the column, said in a loud voice in French:

"In the name of the most high, mighty, invincible and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God, King of France and of Navarre, Fourteenth of that name, this ninth day of April, one thousand six hundred and eighty two, I, in virtue of the commission of His Majesty, which I hold in my hand, and which may be seen by all whom it may concern, have taken, and do now take, in the name of His Majesty and of his successors to the crown, possession of this country of Louisiana, the seas, harbor, ports, bays, adjacent straights, and all the nations, people, provinces, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams and rivers, comprised in the extent of said Louisiana, from the north of the great river St. Louis, otherwise called the Ohio, Alighin, Sipore or Chukagona, and this with the consent of the Chavunons, Chickachaws, and other people dwelling therein, with whom we have made alliance; as also along the river Colbert or Mississippi, and rivers which discharge themselves therein from its source beyond the Kious or Nadouessious, and this with their consent, and with the consent of the Illinois, Mesigameas, Natchez, Koroas, which are the most considerable nations dwelling therein, with whom also we have made alliance, either by ourselves or others in our behalf, as far as its mouth at the sea or Gulf of Mexico, about the twenty-seventh degree of its elevation of the North Pole, and also to the mouth of the River of Palms; upon the assurance which we have received from all these nations that we are the first Europeans who have descended or ascended the river Colbert, hereby protesting against all those who may in future undertake to invade any or all of these countries, peoples or lands, to the prejudice of the right of His Majesty, acquired by the consent of the nations herein named."

The whole assembly responded with shouts and the salutes of fire-arms. The Sieur de La Salle caused to be planted at the foot of the column a plate of lead, on one side of which was inscribed the arms of France and the following Latin inscription:

Robertvs Cavellier, cvm Domino de Tonly, Legato, R. P. Zenobi Membro, Recollecto, et, Viginti Gallis Primos Hoc Flvmen inde ab ilineorvm Pago, enavigavit, ejvsqve ostivm fecit Pervivvm, nono Aprilis cio ioc LXXXII.

The whole proceedings were acknowledged before La Metaire, a notary, and the conquest was considered complete.

Thus was the foundation of France laid in the new republic, and thus did she lay claim to the Northwest, which now includes Ohio, and the county, whose history this book perpetuates.

La Salle and his party returned to Canada soon after, and again that country, and France itself, rang with anthems of exultation. He went on to France, where he received the highest honors. He was given a fleet, and sailors as well as colonists to return to the New World by way of a southern voyage, expecting to find the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean course. Sailing past the outlets, he was wrecked on the coast of Texas, and in his vain endeavors to find the river or return to Canada, he became lost on the plains of Arkansas, where he, in 1687, was basely murdered by one of his followers. "You are down now, Grand Bashaw," exclaimed his slayer, and despoiling his remains, they left them to be devoured by wild beasts. To such an ignominious end came this daring, bold adventurer. Alone in the wilderness, he was left, with no monument but the vast realm he had discovered, on whose bosom he was left without covering and without protection.

"For force of will and vast conception; for various knowledge, and quick adaptation of his genius

* Louis the Great, King of France and of Navarre, reigning the ninth day of April, 1682.

to untried circumstances; for a sublime magnanimity, that resigned itself to the will of Heaven, and yet triumphed over affliction by energy of purpose and unfaltering hope—he had no superior among his countrymen. He had won the affections of the governor of Canada, the esteem of Colbert, the confidence of Seignelay, the favor of Louis XIV. After the beginning of the colonization of Upper Canada, he perfected the discovery of the Mississippi from the Falls of St. Anthony to its mouth; and he will be remembered through all time as the father of colonization in the great central valley of the West."*

Avarice, passion and jealousy were not calmed by the blood of La Salle. All of his conspirators perished by ignoble deaths, while only seven of the sixteen succeeded in continuing the journey until they reached Canada, and thence found their way to France.

Tonti, who had been left at Fort St. Louis, on "Starved Rock" on the Illinois, went down in search of his beloved commander. Failing to find him, he returned and remained here until 1700, thousands of miles away from friends. Then he went down the Mississippi to join D'Iberville, who had made the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean voyage. Two years later, he went on a mission to the Chickasaws, but of his subsequent history nothing is known.

The West was now in possession of the French. La Salle's plans were yet feasible. The period of exploration was now over. The great river and its outlet was known, and it only remained for that nation to enter in and occupy what to many a Frenchman was the "Promised Land." Only eighteen years had elapsed since Marquette and Joliet had descended the river and shown the course of its outlet. A spirit, less bold than La Salle's would never in so short a time have penetrated for more than a thousand miles an unknown wilderness, and solved the mystery of the world.

When Joutel and his companions reached France in 1688, all Europe was on the eve of war. Other nations than the French wanted part of the New World, and when they saw that nation greedily and rapidly accumulating territory there, they endeavored to stay its progress. The league of Augsburg was formed in 1687 by the princes of the Empire to restrain the ambition of Louis XIV, and in 1688, he began hostilities by the capture of Philipsburg. The next year, England, under the lead of William III, joined the alliance, and Louis found himself compelled, with only the aid of the Turks, to contend against the united forces of the Empires of England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Yet the tide of battle wavered. In 1689, the French were defeated at Walcourt, and the Turks at Widin; but in 1690, the French were victorious at Charleroy, and the Turks at Belgrade. The next year, and also the next, victory inclined to the French, but in 1693, Louvois and Luxemberg were dead and Namur surrendered to the allies. The war extended to the New World, where it was maintained with more than equal success by the French, though the English population exceeded it more than twenty to one. In 1688, the French were estimated at about twelve thousand souls in North America, while the English were more than two hundred thousand. At first the war was prosecuted vigorously. In 1689, De. Ste. Helene and D'Iberville, two of the sons of Charles le Morne, crossed the wilderness and reduced the English forts on Hudson's Bay. But in August of the same year, the Iroquois, the hereditary foes of the French, captured and burned Montreal. Frontenac, who had gone on an expedition against New York by sea, was recalled. Fort Frontenac was abandoned, and no French posts left in the West between Trois Rivieres and Mackinaw, and were it not for the Jesuits the entire West would now have been abandoned. To recover their influence, the French planned three expeditions. One resulted in the destruction of Schenectady, another, Salmon Falls, and the third, Casco Bay. On the other hand, Nova Scotia was reduced by the colonies, and an expedition against Montreal went as far as to Lake Champlain, where it failed, owing to the dissensions of the leaders. Another expedition, consisting of twenty-four vessels, arrived before Quebec, which also failed through the incompetency of Sir William Phipps. During the succeeding years, various border conflicts occurred, in all of which border scenes of savage cruelty and savage ferocity were enacted. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, closed the war. France retained Hudson's Bay, and all the places of which she was in possession in 1688; but the boundaries of the English and French claims in the New World were still unsettled.

The conclusion of the conflict left the French at liberty to pursue their scheme of colonization in the Mississippi Valley. In 1698, D'Iberville was sent to the lower province, which, ere long, was made a separate independency, called Louisiana.

* Bancroft.

Forts were erected on Mobile Bay, and the division of the territory between the French and the Spaniards was settled. Trouble existed between the French and the Chickasaws, ending in the cruel deaths of many of the leaders, in the fruitless endeavors of the Canadian and Louisianian forces combining against the Chickasaws. For many years the conflict raged, with unequal successes, until the Indian power gave way before superior military tactics. In the end, New Orleans was founded, in 1718, and the French power secured.

Before this was consummated, however, France became entangled in another war against the allied powers, ending in her defeat and the loss of Nova Scotia, Hudson's Bay and Newfoundland. The peace of Utrecht closed the war in 1713.

The French, weary with prolonged strife, adopted the plan, more peaceful in its nature, of giving out to distinguished men the monopoly of certain districts in the fur trade, the most prosperous of any avocation then. Crozat and Cadillac—the latter the founder of Detroit, in 1701—were the chief ones concerned in this. The founding of the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Vincennes, and others in the Mississippi and Wabash Valleys, led to the rapid development, according to the French custom of all these parts of the West, while along all the chief water-courses, other trading posts and forts were established, rapidly fulfilling the hopes of La Salle, broached so many years before.

The French had, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, four principal routes to their western towns, two of which passed over the soil of Ohio. The first of these was the one followed by Marquette and Joliet, by way of the Lakes to Green Bay, in Wisconsin; thence across a portage to the Wisconsin River, down which they floated to the Mississippi. On their return they came up the Illinois River, to the site of Chicago, whence Joliet returned to Quebec by the Lakes. La Salle's route was first by the Lakes to the St. Joseph's River, which he followed to the portage to the Kankakee, and thence downward to the Mississippi. On his second and third attempt, he crossed the lower peninsula of Michigan to the Kankakee, and again traversed its waters to the Illinois. The third route was established about 1716. It followed the southern shores of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Maumee River; following this stream, the voyagers went on to the junction between it and the St. Mary's, which they followed to the "Oubache"—Wabash—and then to the French villages in Vigo and Knox Counties, in Indiana. Vincennes was the oldest and most important one here. It had been founded in 1702 by a French trader, and was, at the date of the establishment of the third route, in a prosperous condition. For many years, the traders crossed the plains of Southern Illinois to the French towns on the bottoms opposite St. Louis. They were afraid to go on down the "Waba" to the Ohio, as the Indians had frightened them with accounts of the great monsters below. Finally, some adventurous spirit went down the river, found it emptied into the Ohio, and solved the problem of the true outlet of the Ohio, heretofore supposed to be a tributary of the Wabash.

The fourth route was from the southern shore of Lake Erie, at Presqueville, over a portage of fifteen miles to the head of French Creek, at Waterford, Penn.; thence down that stream to the Ohio, and on to the Mississippi. Along all these routes, ports and posts were carefully maintained. Many were on the soil of Ohio, and were the first attempts of the white race to possess its domain. Many of the ruins of these posts are yet found on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and at the outlets of streams flowing into the lake and the Ohio River. The principal forts were at Mackinaw, at Presqueville, at the mouth of the St. Joseph's, on Starved Rock, and along the Father of Waters. Yet another power was encroaching on them: a sturdy race, clinging to the inhospitable Atlantic shores, were coming over the mountains. The murmurs of a conflict were already heard—a conflict that would change the fate of a nation.

The French were extending their explorations beyond the Mississippi; they were also forming a political organization, and increasing their influence over the natives. Of a passive nature, however, their power and their influence could not withstand a more aggressive nature, and they were obliged, finally, to give way. They had the fruitful valleys of the West more than a century; yet they developed no resources, opened no mines of wealth, and left the country as passive as they found it.

Of the growth of the West under French rule, but little else remains to be said. The sturdy Anglo-Saxon race on the Atlantic coast, and their progenitors in England, began, now, to turn their attention to this vast country. The voluptuousness

of the French court, their neglect of the true basis of wealth, agriculture, and the repressive tendencies laid on the colonists, led the latter to adopt a hunter's life, and leave the country undeveloped and ready for the people who claimed the country from "sea to sea." Their explorers were now at work. The change was at hand.

Occasional mention has been made in the history of the State, in preceding pages, of settlements and trading-posts of the French traders, explorers and missionaries, within the limits of Ohio. The French were the first white men to occupy the northwestern part of the New World, and though their stay was brief, yet it opened the way to a sinewy race, living on the shores of the Atlantic, who in time came, saw, and conquered that part of America, making it what the people of to-day enjoy.

As early as 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette, La Salle, the famous explorer, discovered the Ohio River, and paddled down its gentle current as far as the falls at the present city of Louisville, but he, like others of the day, made no settlement on its banks, only claiming the country for his King by virtue of this discovery.

Early in the beginning of the eighteenth century, French traders and voyagers passed along the southern shores of Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Maumee, up whose waters they rowed their bark canoes, on their way to their outposts in the Wabash and Illinois Valleys, established between 1675 and 1700. As soon as they could, without danger from their inveterate enemies, the Iroquois, masters of all the lower lake country, erect a trading-post at the mouth of this river, they did so. It was made a depot of considerable note, and was, probably, the first permanent habitation of white men in Ohio. It remained until after the peace of 1763, the termination of the French and Indian war, and the occupancy of this country by the English. On the site of the French trading-post, the British, in 1794, erected Fort Miami, which they garrisoned until the country came under the control of Americans. Now, Maumee City covers the ground.

The French had a trading-post at the mouth of the Huron River, in what is now Erie County. When it was built is not now known. It was, however, probably one of their early outposts, and may have been built before 1750. They had another on the shore of the bay, on or near the site of Sandusky City. Both this and the one at the mouth of the Huron River were abandoned before the war of the Revolution. On Lewis Evan's map of the British Middle Colonies, published in 1755, a French fort, called "Fort Junandat, built in 1754," is marked on the east bank of the Sandusky River, several miles below its mouth. Fort Sandusky, on the western bank, is also noted. Several Wyandot towns are likewise marked. But very little is known concerning any of these trading-posts. They were, evidently, only temporary, and were abandoned when the English came into possession of the country.

The mouth of the Cuyahoga River was another important place. On Evan's map there is marked on the west bank of the Cuyahoga, some distance from its mouth, the words "*French House*," doubtless, the station of a French trader. The ruins of a house, found about five miles from the mouth of the river, on the west bank, are supposed to be those of the trader's station.

In 1786, the Moravian missionary, Zeisberger, with his Indian converts, left Detroit in a vessel called the Mackinaw, and sailed to the mouth of the Cuyahoga. From there they went up the river about ten miles, and settled in an abandoned Ottawa village, where Independence now is, which place they called "*Saint's Rest.*" Their stay was brief, for the following April, they left for the Huron River, and settled near the site of Milan, Erie County, at a locality they called New Salem.

There are but few records of settlements made by the French until after 1750. Even these can hardly be called settlements, as they were simply trading-posts. The French easily affiliated with the Indians, and had little energy beyond trading. They never cultivated fields, laid low forests, and subjugated the country. They were a half-Indian race, so to speak, and hence did little if anything in developing the West.

About 1749, some English traders came to a place in what is now Shelby County, on the banks of a creek since known as Loramie's Creek, and established a trading-station with the Indians. This was the first English trading-place or attempt at settlement in the State. It was here but a short time, however, when the French, hearing of its existence, sent a party of soldiers to the Twigtwees, among whom it was founded, and demanded the traders as intruders upon French territory. The Twigtwees refusing to deliver up their friends, the French, assisted by a large party of Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked the trading-house, probably a block-house, and, after a severe

battle, captured it. The traders were taken to Canada. This fort was called by the English "Pickawillany," from which "Piqua" is probably derived. About the time that Kentucky was settled, a Canadian Frenchman, named Loramie, established a store on the site of the old fort. He was a bitter enemy of the Americans, and for a long time Loramie's store was the headquarters of mischief toward the settlers.

The French had the faculty of endearing themselves to the Indians by their easy assimilation of their habits; and, no doubt, Loramie was equal to any in this respect, and hence gained great influence over them. Col. Johnston, many years an Indian Agent from the United States among the Western tribes, stated that he had often seen the "Indians burst into tears when speaking of the times when their French father had dominion over them; and their attachment always remained unabated."

So much influence had Loramie with the Indians, that, when Gen. Clarke, from Kentucky, invaded the Miami Valley in 1782, his attention was attracted to the spot. He came on and burnt the Indian settlement here, and destroyed the store of the Frenchman, selling his goods among the men at auction. Loramie fled to the Shawanees, and, with a colony of that nation, emigrated west of the Mississippi, to the Spanish possessions, where he again began his life of a trader.

In 1794, during the Indian war, a fort was built on the site of the store by Wayne, and named Fort Loramie. The last officer who had command here was Capt. Butler, a nephew of Col. Richard Butler, who fell at St. Clair's defeat. While here with his family, he lost an interesting boy, about eight years of age. About his grave, the sorrowing father and mother built a substantial picket-fence, planted honeysuckles over it, which, long after, remained to mark the grave of the soldier's boy.

The site of Fort Loramie was always an important point, and was one of the places defined on the boundary line at the Greenville treaty. Now a barn covers the spot.

At the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers, on the site of Fort Defiance, built by Gen. Wayne in 1794, was a settlement of traders, established some time before the Indian war began. "On the high ground extending from the Maumee a quarter of a mile up the Auglaize, about two hundred yards in width, was an open space, on the west and south of which were oak woods, with hazel undergrowth. Within this opening, a few hundred yards above the point, on the steep bank of the Auglaize, were five or six cabins and log houses, inhabited principally by Indian traders. The most northerly, a large hewed-log house, divided below into three apartments, was occupied as a warehouse, store and dwelling, by George Ironside, the most wealthy and influential of the traders on the point. Next to his were the houses of Pirault (Pero) a French baker, and McKenzie, a Scot, who, in addition to merchandising, followed the occupation of a silversmith, exchanging with the Indians his brooches, ear-drops and other silver ornaments, at an enormous profit, for skins and furs.

Still further up were several other families of French and English; and two American prisoners, Henry Ball, a soldier taken in St. Clair's defeat, and his wife, Polly Meadows, captured at the same time, were allowed to live here and pay their masters the price of their ransom—he, by boating to the rapids of the Maumee, and she by washing and sewing. Fronting the house of Ironside, and about fifty yards from the bank, was a small stockade, inclosing two hewed-log houses, one of which was occupied by James Girty (a brother of Simon), the other, occasionally, by Elliott and McKee, British Indian Agents living at Detroit."*

The post, cabins and all they contained fell under the control of the Americans, when the British evacuated the shores of the lakes. While they existed, they were an undoubted source of Indian discontent, and had much to do in prolonging the Indian war. The country hereabouts did not settle until some time after the creation of the State government.

As soon as the French learned the true source of the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, both were made a highway to convey the products of their hunters. In coursing down the Ohio, they made trading-places, or depots, where they could obtain furs of the Indians, at accessible points, generally at the mouths of the rivers emptying into the Ohio. One of these old forts or trading-places stood about a mile and a half south of the outlet of the Scioto. It was here in 1740; but when it was erected no one could tell. The locality must have been pretty well known to the whites, however; for, in 1785, three years before the settlement of Marietta was made, four families

*Narrative of O. M. Spencer.

made an ineffectual attempt to settle near the same place. They were from Kentucky, but were driven away by the Indians a short time after they arrived, not being allowed to build cabins, and had only made preparations to plant corn and other necessaries of life. While the men were encamped near the vicinity of Piketown, in Pike County, when on a hunting expedition, they were surprised by the Indians, and two of them slain. The others hastened back to the encampment at the mouth of the Scioto, and hurriedly gathering the families together, fortunately got them on a flat-boat, at that hour on its way down the river. By the aid of the boat, they were enabled to reach Maysville, and gave up the attempt to settle north of the Ohio.

The famous "old Scioto Salt Works," in Jackson County, on the banks of Salt Creek, a tributary of the Scioto, were long known to the whites before any attempt was made to settle in Ohio. They were indicated on the maps published in 1755. They were the resort, for generations, of the Indians in all parts of the West, who annually came here to make salt. They often brought white prisoners with them, and thus the salt works became known. There were no attempts made to settle here, however, until after the Indian war, which closed in 1795. As soon as peace was assured, the whites came here for salt, and soon after made a settlement. Another early salt spring was in what is now Trumbull County. It is also noted on Evan's map of 1755. They were occupied by the Indians, French, and by the Americans as early as 1780, and perhaps earlier.

As early as 1761 Moravian missionaries came among the Ohio Indians and began their labors. In a few years, under the lead of Revs. Fredrick Post and John Heckewelder, permanent stations were established in several parts of the State, chiefly on the Tuscarawas River in Tuscarawas County. Here were the three Indian villages—Shoenburn, Gnadenhutten and Salem. The site of the first is about two miles south of New Philadelphia; Gnadenhutten was seven miles further south, and about five miles still on was Salem, a short distance from the present village of Port Washington. The first and last named of these villages were on the west side of the Tuscarawas River, near the margin of the Ohio Canal. Gnadenhutten was on the east side of the river. It was here that the brutal massacre of these Christian Indians, by the rangers under Col. Williamson, occurred March 8, 1782. The account of the massacre and of these tribes appears in these pages, and it only remains to notice what became of them.

The hospitable and friendly character of these Indians had extended beyond their white brethren on the Ohio. The American people at large looked on the act of Williamson and his men as an outrage on humanity. Congress felt its influence, and gave them a tract of twelve thousand acres, embracing their former homes, and induced them to return from the northern towns whither they had fled. As the whites came into the country, their manners degenerated until it became necessary to remove them. Through Gen. Cass, of Michigan, an agreement was made with them, whereby Congress paid them over $6,000, an annuity of $400, and 24,000 acres in some territory to be designated by the United States. This treaty, by some means, was never effectually carried out, and the principal part of them took up their residence near a Moravian missionary station on the River Thames, in Canada. Their old churchyard still exists on the Tuscarawas River, and here rest the bones of several of their devoted teachers. It is proper to remark here, that Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the missionary, is generally believed to have been the first white child born in Ohio. However, this is largely conjecture. Captive women among the Indians, before the birth of Mary Heckewelder, are known to have borne children, which afterward, with their mothers, were restored to their friends. The assertion that Mary Heckewelder was the first child born in Ohio, is therefore incorrect. She is the first of whom any definite record is made.

These outposts and the Gallipolis settlement are about all that are known to have existed prior to the settlement at Marietta. About one-half mile below Bolivar, on the western line of Tuscarawas County, are the remains of Fort Laurens, erected in 1778 by a detachment of 1,000 men under Gen. McIntosh, from Fort Pitt. It was, however, occupied but a short time, vacated in August, 1779, as it was deemed untenable at such a distance from the frontier.

During the existence of the six years' Indian war, a settlement of French emigrants was made on the Ohio River, that deserves notice. It illustrates very clearly the extreme ignorance and credulity prevalent at that day. In May or June of 1788, Joel Barlow left this country for Europe, "authorized to dispose of a very large body of land in the West." In 1790, he distributed proposals in Paris for the disposal of lands at five

shillings per acre, which, says Volney, "promised a climate healthy and delightful; scarcely such a thing as a frost in the winter; a river, called by way of eminence 'The Beautiful,' abounding in fish of an enormous size; magnificent forests of a tree from which sugar flows, and a shrub which yields candles; venison in abundance; no military enrollments, and no quarters to find for soldiers." Purchasers became numerous, individuals and whole families sold their property, and in the course of 1791 many embarked at the various French sea-ports, each with his title in his pocket. Five hundred settlers, among whom were many wood carvers and guilders to His Majesty, King of France, coachmakers, friseurs and peruke makers, and other artisans and *artistes*, equally well fitted for a frontier life, arrived in the United States in 1791–92, and acting without concert, traveling without knowledge of the language, customs and roads, at last managed to reach the spot designated for their residence. There they learned they had been cruelly deceived, and that the titles they held were worthless. Without food, shelterless, and danger closing around them, they were in a position that none but a Frenchman could be in without despair. Who brought them thither, and who was to blame, is yet a disputed point. Some affirm that those to whom large grants of land were made when the Ohio Company procured its charter, were the real instigators of the movement. They failed to pay for their lands, and hence the title reverted to the Government. This, coming to the ears of the poor Frenchmen, rendered their situation more distressing. They never paid for their lands, and only through the clemency of Congress, who afterward gave them a grant of land, and confirmed them in its title, were they enabled to secure a foothold. Whatever doubt there may be as to the causes of these people being so grossly deceived, there can be none regarding their sufferings. They had followed a jack-o-lantern into the howling wilderness, and must work or starve. The land upon which they had been located was covered with immense forest trees, to level which the coachmakers were at a loss. At last, hoping to conquer by a *coup de main*, they tied ropes to the branches, and while a dozen pulled at them as many fell at the trunk with all sorts of edged tools, and thus soon brought the monster to the earth. Yet he was a burden. He was down, to be sure, but as much in the way as ever. Several lopped off the branches, others dug an immense trench at his side, into which, with might and main, all rolled the large log, and then buried him from sight. They erected their cabins in a cluster, as they had seen them in their own native land, thus affording some protection from marauding bands of Indians. Though isolated here in the lonely wilderness, and nearly out of funds with which to purchase provisions from descending boats, yet once a week they met and drowned care in a merry dance, greatly to the wonderment of the scout or lone Indian who chanced to witness their revelry. Though their vivacity could work wonders, it would not pay for lands nor buy provisions. Some of those at Gallipolis (for such they called their settlement, from Gallia, in France) went to Detroit, some to Kaskaskia, and some bought land of the Ohio Company, who treated them liberally. Congress, too, in 1795, being informed of their sufferings, and how they had been deceived, granted them 24,000 acres opposite Little Sandy River, to which grant, in 1798, 12,000 acres more were added. The tract has since been known as French Grant. The settlement is a curious episode in early Western history, and deserves a place in its annals.

CHAPTER III.

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS —TRADERS — FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN THE WEST — ENGLISH POSSESSION.

AS has been noted, the French title rested on the discoveries of their missionaries and traders, upon the occupation of the country, and upon the construction of the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle. The English claims to the same region were based on the fact of a prior occupation of the corresponding coast, on an opposite construction of the same treaties, and an alleged cession of the rights of the Indians. The rights acquired by discovery were conventional, and in equity were good only between European powers, and could not affect the rights of the natives, but this distinction was disregarded by all European powers. The inquiry of an Indian chief embodies the whole controversy: "Where are the Indian lands, since the French claim all on the north side of the Ohio and the English all on the south side of it?"

The English charters expressly granted to all the original colonies the country westward to the South Sea, and the claims thus set up in the West, though held in abeyance, were never relinquished. The primary distinction between the two nations governed their actions in the New World, and led finally to the supremacy of the English. They were fixed agricultural communities. The French were mere trading-posts. Though the French were the prime movers in the exploration of the West, the English made discoveries during their occupation, however, mainly by their traders, who penetrated the Western wilderness by way of the Ohio River, entering it from the two streams which uniting form that river. Daniel Coxie, in 1722, published, in London, "A description of the English province of Carolina, by the Spaniards called Florida, and by the French called La Louisiane, as also the great and famous river Meschacebe, or Mississippi, the five vast navigable lakes of fresh water, and the parts adjacent, together with an account of the commodities of the growth and production of the said province." The title of this work exhibits very clearly the opinions of the English people respecting the West. As early as 1630, Charles I granted to Sir Robert Heath "All that part of America lying between thirty-one and thirty-six degrees north latitude, from sea to sea," out of which the limits of Carolina were afterward taken. This immense grant was conveyed in 1638, to the Earl of Arundel, and afterward came into the possession of Dr. Daniel Coxie. In the prosecution of this claim, it appeared that Col. Wood, of Virginia, from 1654 to 1664, explored several branches of the Ohio and "Meschacebe," as they spell the Mississippi. A Mr. Needham, who was employed by Col. Wood, kept a journal of the exploration. There is also the account of some one who had explored the Mississippi to the Yellow, or Missouri River, before 1676. These, and others, are said to have been there when La Salle explored the outlet of the Great River, as he found tools among the natives which were of European manufacture. They had been brought here by English adventurers. Also, when Iberville was colonizing the lower part of Louisiana, these same persons visited the Chickasaws and stirred them up against the French. It is also stated that La Salle found that some one had been among the Natchez tribes when he returned from the discovery of the outlet of the Mississippi, and excited them against him. There is, however, no good authority for these statements, and they are doubtless incorrect. There is also an account that in 1678, several persons went from New England as far south as New Mexico, "one hundred and fifty leagues beyond the Meschacebe," the narrative reads, and on their return wrote an account of the expedition. This, also, cannot be traced to good authority. The only accurate account of the English reaching the West was when Bienville met the British vessel at the "English Turn," about 1700. A few of their traders may have been in the valley west of the Alleghany Mountains before 1700, though no reliable accounts are now found to confirm these suppositions. Still, from the earliest occupation of the Atlantic Coast by the English, they claimed the country, and, though the policy of its occupation rested for a time, it was never fully abandoned. Its revival dates from 1710 properly, though no immediate endeavor was made for many years after. That

year, Alexander Spottswood was made Governor of Virginia. No sooner did he assume the functions of ruler, than, casting his eye over his dominion, he saw the great West beyond the Alleghany Mountains unoccupied by the English, and rapidly filling with the French, who he observed were gradually confining the English to the Atlantic Coast. His prophetic eye saw at a glance the animus of the whole scheme, and he determined to act promptly on the defensive. Through his representation, the Virginia Assembly was induced to make an appropriation to defray the expense of an exploration of the mountains, and see if a suitable pass could not then be found where they could be crossed. The Governor led the expedition in person. The pass was discovered, a route marked out for future emigrants, and the party returned to Williamsburg. There the Governor established the order of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," presented his report to the Colonial Assembly and one to his King. In each report, he exposed with great boldness the scheme of the French, and advised the building of a chain of forts across to the Ohio, and the formation of settlements to counteract them. The British Government, engrossed with other matters, neglected his advice. Forty years after, they remembered it, only to regret that it was so thoughtlessly disregarded.

Individuals, however, profited by his advice. By 1730, traders began in earnest to cross the mountains and gather from the Indians the stores beyond. They now began to adopt a system, and abandoned the heretofore renegade habits of those who had superseded them, many of whom never returned to the Atlantic Coast. In 1742, John Howard descended the Ohio in a skin canoe, and, on the Mississippi was taken prisoner by the French. His captivity did not in the least deter others from coming. Indeed, the date of his voyage was the commencement of a vigorous trade with the Indians by the English, who crossed the Alleghanies by the route discovered by Gov. Spottswood. In 1748, Conrad Weiser, a German of Herenberg, who had acquired in early life a knowledge of the Mohawk tongue by a residence among them, was sent on an embassy to the Shawanees on the Ohio. He went as far as Logstown, a Shawanee village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here he met the chiefs in counsel, and secured their promise of aid against the French.

The principal ground of the claims of the English in the Northwest was the treaty with the Five Nations—the Iroquois. This powerful confederation claimed the jurisdiction over an immense extent of country. Their policy differed considerably from other Indian tribes. They were the only confederation which attempted any form of government in America. They were often termed the "Six Nations," as the entrance of another tribe into the confederacy made that number. They were the conquerors of nearly all tribes from Lower Canada, to and beyond the Mississippi. They only exacted, however, a tribute from the conquered tribes, leaving them to manage their own internal affairs, and stipulating that to them alone did the right of cession belong. Their country, under these claims, embraced all of America north of the Cherokee Nation, in Virginia; all Kentucky, and all the Northwest, save a district in Ohio and Indiana, and a small section in Southwestern Illinois, claimed by the Miami Confederacy. The Iroquois, or Six Nations, were the terror of all other tribes. It was they who devastated the Illinois country about Rock Fort in 1680, and caused wide-spread alarm among all the Western Indians. In 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the Iroquois at Albany, when, at the request of Col. Duncan, of New York, they placed themselves under the protection of the English. They made a deed of sale then, by treaty, to the British Government, of a vast tract of country south and east of the Illinois River, and extending into Canada. In 1726, another deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the national confederacy by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by His Majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs."*

If the Six Nations had a good claim to the Western country, there is but little doubt but England was justified in defending their country against the French, as, by the treaty of Utrecht, they had agreed not to invade the lands of Britain's Indian allies. This claim was vigorously contested by France, as that country claimed the Iroquois had no lawful jurisdiction over the West. In all the disputes, the interests of the contending nations was, however, the paramount consideration. The rights of the Indians were little regarded.

The British also purchased land by the treaty of Lancaster, in 1744, wherein they agreed to pay the Six Nations for land settled unlawfully in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. The In-

* Annals of the West.

dians were given goods and gold amounting to near a thousand pounds sterling. They were also promised the protection of the English. Had this latter provision been faithfully carried out, much blood would have been saved in after years. The treaties with the Six Nations were the real basis of the claims of Great Britain to the West; claims that were only settled by war. The Shawanee Indians, on the Ohio, were also becoming hostile to the English, and began to assume a threatening exterior. Peter Chartiez, a half-breed, residing in Philadelphia, escaped from the authorities, those by whom he was held for a violation of the laws, and joining the Shawanees, persuaded them to join the French. Soon after, in 1743 or 1744, he placed himself at the head of 400 of their warriors, and lay in wait on the Alleghany River for the provincial traders. He captured two, exhibited to them a captain's commission from the French, and seized their goods, worth £1,600. The Indians, after this, emboldened by the aid given them by the French, became more and more hostile, and Weiser was again sent across the mountains in 1748, with presents to conciliate them and sound them on their feelings for the rival nations, and also to see what they thought of a settlement of the English to be made in the West. The visit of Conrad Weiser was successful, and Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine Washington, brothers of George Washington, formed a company which they styled the Ohio Company, and, in 1748, petitioned the King for a grant beyond the mountains. The monarch approved the petition and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant the Company 500,000 acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghanies, 200,000 of which were to be located at once. This provision was to hold good for ten years, free of quit rent, provided the Company would settle 100 families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient for their protection. These terms the Company accepted, and sent at once to London for a cargo suitable for the Indian trade. This was the beginning of English Companies in the West; this one forming a prominent part in the history of Ohio, as will be seen hereafter. Others were also formed in Virginia, whose object was the colonization of the West. One of these, the Loyal Company, received, on the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres, from the line of Canada on the north and west, and on the 29th of October, 1751, the Greenbriar Company received a grant of 100,000 acres.

To these encroachments, the French were by no means blind. They saw plainly enough that if the English gained a foothold in the West, they would inevitably endeavor to obtain the country, and one day the issue could only be decided by war. Vaudreuil, the French Governor, had long anxiously watched the coming struggle. In 1774, he wrote home representing the consequences that would surely come, should the English succeed in their plans. The towns of the French in Illinois were producing large amounts of bread-stuffs and provisions which they sent to New Orleans. These provinces were becoming valuable, and must not be allowed to come under control of a rival power. In 1749, Louis Celeron was sent by the Governor with a party of soldiers to plant leaden plates, suitably inscribed, along the Ohio at the mouths of the principal streams. Two of these plates were afterward exhumed. One was sent to the Maryland Historical Society, and the inscription* deciphered by De Witt Clinton. On these plates was clearly stated the claims of France, as will be seen from the translation below.

England's claim, briefly and clearly stated, read as follows: "That all lands, or countries westward from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea, between 48 and 34 degrees of North Latitude, were expressly included in the grant of King James the First, to divers of his subjects, so long time since as the year 1606, and afterwards confirmed in the year 1620; and under this grant, the colony of Virginia claims extent so far west as the South Sea, and the ancient colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, were by their respective charters, made to extend to the said South Sea, so that not only the right to the sea coast, but to all the Inland countries from sea to sea, has at all times been asserted by the Crown of England."†

To make good their titles, both nations were now doing their utmost. Professedly at peace, it only needed a torch applied, as it were, to any point, to instantly precipitate hostilities. The French were

* The following is the translation of the inscription of the plate found at Venango: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV, King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, Commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages in these Cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toraclakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the River Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; and of all the land on both sides, as far as the sources of said rivers; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and by treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

† Colonial Records of Pennsylvania.

busily engaged erecting forts from the southern shores of Lake Erie to the Ohio, and on down in the Illinois Valley; up at Detroit, and at all its posts, preparations were constantly going on for the crisis, now sure to come. The issue between the two governments was now fully made up. It admitted of no compromise but the sword. To that, however, neither power desired an immediate appeal, and both sought rather to establish and fortify their interests, and to conciliate the Indian tribes. The English, through the Ohio Company, sent out Christopher Gist in the fall of 1750, to explore the regions west of the mountains. He was instructed to examine the passes, trace the courses of the rivers, mark the falls, seek for valuable lands, observe the strength, and to conciliate the friendship of the Indian tribes. He was well fitted for such an enterprise. Hardy, sagacious, bold, an adept in Indian character, a hunter by occupation, no man was better qualified than he for such an undertaking. He visited Logstown, where he was jealously received, passed over to the Muskingum River and Valley in Ohio, where he found a village of Wyandots, divided in sentiment. At this village he met Crogan, another equally famous frontiersman, who had been sent out by Pennsylvania. Together they held a council with the chiefs, and received assurance of the friendship of the tribe. This done, they passed to the Shawnee towns on the Scioto, received their assurances of friendship, and went on to the Miami Valley, which they crossed, remarking in Crogan's journal of its great fertility. They made a raft of logs on which they crossed the Great Miami, visited Piqua, the chief town of the Pickawillanies, and here made treaties with the Weas and Piankeshaws. While here, a deputation of the Ottawas visited the Miami Confederacy to induce them to unite with the French. They were repulsed through the influence of the English agents, the Miamis sending Gist word that they would "stand like the mountains." Crogan now returned and published an account of their wanderings. Gist followed the Miami to its mouth, passed down the Ohio till within fifteen miles of the falls, then returned by way of the Kentucky River, over the highlands of Kentucky to Virginia, arriving in May, 1751. He had visited the Mingoes, Delawares, Wyandots, Shawanees and Miamis, proposed a union among these tribes, and appointed a grand council to meet at Logstown to form an alliance among themselves and with Virginia. His journey was marvelous for the day. It was extremely hazardous, as he was part of the time among hostile tribes, who could have captured him and been well rewarded by the French Government. But Gist knew how to act, and was successful.

While Gist was doing this, some English traders established themselves at a place in what is now known as Shelby County, Ohio, and opened a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This was clearly in the limits of the West, claimed by the French, and at once aroused them to action. The fort or stockade stood on the banks of Loramie's Creek, about sixteen miles northwest of the present city of Sydney. It received the name Loramie from the creek by the French, which received its name in turn from the French trader of that name, who had a trading-post on this creek. Loramie had fled to the Spanish country west of the Mississippi, and for many years was a trader there; his store being at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri, near the present city of Kansas City, Mo. When the English traders came to Loramie's Creek, and erected their trading-place, they gave it the name of Pickawillany, from the tribe of Indians there. The Miami confederacy granted them this privilege as the result of the presents brought by Crogan and Gist. It is also asserted that Andrew Montour, a half-breed, son of a Seneca chief and the famous Catharine Montour, who was an important factor afterward in the English treaties with the Indians, was with them, and by his influence did much to aid in securing the privilege. Thus was established the first English trading-post in the Northwest Territory and in Ohio. It, however, enjoyed only a short duration. The French could not endure so clear an invasion of their country, and gathering a force of Ottawas and Chippewas, now their allies, they attacked the stockade in June, 1752. At first they demanded of the Miamis the surrender of the fort, as they were the real cause of its location, having granted the English the privilege. The Miamis not only refused, but aided the British in the defense. In the battle that ensued, fourteen of the Miamis were slain, and all the traders captured. One account says they were burned, another, and probably the correct one, states that they were taken to Canada as prisoners of war. It is probable the traders were from Pennsylvania, as that commonwealth made the Miamis presents as condolence for their warriors that were slain.

Blood had now been shed. The opening gun of the French and Indian war had been fired, and both

nations became more deeply interested in affairs in the West. The English were determined to secure additional title to the West, and, in 1752, sent Messrs. Fry, Lomax and Patton as commissioners to Logstown to treat with the Indians, and confirm the Lancaster treaty. They met the Indians on the 9th of June, stated their desires, and on the 11th received their answer. At first, the savages were not inclined to recognize the Lancaster treaty, but agreed to aid the English, as the French had already made war on the Twigtees (at Pickawillany), and consented to the establishment of a fort and trading-post at the forks of the Ohio. This was not all the Virginians wanted, however, and taking aside Andrew Montour, now chief of the Six Nations, persuaded him to use his influence with the red men. By such means, they were induced to treat, and on the 13th they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement southwest of the Ohio, and covenanting that it should not be disturbed by them. By such means was obtained the treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

All this time, the home governments were endeavoring to out-maneuver each other with regard to the lands in the West, though there the outlook only betokened war. The French understood better than the English how to manage the Indians, and succeeded in attaching them firmly to their cause. The English were not honest in their actions with them, and hence, in after years, the massacres that followed.

At the close of 1752, Gist was at work, in conformity with the Lancaster and Logstown treaties, laying out a fort and town on Chartier's Creek, about ten miles below the fork. Eleven families had crossed the mountains to settle at Gist's residence west of Laurel Hill, not far from the Youghiogheny. Goods had come from England for the Ohio Company, which were carried as far West as Will's Creek, where Cumberland now stands; and where they were taken by the Indians and traders.

On the other hand, the French were gathering cannon and stores on Lake Erie, and, without treaties or deeds of land, were gaining the good will of the inimical tribes, and preparing, when all was ready, to strike the blow. Their fortifications consisted of a chain of forts from Lake Erie to the Ohio, on the border. One was at Presque Isle, on the site of Erie; one on French Creek, on the site of Waterford, Penn.; one at the mouth of French Creek, in Venango County, Penn.; while opposite it was another, effectually commanding that section of country. These forts, it will be observed, were all in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. The Governor informed the Assembly of their existence, who voted £600 to be used in purchasing presents for the Indians near the forts, and thereby hold their friendship. Virginia, also, took similar measures. Trent was sent, with guns and ammunition and presents, to the friendly tribes, and, while on his mission, learned of the plates of lead planted by the French. In October, 1753, a treaty was consummated with representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Twigtwees and Wyandots, by commissioners from Pennsylvania, one of whom was the philosopher Franklin. At the conferences held at this time, the Indians complained of the actions of the French in forcibly taking possession of the disputed country, and also bitterly denounced them for using rum to intoxicate the red men, when they desired to gain any advantage. Not long after, they had similar grounds of complaint against the English, whose lawless traders cared for nothing but to gain the furs of the savage at as little expense as possible.

The encroachments of the French on what was regarded as English territory, created intense feeling in the colonies, especially in Virginia. The purpose of the French to inclose the English on the Atlantic Coast, and thus prevent their extension over the mountains, became more and more apparent, and it was thought that this was the opening of a scheme already planned by the French Court to reduce all North America under the dominion of France. Gov. Dinwiddie determined to send an ambassador to the French posts, to ascertain their real intentions and to observe the amount and disposition of their forces. He selected a young Virginian, then in his twenty-first year, a surveyor by trade and one well qualified for the duty. That young man afterward led the American Colonies in their struggle for liberty. George Washington and one companion, Mr Gist, successfully made the trip, in the solitude of a severe winter, received assurance from the French commandant that they would by no means abandon their outposts, and would not yield unless compelled by force of arms. The commandant was exceedingly polite, but firm, and assured the young American that "we claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discovery of La Salle (in 1699) and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

During Washington's absence steps were taken to fortify the point formed by the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany; and when, on his return, he met seventeen horses loaded with materials and stores for a fort at the forks of the Ohio, and, soon after, some families going out to settle, he knew the defense had begun. As soon as Washington made his report, Gov. Dinwiddie wrote to the Board of Trade, stating that the French were building a fort at Venango, and that, in March, twelve or fifteen hundred men would be ready to descend the river with their Indian allies, for which purpose three hundred canoes had been collected; and that Logstown was to be made headquarters, while forts were to be built in other places. He sent expresses to the Governors of Pennsylvania and New York, apprising them of the nature of affairs, and calling upon them for assistance. He also raised two companies, one of which was raised by Washington, the other by Trent. The one under Trent was to be raised on the frontiers, and was, as soon as possible, to repair to the Fork and erect there a fort, begun by the Ohio Company. Owing to various conflicting opinions between the Governor of Pennsylvania and his Assembly, and the conference with the Six Nations, held by New York, neither of those provinces put forth any vigorous measures until stirred to action by the invasions on the frontiers, and until directed by the Earl of Holderness, Secretary of State.

The fort at Venango was finished by the French in April, 1754. All along the creek resounded the clang of arms and the preparations for war. New York and Pennsylvania, though inactive, and debating whether the French really had invaded English territory or not, sent aid to the Old Dominion, now all alive to the conquest. The two companies had been increased to six; Washington was raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and made second under command of Joshua Fry. Ten cannon, lately from England, were forwarded from Alexandria; wagons were got ready to carry westward provisions and stores through the heavy spring roads; and everywhere men were enlisting under the King's promise of two huudred thousand acres of land to those who would go. They were gathering along Will's Creek and far beyond, while Trent, who had come for more men and supplies, left a little band of forty-one men, working away in hunger and want at the Fork, to which both nations were looking with anxious eyes. Though no enemy was near, and only a few Indian scouts were seen, keen eyes had observed the low fortifications at the Fork. Swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and though Ensign Ward, left in command, felt himself secure, on the 17th of April he saw a sight that made his heart sick. Sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes were coming down the Alleghany. The commandant sent him a summons, which evaded no words in its meaning. It was useless to contend, that evening he supped with his conqueror; the next day he was bowed out by the polite Frenchman, and with his men and tools marched up the Monongahela. The first birds of spring were filling the air with their song; the rivers rolled by, swollen by April showers and melting snows; all nature was putting on her robes of green; and the fortress, which the English had so earnestly strived to obtain and fortify, was now in the hands of the French. Fort Du Quesne arose on the incomplete fortifications. The seven years' war that followed not only affected America, but spread to all quarters of the world. The war made England a great imperial power; drove the French from Asia and America; dispelled the brilliant and extended scheme of Louis and his voluptuous empire.

The active field of operations was in the Canadas principally, and along the western borders of Pennsylvania. There were so few people then in the present confines of Ohio, that only the possession of the country, in common with all the West, could be the animus of the conflict. It so much concerned this part of the New World, that a brief resumé of the war will be necessary to fully understand its history.

The fall of the post at the fork of the Ohio, Fort Du Quesne, gave the French control of the West. Washington went on with his few militia to retake the post. Though he was successful at first, he was in the end defeated, and surrendered, being allowed to return with all his munitions of war. The two governments, though trying to come to a peaceful solution of the question, were getting ready for the conflict. France went steadily on, though at one time England gave, in a measure, her consent to allow the French to retain all the country west of the Alleghanies and south of the lakes. Had this been done, what a different future would have been in America! Other destinies were at work, however, and the plan fell stillborn.

England sent Gen. Braddock and a fine force of men, who marched directly toward the post on the Ohio. His ill-fated expedition resulted only in the total defeat of his army, and his own death.

Washington saved a remnant of the army, and made his way back to the colonies. The English needed a leader. They next planned four campaigns; one against Fort Du Quesne; one against Crown Point; one against Niagara, and one against the French settlements in Nova Scotia. Nearly every one proved a failure. The English were defeated on sea and on land, all owing to the incapacity of Parliament, and the want of a suitable, vigorous leader. The settlements on the frontiers, now exposed to a cruel foe, prepared to defend themselves, and already the signs of a government of their own, able to defend itself, began to appear. They received aid from the colonies. Though the French were not repulsed, they and their red allies found they could not murder with impunity. Self-preservation was a stronger incentive in conflict than aggrandizement, and the cruelty of the Indians found avengers.

The great Pitt became Prime Minister June 29, 1757. The leader of the English now appeared. The British began to regain their losses on sea and land, and for them a brighter day was at hand. The key to the West must be retaken, and to Gen. Forbes was assigned the duty. Preceding him, a trusty man was sent to the Western Indians at the head-waters of the Ohio, and along the Monongahela and Alleghany, to see if some compromise with them could not be made, and their aid secured. The French had been busy through their traders inciting the Indians against the English. The lawless traders were another source of trouble. Caring nothing for either nation, they carried on a distressing traffic in direct violation of the laws, continually engendering ill-feeling among the natives. "Your traders," said one of them, "bring scarce anything but rum and flour. They bring little powder and lead, or other valuable goods. The rum ruins us. We beg you would prevent its coming in such quantities by regulating the traders. * * * These wicked whisky sellers, when they have got the Indians in liquor, make them sell the very clothes off their backs. If this practice be continued, we must be inevitably ruined. We most earnestly, therefore, beseech you to remedy it." They complained of the French traders the same way. They were also beginning to see the animus of the whole conflict. Neither power cared as much for them as for their land, and flattered and bullied by turns as served their purposes best.

The man selected to go upon this undertaking was Christian Frederic Post, a Moravian, who had lived among the Indians seventeen years, and married into one of their tribes. He was a missionary, and though obliged to cross a country whose every stream had been dyed by blood, and every hillside rung with the death-yell, and grown red with the light of burning huts, he went willingly on his way. Of his journey, sufferings and doings, his own journal tells the story. He left Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1758, and on the 7th of August safely passed the French post at Venango, went on to Big Beaver Creek, where he held a conference with the chiefs of the Indians gathered there. It was decided that a great conference should be held opposite Fort Du Quesne, where there were Indians of eight nations. "We will bear you in our bosoms," said the natives, when Post expressed a fear that that he might be delivered over to the French, and royally they fulfilled their promises. At the conference, it was made clear to Post that all the Western Indians were wavering in their allegiance to the French, owing largely to the failure of that nation to fulfill their promises of aid to prevent them from being deprived of their land by the Six Nations, and through that confederacy, by the English. The Indians complained bitterly, moreover, of the disposition of the whites in over-running and claiming their lands. "Why did you not fight your battles at home or on the sea, instead of coming into our country to fight them?" they asked again and again, and mournfully shook their heads when they thought of the future before them. "*Your* heart is good," said they to Post. "*You* speak sincerely; but we know there is always a great number who wish to get rich; they have enough; look! we do not want to be rich and take away what others have. The white people think we have no brains in our heads; that they are big, and we are a handful; but remember when you hunt for a rattlesnake, you cannot always find it, and perhaps it will turn and bite you before you see it."* When the war of Pontiac came, and all the West was desolated, this saying might have been justly remembered. After concluding a peace, Post set out for Philadelphia, and after incredible hardships, reached the settlement uninjured early in September. His mission had more to do than at first is apparent, in the success of the English. Had it not been for him, a second Braddock's defeat might have befallen Forbes, now on his way to subjugate Fort Du Quesne.

Through the heats of August, the army hewed its way toward the West. Early in September it

* Post's Journal.

reached Raystown, whither Washington had been ordered with his troops. Sickness had prevented him from being here already. Two officers were sent out to reconnoiter the fort, who returned and gave a very good account of its condition. Gen. Forbes desired to know more of it, and sent out Maj. Grant, with 800 men, to gain more complete knowledge. Maj. Grant, supposing not more than 200 soldiers to be in the fort, marched near it and made a feint to draw them out, and engage them in battle. He was greatly misinformed as to the strength of the French, and in the engagement that followed he was badly beaten—270 of his men killed, 42 wounded, and several, including himself, taken prisoners. The French, elated with their victory, attacked the main army, but were repulsed and obliged to retreat to the fort. The army continued on its march. On the 24th of November they reached Turtle Creek, where a council of war was held, and where Gen. Forbes, who had been so ill as to be carried on a litter from the start, declared, with a mighty oath, he would sleep that night in the fort, or in a worse place. The Indians had, however, carried the news to the French that the English were as plenty as the trees of the woods, and in their fright they set fire to the fort in the night and left up and down the Ohio River. The next morning the English, who had heard the explosion of the magazine, and seen the light of the burning walls, marched in and took peaceable possession. A small fortification was thrown up on the bank, and, in honor of the great English statesman, it was called Fort Pitt. Col. Hugh Mercer was left in command, and the main body of the army marched back to the settlements. It reached Philadelphia January 17, 1759. On the 11th of March, Gen. Forbes died, and was buried in the chancel of Christ's Church, in that city.

Post was now sent on a mission to the Six Nations, with a report of the treaty of Easton. He was again instrumental in preventing a coalition of the Indians and the French. Indeed, to this obscure Moravian missionary belongs, in a large measure, the honor of the capture of Fort Du Quesne, for by his influence had the Indians been restrained from attacking the army on its march.

The garrison, on leaving the fort, went up and down the Ohio, part to Presque Isle by land, part to Fort Venango, while some of them went on down the Ohio nearly to the Mississippi, and there, in what is now Massac County, Ill., erected a fort, called by them Fort Massac. It was afterward named by many Fort Massacre, from the erroneous supposition that a garrison had been massacred there.

The French, though deprived of the key to the West, went on preparing stores and ammunition, expecting to retake the fort in the spring. Before they could do this, however, other places demanded their attention.

The success of the campaign of 1758 opened the way for the consummation of the great scheme of Pitt—the complete reduction of Canada. Three expeditions were planned, by which Canada, already well nigh annihilated and suffering for food, was to be subjugated. On the west, Prideaux was to attack Niagara; in the center, Amherst was to advance on Ticonderoga and Crown Point; on the east, Wolfe was to besiege Quebec. All these points gained, the three armies were to be united in the center of the province.

Amherst appeared before Ticonderoga July 22. The French blew up their works, and retired to Crown Point. Driven from there, they retreated to Isle Aux Nois and entrenched themselves. The lateness of the season prevented further action, and Amherst went into winter quarters at Crown Point. Early in June, Wolfe appeared before Quebec with an army of 8,000 men. On the night of September 12, he silently ascended the river, climbed the heights of Abraham, a spot considered impregnable by the French, and on the summit formed his army of 5,000 men. Montcalm, the French commander, was compelled to give battle. The British columns, flushed with success, charged his half-formed lines, and dispersed them.

"They fly! they fly!" heard Wolfe, just as he expired from the effect of a mortal wound, though not till he had ordered their retreat cut off, and exclaimed, "Now, God be praised, I die happy." Montcalm, on hearing from the surgeon that death would come in a few hours, said, "I am glad of it. I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec." At five the next morning he died happy.

Prideaux moved up Lake Ontario, and on the 6th of July invested Niagara. Its capture would cut off the French from the west, and every endeavor was made to hold it. Troops, destined to take the small garrison at Fort Pitt, were held to assist in raising the siege of Niagara. M. de Aubry, commandant in Illinois, came up with 400 men and 200,000 pounds of flour. Cut off by the abandonment of Fort Du Quesne from the Ohio route, he ascended that river as far as the Wabash, thence to portage of Fort Miami, or Fort Wayne,

down the Maumee to Lake Erie, and on to Presqu-ville, or Presque Isle, over the portage to Le Bœuf, and thence down French Creek to Fort Venango. He was chosen to lead the expedition for the relief of Niagara. They were pursued by Sir William Johnson, successor to Prideaux, who had lost his life by the bursting of a cannon, and were obliged to flee. The next day Niagara, cut off from succor, surrendered.

All America rang with exultation. Towns were bright with illuminations; the hillsides shone with bonfires. From press, from pulpit, from platform, and from speakers' desks, went up one glad song of rejoicing. England was victorious everywhere. The colonies had done their full share, and now learned their strength. That strength was needed now, for ere long a different conflict raged on the soil of America—a conflict ending in the birth of a new nation.

The English sent Gen. Stanwix to fortify Fort Pitt, still looked upon as one of the principal fortresses in the West. He erected a good fortification there, which remained under British control fifteen years. Now nothing of the fort is left. No memorial of the British possession remains in the West but a single redoubt, built in 1764 by Col. Bouquet, outside of the fort. Even this can hardly now be said to exist.

The fall of Quebec did not immediately produce the submission of Canada. M. de Levi, on whom the command devolved, retired with the French Army to Montreal. In the spring of 1760, he besieged Quebec, but the arrival of an English fleet caused him to again retreat to Montreal.

Amherst and Johnson, meanwhile, effected a union of their forces, the magnitude of whose armies convinced the French that resistance would be useless, and on the 8th of September, M. de Vaudreuil, the Governor of Canada, surrendered Montreal, Quebec, Detroit, Mackinaw and all other posts in Canada, to the English commander-in-chief, Amherst, on condition that the French inhabitants should, during the war, be "protected in the full and free exercise of their religion, and the full enjoyment of their civil rights, leaving their future destinies to be decided by the treaty of peace."

Though peace was concluded in the New World, on the continent the Powers experienced some difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement. It was finally settled by what is known in history as the "family compact." France and Spain saw in the conquest the growing power of England, and saw, also, that its continuance only extended that power. Negotiations were re-opened, and on the 3d of November, 1762, preliminaries were agreed to and signed, and afterward ratified in Paris, in February, 1763. By the terms of the compact, Spain ceded to Great Britian East and West Florida. To compensate Spain, France ceded to her by a secret article, all Louisiana west of the Mississippi.

The French and Indian war was now over. Canada and all its dependencies were now in possession of the English, who held undisputed sway over the entire West as far as Mississippi. It only remained for them to take possession of the outposts. Major Robert Rogers was sent to take possession of Detroit and establish a garrison there. He was a partisan officer on the borders of New Hampshire, where he earned a name for bravery, but afterward tarnished it by treasonable acts. On his way to Detroit, on the 7th of November, 1760, he was met by the renowned chief, Pontiac, who authoritatively commanded him to pause and explain his acts. Rogers replied by explaining the conquest of Canada, and that he was acting under orders from his King. Through the influence of Pontiac, the army was saved from the Indians sent out by the French, and was allowed to proceed on its way. Pontiac had assured his protection as long as the English treated him with due deference. Beletre, the commandant at Detroit, refused to surrender to the English commander, until he had received positive assurance from his Governor, Vaudreuil, that the country was indeed conquered. On the 29th of September, the colors of France gave way to the ensign of Great Britain amid the shouts of the soldiery and the astonishment of the Indians, whose savage natures could not understand how such a simple act declared one nation victors of another, and who wondered at the forbearance displayed. The lateness of the season prevented further operations, but early the next spring, Mackinaw, Green Bay, Ste. Marie, St. Joseph and the Ouitenon surrounded, and nothing was left but the Illinois towns. These were secured as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made.

Though the English were now masters of the West, and had, while many of these events narrated were transpiring, extended their settlements beyond the Alleghanies, they were by no means secure in their possession. The woods and prairies were full of Indians, who, finding the English like the French, caring more for gain than the welfare

of the natives, began to exhibit impatience and resentment as they saw their lands gradually taken from them. The English policy differed very materially from the French. The French made the Indian, in a measure, independent and taught him a desire for European goods. They also affiliated easily with them, and became thereby strongly endeared to the savage. The French were a merry, easy-going race, fond of gayety and delighting in adventure. The English were harsh, stern, and made no advances to gain the friendship of the savage. They wanted land to cultivate and drove away the Indian's game, and forced him farther west. "Where shall we go?" said the Indian, despondently; "you drive us farther and farther west; by and by you will want all the land." And the Anglo-Saxon went sturdily on, paying no heed to the complaints. The French traders incited the Indian to resent the encroachment. "The English will annihilate you and take all your land," said they. "Their father, the King of France, had been asleep, now he had awakened and was coming with a great army to reclaim Canada, that had been stolen from him while he slept."

Discontent under such circumstances was but natural. Soon all the tribes, from the mountains to the Mississippi, were united in a plot. It was discovered in 1761, and arrested. The next summer, another was detected and arrested. The officers, and all the people, failed to realize the danger. The rattlesnake, though not found, was ready to strike. It is only an Indian discontent, thought the people, and they went on preparing to occupy the country. They were mistaken—the crisis only needed a leader to direct it. That leader appeared.

CHAPTER IV.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY—ITS FAILURE—BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION—OCCUPATION BY THE ENGLISH.

PONTIAC, the great chief of the Ottawas, was now about fifty years old. He had watched the conflict between the nations with a jealous eye, and as he saw the gradual growth of the English people, their encroachment on the lands of the Indians, their greed, and their assumption of the soil, his soul was stirred within him to do something for his people. He had been a true friend of the French, and had led the Indians at the defeat of Braddock. Amid all the tumult, he alone saw the true state of affairs. The English would inevitably crush out the Indians. To save his race he saw another alliance with the French was necessary, and a restoration of their power and habits needed. It was the plan of a statesman. It only failed because of the perfidy of the French. Maturing his plans late in the autumn of 1762, he sent messengers to all the Western and Southern tribes, with the black wampum and red tomahawk, emblems of war, from the great Pontiac. "On a certain day in the next year," said the messenger, "all the tribes are to rise, seize all the English posts, and then attack the whole frontier."

The great council of all the tribes was held at the river Ecorces, on the 27th of April, 1763. There, before the assembled chiefs, Pontiac delivered a speech, full of eloquence and art. He recounted the injuries and encroachments of the English, and disclosed their designs. The French king was now awake and would aid them. Should they resign their homes and the graves of their fathers without an effort? Were their young men no longer brave? Were they squaws? The Great Master of Life had chided them for their inactivity, and had sent his commands to drive the "Red Dogs" from the earth. The chiefs eagerly accepted the wampum and the tomahawk, and separated to prepare for the coming strife.

The post at Detroit was informed of the plot the evening before it was to occur, by an Ojibway girl of great beauty, the mistress of the commander, Major Gladwin. Pontiac was foiled here, his treachery discovered, and he was sternly ordered from the conference. A regular seige followed, but he could not prevail. He exhibited a degree of sagacity unknown in the annals of savage warfare, but all to no purpose; the English were too strong for him.

At all the other posts, save one, however, the plans of Pontiac were carried out, and atrocities, unheard of before in American history, resulted. The Indians attacked Detroit on the first of May,

and, foiled in their plans, a siege immediately followed. On the 16th, a party of Indians appeared before the fort at Sandusky. Seven of them were admitted. Suddenly, while smoking, the massacre begins. All but Ensign Paulli, the commander, fall. He is carried as a trophy to Pontiac.

At the mouth of the St. Joseph's, the missionaries had maintained a mission station over sixty years. They gave way to an English garrison of fourteen soldiers and a few traders. On the morning of May 25, a deputation of Pottawatomies are allowed to enter. In less than two minutes, all the garrison but the commander are slain. He is sent to Pontiac.

Near the present city of Fort Wayne, Ind., at the junction of the waters, stood Fort Miami, garrisoned by a few men. Holmes, the commander, is asked to visit a sick woman. He is slain on the way, the sergeant following is made prisoner, and the nine soldiers surrender.

On the night of the last day of May, the wampum reaches the Indian village below La Fayette, Ind., and near Fort Ouitenon. The commander of the fort is lured into a cabin, bound, and his garrison surrender. Through the clemency of French settlers, they are received into their houses and protected.

At Michilimackinac, a game of ball is projected. Suddenly the ball is thrown through the gate of the stockade. The Indians press in, and, at a signal, almost all are slain or made prisoners.

The fort at Presque Isle, now Erie, was the point of communication between Pittsburgh and Niagara and Detroit. It was one of the most tenable, and had a garrison of four and twenty men. On the 22d of June, the commander, to save his forces from total annihilation, surrenders, and all are carried prisoners to Detroit.

The capitulation at Erie left Le Bœuf without hope. He was attacked on the 18th, but kept off the Indians till midnight, when he made a successful retreat. As they passed Venango, on their way to Fort Pitt, they saw only the ruins of that garrison. Not one of its inmates had been spared.

Fort Pitt was the most important station west of the Alleghanies. "Escape!" said Turtle's Heart, a Delaware warrior; "you will all be slain. A great army is coming." "There are three large English armies coming to my aid," said Ecuyer, the commander. "I have enough provisions and ammunition to stand a siege of three years' time." A second and third attempt was made by the savages to capture the post, but all to no avail. Baffled on all sides here, they destroy Ligonier, a few miles below, and massacre men, women and children. Fort Pitt was besieged till the last day of July, but withstood all attacks. Of all the outposts, only it and Detroit were left. All had been captured, and the majority of the garrison slain. Along the frontier, the war was waged with fury. The Indians were fighting for their homes and their hunting-grounds; and for these they fought with the fury and zeal of fanatics.

Detachments sent to aid Detroit are cut off. The prisoners are burnt, and Pontiac, infusing his zealous and demoniacal spirit into all his savage allies, pressed the siege with vigor. The French remained neutral, yet Pontiac made requisitions on them and on their neighbors in Illinois, issuing bills of credit on birch-bark, all of which were faithfully redeemed. Though these two posts could not be captured, the frontier could be annihilated, and vigorously the Indians pursued their policy. Along the borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia a relentless warfare was waged, sparing no one in its way. Old age, feeble infancy, strong man and gentle woman, fair girl and hopeful boy—all fell before the scalping-knife of the merciless savage. The frontiers were devastated. Thousands were obliged to flee, leaving their possessions to the torch of the Indian.

The colonial government, under British direction, was inimical to the borders, and the colonists saw they must depend only upon their own arms for protection. Already the struggle for freedom was upon them. They could defend only themselves. They must do it, too; for that defense is now needed in a different cause than settling disputes between rival powers. "We have millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute," said they, and time verified the remark.

Gen. Amherst bestirred himself to aid the frontiers. He sent Col. Henry Bouquet, a native of Switzerland, and now an officer in the English Army, to relieve the garrison at Fort Pitt. They followed the route made by Gen. Forbes, and on the way relieved Forts Bedford and Ligonier, both beleaguered by the Indians. About a day's journey beyond Ligonier, he was attacked by a body of Indians at a place called Bushy Run. For awhile, it seemed that he and all his army would be destroyed; but Bouquet was bold and brave and, under a feint of retreat, routed the savages. He passed on, and relieved the garrison at Fort

Pitt, and thus secured it against the assaults of the Indians.

The campaign had been disastrous to the English, but fatal to the plans of Pontiac. He could not capture Detroit, and he knew the great scheme must fail. The battle of Bushy Run and the relief of Fort Pitt closed the campaign, and all hope of co-operation was at an end. Circumstances were combined against the confederacy, and it was fast falling to pieces. A proclamation was issued to the Indians, explaining to them the existing state of affairs, and showing to them the futility of their plans. Pontiac, however, would not give up. Again he renewed the siege of Detroit, and Gen. Gage, now in command of the army in the colonies, resolved to carry the war into their own country. Col. Bradstreet was ordered to lead one army by way of the lakes, against the Northern Indians, while Col. Bouquet was sent against the Indians of the Ohio. Col. Bradstreet went on his way at the head of 1,200 men, but trusting too much to the natives and their promises, his expedition proved largely a failure. He relieved Detroit in August, 1764, which had been confined in the garrison over fifteen months, and dispersed the Indians that yet lay around the fort. But on his way back, he saw how the Indians had duped him, and that they were still plundering the settlements. His treaties were annulled by Gage, who ordered him to destroy their towns. The season was far advanced, his provisions were getting low, and he was obliged to return to Niagara chagrined and disappointed.

Col. Bouquet knew well the character of the Indians, and shaped his plans accordingly. He had an army of 1,500 men, 500 regulars and 1,000 volunteers. They had had experience in fighting the savages, and could be depended on. At Fort Louden, he heard of Bradstreet's ill luck, and saw through the deception practiced by the Indians. He arrived at Fort Pitt the 17th of September, where he arrested a deputation of chiefs, who met him with the same promises that had deceived Bradstreet. He sent one of their number back, threatening to put to death the chiefs unless they allowed his messengers to safely pass through their country to Detroit. The decisive tone of his words convinced them of the fate that awaited them unless they complied. On the 3d of October the army left Fort Pitt, marched down the river to and across the Tuscarawas, arriving in the vicinity of Fredrick Post's late mission on the 17th. There a conference was held with the assembled tribes. Bouquet sternly rebuked them for their faithlessness, and when told by the chiefs they could not restrain their young men, he as sternly told them they were responsible for their acts. He told them he would trust them no longer. If they delivered up all their prisoners within twelve days they might hope for peace, otherwise there would be no mercy shown them. They were completely humbled, and, separating hastily, gathered their captives. On the 25th, the army proceeded down to the Tuscarawas, to the junction with White Woman River, near the town of Coshocton, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and there made preparations for the reception of the captives. There they remained until the 18th of November; from day to day prisoners were brought in—men, women and children—and delivered to their friends. Many were the touching scenes enacted during this time. The separated husband and wife met, the latter often carrying a child born in captivity. Brothers and sisters, separated in youth, met; lovers rushed into each other's arms; children found their parents, mothers their sons, fathers their daughters, and neighbors those from whom they had been separated many years. Yet, there were many distressing scenes. Some looked in vain for long-lost relatives and friends, that never should return. Others, that had been captured in their infancy, would not leave their savage friends, and when force was used some fled away. One mother looked in vain for a child she had lost years before. Day by day, she anxiously watched, but no daughter's voice reached her ears. One, clad in savage attire, was brought before her. It could not be her daughter, she was grown. So was the maiden before her. "Can not you remember some mark?" asked Bouquet, whose sympathies were aroused in this case. "There is none," said the anxious and sorrowful mother. "Sing a song you sang over her cradle, she may remember," suggested the commander. One is sung by her mother. As the song of childhood floats out among the trees the maiden stops and listens, then approaches. Yes, she remembers. Mother and daughter are held in a close embrace, and the stern Bouquet wipes away a tear at the scene.

On the 18th, the army broke up its encampment and started on its homeward march. Bouquet kept six principal Indians as hostages, and returned to the homes of the captives. The Indians kept their promises faithfully, and the next year representatives of all the Western tribes met Sir William Johnson, at the German Flats, and made

a treaty of peace. A tract of land in the Indian country was ceded to the whites for the benefit of those who had suffered in the late war. The Indians desired to make a treaty with Johnson, whereby the Alleghany River should be the western boundary of the English, but he excused himself on the ground of proper power.

Not long after this the Illinois settlements, too remote to know much of the struggle or of any of the great events that had convulsed an empire, and changed the destiny of a nation, were brought under the English rule. There were five villages at this date: Kaskaskia, Cahokia, St. Philip, Vincennes and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres, the military headquarters of these French possessions. They were under the control or command of M. de Abadie, at New Orleans. They had also extended explorations west of the Mississippi, and made a few settlements in what was Spanish territory. The country had been, however, ceded to France, and in February, 1764, the country was formally taken possession of and the present city of St. Louis laid out.

As soon as the French knew of the change of government, many of them went to the west side of the river, and took up their residence there. They were protected in their religion and civil rights by the terms of the treaty, but preferred the rule of their own King.

The British took possession of this country early in 1765. Gen. Gage sent Capt. Stirling, of the English Army, who arrived before summer, and to whom St. Ange, the nominal commandant, surrendered the authority. The British, through a succession of commanders, retained control of the country until defeated by George Rogers Clarke, and his "ragged Virginia militia."

After a short time, the French again ceded the country west of the Mississippi to Spain, and relinquished forever their control of all the West in the New World.

The population of Western Louisiana, when the exchange of governments occurred, was estimated to be 13,538, of which 891 were in the Illinois country—as it was called—west of the Mississippi. East of the river, and before the French crossed into Spanish country, the population was estimated to be about 3,000. All these had grown into communities of a peculiar character. Indeed, that peculiarity, as has been observed, never changed until a gradual amalgamation with the American people effected it, and that took more than a century of time to accomplish.

The English now owned the Northwest. True, they did not yet occupy but a small part of it, but traders were again crossing the mountains, explorers for lands were on the Ohio, and families for settlement were beginning to look upon the West as their future home. Companies were again forming to purchase large tracts in the Ohio country, and open them for emigration. One thing yet stood in the way—a definite boundary line. That line, however, was between the English and the Indians, and not, as had heretofore been the case, between rival European Powers. It was necessary to arrange some definite boundary before land companies, who were now actively pushing their claims, could safely survey and locate their lands.

Sir William Johnson, who had at previous times been instrumental in securing treaties, wrote repeatedly to the Board of Trade, who controlled the greater part of the commercial transactions in the colonies—and who were the first to exclaim against extending English settlements beyond a limit whereby they would need manufactures, and thereby become independent of the Mother Country—urging upon them, and through them the Crown, the necessity of a fixed boundary, else another Indian war was probable. The Indians found themselves gradually hemmed in by the growing power of the whites, and began to exhibit hostile feelings. The irritation became so great that in the summer of 1767, Gage wrote to the Governor of Pennsylvania concerning it. The Governor communicated his letter to the General Assembly, who sent representatives to England, to urge the immediate settlement of the question. In compliance with these requests, and the letters of prominent citizens, Franklin among the number, instructions were sent to Johnson, ordering him to complete the purchase from the Six Nations, and settle all differences. He sent word to all the Western tribes to meet him at Fort Stanwix, in October, 1768. The conference was held on the 24th of that month, and was attended by colonial representatives, and by Indians from all parts of the Northwest. It was determined that the line should begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cherokee (Tennessee), thence up the river to the Alleghany and on to Kittanning, and thence across to the Susquehanna. By this line, the whole country south of the Ohio and Alleghany, to which the Six Nations had any claim, was transferred. Part of this land was made to compensate twenty-two traders, whose goods had been stolen in 1763. The deeds made, were upon the express agreement that no claims should

ever be based on the treaties of Lancaster, Logstown, etc., and were signed by the chiefs of the Six Nations for themselves, their allies and dependents, and the Shawanees, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, and others; though the Shawanees and Delaware deputies did not sign them. On this treaty, in a great measure, rests the title by purchase to Kentucky, Western Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. The rights of the Cherokees were purchased by Col. Donaldson, either for the King, Virginia, or for himself, it is impossible to say which.

The grant of the northern confederacy was now made. The white man could go in and possess these lands, and know that an army would protect him if necessary. Under such a guarantee, Western lands came rapidly into market. In addition to companies already in existence for the purchase of land, others, the most notable of these being the "Walpole" and the "Mississippi" Land Companies, were formed. This latter had among its organizers such men as Francis Lightfoot Lee, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington and Arthur Lee. Before any of these companies, some of whom absorbed the Ohio Company, could do anything, the Revolution came on, and all land transactions were at an end. After its close, Congress would not sanction their claims, and they fell through. This did not deter settlers, however, from crossing the mountains, and settling in the Ohio country. In spite of troubles with the Indians—some of whom regarded the treaties with the Six Nations as unlawful, and were disposed to complain at the rapid influx of whites—and the failure of the land companies, settlers came steadily during the decade from 1768 to 1778, so that by the close of that time, there was a large population south of the Ohio River; while scattered along the northern banks, extending many miles into the wilderness, were hardy adventurers, who were carving out homes in the magnificent forests everywhere covering the country.

Among the foremost speculators in Western lands, was George Washington. As early as 1763, he employed Col. Crawford, afterward the leader in "Crawford's campaign," to purchase lands for him. In 1770, he crossed the mountains in company with several gentlemen, and examined the country along the Ohio, down which stream he passed to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where he shot some buffalo, then plenty, camped out a few nights, and returned, fully convinced, it seems, that one day the West would be the best part of the New World. He owned, altogether, nearly fifty thousand acres in the West, which he valued at $3.33 per acre. Had not the war of the Revolution just then broken out, he might have been a resident of the West, and would have been, of course, one of its most prominent citizens.

CHAPTER V.

AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS—DUNMORE'S WAR—CAMPAIGN OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE—LAND TROUBLES—SPAIN IN THE REVOLUTION—MURDER OF THE MORAVIAN INDIANS.

MEANWHILE, Kentucky was filling with citizens, and though considerable trouble was experienced with the Indians, and the operations of Col. Richard Henderson and others, who made unlawful treaties with the Indians, yet Daniel Boone and his associates had established a commonwealth, and, in 1777, a county was formed, which, erelong, was divided into three. Louisville was laid out on land belonging to Tories, and an important start made in this part of the West. Emigrants came down the Ohio River, saw the northern shores were inviting, and sent back such accounts that the land north of the river rapidly grew in favor with Eastern people. One of the most important Western characters, Col. (afterward Gen.) George Rogers Clarke, had had much to do in forming its character. He was born November 19, 1752, in Albemarle County, Va., and early came West. He had an unusually sagacious spirit, was an excellent surveyor and general, and took an active interest in all State and national affairs. He understood the animus of the Revolution, and was prepared to do his part. Col. Clarke was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness, and one that had more to do with the success of America in the struggle for independence than at first appears. He saw through the whole plan of the British,

who held all the outposts, Kaskaskia, Detroit, Vincennes and Niagara, and determined to circumvent them and wrest the West from their power. The British hoped to encircle the Americans by these outposts, and also unite the Indians in a common war against them. That had been attempted by the French when the English conquered them. Then the French had a powerful ally in the person of Pontiac, yet the brave frontiersmen held their homes in many places, though the Indians "drank the blood of many a Briton, scooping it up in the hollow of joined hands." Now the Briton had no Pontiac to lead the scattered tribes—tribes who now feared the unerring aim of a settler, and would not attack him openly—Clarke knew that the Delawares were divided in feeling and that the Shawanees were but imperfectly united in favor of England since the murder of their noted chiefs. He was convinced that, if the British could be driven from the Western posts, the natives could easily be awed into submission, or bribed into neutrality or friendship. They admired, from their savage views of valor, the side that became victorious. They cared little for the cause for which either side was fighting. Clarke sent out spies among them to ascertain the feasibility of his plans. The spies were gone from April 20 to June 22, and fully corroborated his views concerning the English policy and the feelings of the Indians and French.

Before proceeding in the narrative of this expedition, however, it will be well to notice a few acts transpiring north of the Ohio River, especially relating to the land treaties, as they were not without effect on the British policy. Many of the Indians north and south of the Ohio would not recognize the validity of the Fort Stanwix treaty, claiming the Iroquois had no right to the lands, despite their conquest. These discontented natives harassed the emigrants in such a manner that many Indians were slain in retaliation. This, and the working of the French traders, who at all times were bitterly opposed to the English rule, filled the breasts of the natives with a malignant hate, which years of bloodshed could not wash out. The murder of several Indians by lawless whites fanned the coal into a blaze, and, by 1774, several retaliatory murders occurred, committed by the natives in revenge for their fallen friends. The Indian slew any white man he found, as a revenge on some friend of his slain; the frontiersman, acting on the same principle, made the borders extremely dangerous to invaders and invaded. Another cause of fear occurred about this time, which threatened seriously to retard emigration.

Pittsburgh had been claimed by both Pennsylvania and Virginia, and, in endeavoring to settle the dispute, Lord Dunmore's war followed. Dr. John Connelly, an ambitious, intriguing person, induced Lord Dunmore to assert the claims of Virginia, in the name of the King. In attempting to carry out his intentions, he was arrested by Arthur St. Clair, representing the proprietors of Pennsylvania, who was at Pittsburgh at the time. Connelly was released on bail, but went at once to Staunton, where he was sworn in as a Justice of Peace. Returning, he gathered a force of one hundred and fifty men, suddenly took possession of Pittsburgh, refused to allow the magistrates to enter the Court House, or to exercise the functions of their offices, unless in conformity to his will. Connelly refused any terms offered by the Pennsylvania deputies, kept possession of the place, acted very harshly toward the inhabitants, stirred up the neutral Indians, and, for a time, threatened to make the boundary line between the two colonies a very serious question. His actions led to hostile deeds by some Indians, when the whites, no doubt urged by him, murdered seven Indians at the mouth of the Captina River, and at the house of a settler named Baker, where the Indians were decoyed under promises of friendship and offers of rum. Among those murdered at the latter place, was the entire family of the famous Mingoe chief, Logan. This has been charged to Michael Cresap; but is untrue. Daniel Greathouse had command of the party, and though Cresap may have been among them, it is unjust to lay the blame at his feet. Both murders, at Captina and Yellow Creek, were cruel and unwarranted, and were, without doubt, the cause of the war that followed, though the root of the matter lay in Connelly's arbitrary actions, and in his needlessly alarming the Indians. Whatever may have been the facts in relation to the murder of Logan's family, they were of such a nature as to make all feel sure of an Indian war, and preparations were made for the conflict.

An army was gathered at Wheeling, which, some time in July, under command of Col. McDonald, descended the Ohio to the mouth of Captina Creek. They proposed to march against an Indian town on the Muskingum. The Indians sued for peace, but their pretensions being found spurious, their towns and crops were destroyed. The army then retreated to Williamsburg, having accomplished but little.

The Delawares were anxious for peace; even the Mingoes, whose relatives had been slain at Yellow Creek, and Captina, were restrained; but Logan, who had been turned to an inveterate foe to the Americans, came suddenly upon the Monongahela settlements, took thirteen scalps in revenge for the loss of his family, returned home and expressed himself ready to treat with the Long Knives, the Virginians. Had Connelly acted properly at this juncture, the war might have been ended; but his actions only incensed both borderers and Indians. So obnoxious did he become that Lord Dunmore lost faith in him, and severely reprimanded him.

To put a stop to the depredations of the Indians, two large bodies of troops were gathered in Virginia, one under Gen. Andrew Lewis, and one under command of Dunmore himself. Before the armies could meet at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, their objective point, Lewis' army, which arrived first, was attacked by a furious band of Delawares, Shawanees, Iroquois and Wyandots. The conflict was bitterly prolonged by the Indians, who, under the leadership of Cornstalk, were determined to make a decisive effort, and fought till late at night (October 10, 1774), and then only by a strategic move of Lewis' command—which resulted in the defeat of the Indians, compelling them to cross the Ohio—was the conflict ended. Meanwhile, Dunmore's army came into the enemy's country, and, being joined by the remainder of Lewis' command, pressed forward intending to annihilate the Indian towns. Cornstalk and his chiefs, however, sued for peace, and the conflict closed. Dunmore established a camp on Sippo Creek, where he held conferences with the natives and concluded the war. When he left the country, he stationed 100 men at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, a few more at Pittsburgh, and another corps at Wheeling, then called Fort Fincastle. Dunmore intended to return to Pittsburgh the next spring, meet the Indians and form a definite peace; but the revolt of the colonies prevented. However, he opened several offices for the sale of lands in the West, some of which were in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. This led to the old boundary dispute again; but before it could be settled, the Revolution began, and Lord Dunmore's, as well as almost all other land speculations in the West, were at an end.

In 1775 and 1776, the chief events transpiring in the West relate to the treaties with the Indians, and the endeavor on the part of the Americans to have them remain neutral in the family quarrel now coming on, which they could not understand. The British, like the French, however, could not let them alone, and finally, as a retaliatory measure, Congress, under advice of Washington, won some of them over to the side of the colonies, getting their aid and holding them neutral. The colonies only offered them rewards for *prisoners;* never, like the British, offering rewards for *scalps.* Under such rewards, the atrocities of the Indians in some quarters were simply horrible. The scalp was enough to get a reward, that was a mark of Indian valor, too, and hence, helpless innocence and decrepit old age were not spared. They stirred the minds of the pioneers, who saw the protection of their firesides a vital point, and led the way to the scheme of Col. Clarke, who was now, as has been noted, the leading spirit in Kentucky. He saw through the scheme of the British, and determined, by a quick, decisive blow, to put an end to it, and to cripple their power in the West.

Among the acts stimulating Clarke, was the attack on Fort Henry, a garrison about one-half mile above Wheeling Creek, on the Ohio, by a renegade white man, Simon Girty, an agent in the employ of the British, it is thought, and one of the worst wretches ever known on the frontier. When Girty attacked Fort Henry, he led his red allies in regular military fashion, and attacked it without mercy. The defenders were brave, and knew with whom they were contending. Great bravery was displayed by the women in the fort, one of whom, a Miss Zane, carried a keg of gunpowder from a cabin to the fort. Though repeatedly fired at by the savages, she reached the fort in safety. After awhile, however, the effect of the frontiersmen's shots began to be felt, and the Indians sullenly withdrew. Re-enforcements coming, the fort was held, and Girty and his band were obliged to flee.

Clarke saw that if the British once got control over the Western Indians the scene at Fort Henry would be repeated, and would not likely, in all cases, end in favor of the Americans. Without communicating any of his designs, he left Harrodsburg about the 1st of October, 1777, and reached the capital of Virginia by November 5. Still keeping his mind, he awaited a favorable opportunity to broach his plans to those in power, and, in the meanwhile, carefully watched the existing state of feeling. When the opportunity came, Clarke broached his plans to Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, who at once entered warmly into them, recognizing their great importance.

Through his aid, Clarke procured the necessary authority to prosecute his plans, and returned at once to Pittsburgh. He intended raising men about this post, but found them fearful of leaving their homes unprotected. However, he secured three companies, and, with these and a number of volunteers, picked up on the way down the Ohio River, he fortified Corn Island, near the falls, and made ready for his expedition. He had some trouble in keeping his men, some of those from Kentucky refusing to aid in subduing stations out of their own country. He did not announce his real intentions till he had reached this point. Here Col. Bowman joined him with his Kentucky militia, and, on the 24th of June, 1778, during a total eclipse of the sun, the party left the fort. Before his start, he learned of the capture of Burgoyne, and, when nearly down to Fort Massac, he met some of his spies, who informed him of the exaggerated accounts of the ferocity of the Long Knives that the French had received from the British. By proper action on his part, Clarke saw both these items of information could be made very beneficial to him. Leaving the river near Fort Massac, he set out on the march to Kaskaskia, through a hot summer's sun, over a country full of savage foes. They reached the town unnoticed, on the evening of July 4, and, before the astonished British and French knew it, they were all prisoners. M. Rocheblave, the English commander, was secured, but his wife adroitly concealed the papers belonging to the garrison. In the person of M. Gibault, the French priest, Clarke found a true friend. When the true character of the Virginians became apparent, the French were easily drawn to the American side, and the priest secured the surrender and allegiance of Cahokia through his personal influence. M. Gibault told him he would also secure the post at St. Vincent's, which he did, returning from the mission about the 1st of August. During the interval, Clarke reenlisted his men, formed his plans, sent his prisoners to Kentucky, and was ready for future action when M. Gibault arrived. He sent Capt. Helm and a single soldier to Vincennes to hold that fort until he could put a garrison there. It is but proper to state that the English commander, Col. Hamilton, and his band of soldiers, were absent at Detroit when the priest secured the village on the "Ouabache." When Hamilton returned, in the autumn, he was greatly surprised to see the American flag floating from the ramparts of the fort, and when approaching the gate he was abruptly halted by Capt. Helm, who stood with a lighted fuse in his hand by a cannon, answering Hamilton's demand to surrender with the imperative inquiry, "Upon what terms, sir?" "Upon the honors of war," answered Hamilton, and he marched in greatly chagrined to see he had been halted by two men. The British commander sat quietly down, intending to go on down the river and subdue Kentucky in the spring, in the mean time offering rewards for American *scalps*, and thereby gaining the epithet "Hair-buyer General." Clarke heard of his actions late in January, 1779, and, as he says, "I knew if I did not take him he would take me," set out early in February with his troops and marched across the marshy plains of Lower Illinois, reaching the Wabash post by the 22d of that month. The unerring aim of the Westerner was effectual. "They will shoot your eyes out," said Helm to the British troops. "There, I told you so," he further exclaimed, as a soldier ventured near a port-hole and received a shot directly in his eye. On the 24th the fort surrendered. The American flag waved again over its ramparts. The "Hair-buyer General" was sent a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement for his cruel acts. Clarke returned to Kaskaskia, perfected his plans to hold the Illinois settlements, went on to Kentucky, from where he sent word to the colonial authorities of the success of his expedition. Had he received the aid promised him, Detroit, in easy reach, would have fallen too, but Gen. Green, failing to send it as promised, the capture of that important post was delayed.

Had Clarke failed, and Hamilton succeeded, the whole West would have been swept, from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi. But for this small army of fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of American history changed. America owes Clarke and his band more than it can ever pay. Clarke reported the capture of Kaskaskia and the Illinois country early after its surrender, and in October the county of Illinois was established, extending over an unlimited expanse of country, by the Virginia Legislature. John Todd was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor. In November, Clarke and his men received the thanks of the same body, who, in after years, secured them a grant of land, which they selected on the right bank of the Ohio River, opposite Louisville. They expected here a city would rise one day, to be the peer of Louisville, then coming

into prominence as an important place. By some means, their expectations failed, and only the dilapidated village of Clarkesburg perpetuates their hopes.

The conquest of Clarke changed the face of affairs in relation to the whole country north of the Ohio River, which would, in all probability, have been made the boundary between Canada and the United States. When this was proposed, the strenuous arguments based on this conquest, by the American Commissioners, secured the present boundary line in negotiating the treaty of 1793.

Though Clarke had failed to capture Detroit, Congress saw the importance of the post, and resolved on securing it. Gen. McCosh, commander at Fort Pitt, was put in command, and $1,000,000 and 3,000 men placed at his disposal. By some dilatory means, he got no further than the Tuscarawas River, in Ohio, where a half-way house, called Fort Laurens, for the President of Congress, was built. It was too far out to be of practicable value, and was soon after abandoned.

Indian troubles and incursions by the British were the most absorbing themes in the West. The British went so far as Kentucky at a later date, while they intended reducing Fort Pitt, only abandoning it when learning of its strength. Expeditions against the Western Indians were led by Gen. Sullivan, Col. Daniel Broadhead, Col. Bowman and others, which, for awhile, silenced the natives and taught them the power of the Americans. They could not organize so readily as before, and began to attach themselves more closely to the British, or commit their depredations in bands, fleeing into the wilderness as soon as they struck a blow. In this way, several localities suffered, until the settlers became again exasperated; other expeditions were formed, and a second chastisement given. In 1781, Col. Broadhead led an expedition against the Central Ohio Indians. It did not prove so successful, as the Indians were led by the noted chief Brant, who, though not cruel, was a foe to the Americans, and assisted the British greatly in their endeavors to secure the West.

Another class of events occurred now in the West, civil in their relations, yet destined to form an important part of its history—its land laws.

It must be borne in mind, that Virginia claimed the greater portion of the country north of the Ohio River, as well as a large part south. The other colonies claimed land also in the West under the old Crown grants, which extended to the South or Western Sea. To more complicate matters, several land companies held proprietary rights to portions of these lands gained by grants from the Crown, or from the Colonial Assemblies. Others were based on land warrants issued in 1763; others on selection and survey and still others on settlement. In this state of mixed affairs, it was difficult to say who held a secure claim. It was a question whether the old French grants were good or not, especially since the change in government, and the eminent prospect of still another change. To, in some way, aid in settling these claims, Virginia sent a commission to the West to sit as a court and determine the proprietorship of these claims. This court, though of as doubtful authority as the claims themselves, went to work in Kentucky and along the Ohio River in 1779, and, in the course of one year, granted over three thousand certificates. These were considered as good authority for a definite title, and were so regarded in after purchases. Under them, many pioneers, like Daniel Boone, lost their lands, as all were required to hold some kind of a patent, while others, who possessed no more principle than "land-sharks" of to-day, acquired large tracts of land by holding a patent the court was bound to accept. Of all the colonies, Virginia seemed to have the best title to the Northwest, save a few parcels, such as the Connecticut or Western Reserve and some similar tracts held by New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey. When the territory of the Northwest was ceded to the General Government, this was recognized, and that country was counted as a Virginia county.

The Spanish Government, holding the region west of the Mississippi, and a portion east toward its outlet, became an important but secret ally of the Americans. When the French revolt was suppressed by O'Reilly, and the Spanish assumed the government of Louisiana, both Upper and Lower, there was a large tract of country, known as Florida (East and West), claimed by England, and duly regarded as a part of her dominion. The boundaries had been settled when the French first occupied Lower Louisiana. The Spaniards adopted the patriarchal form of rule, as much as was consistent with their interests, and allowed the French full religious and civil liberty, save that all tribunals were after the Spanish fashion, and governed by Spanish rules. The Spaniards, long jealous of England's growing power, secretly sent the Governors of Louisiana word to aid the Americans in their struggle for freedom. Though

they controlled the Mississippi River, they allowed an American officer (Capt. Willing) to descend the river in January, 1778, with a party of fifty men, and ravage the British shore from Manchez Bayou to Natchez.

On the 8th of May, 1779, Spain declared war against Great Britain; and, on the 8th of July, the people of Louisiana were allowed to take a part in the war. Accordingly, Galvez collected a force of 1,400 men, and, on the 7th of September, took Fort Manchac. By the 21st of September, he had taken Baton Rouge and Natchez. Eight vessels were captured by the Spaniards on the Mississippi and on the lakes. In 1780 Mobile fell; in March, 1781, Pensacola, the chief British post in West Florida, succumbed after a long siege, and, on the 9th of May, all West Florida was surrendered to Spain.

This war, or the war on the Atlantic Coast, did not immediately affect Upper Louisiana. Great Britain, however, attempted to capture St. Louis. Though the commander was strongly suspected of being bribed by the English, yet the place stood the siege from the combined force of Indians and Canadians, and the assailants were dispersed. This was done during the summer of 1680, and in the autumn, a company of Spanish and French residents, under La Balme, went on an expedition against Detroit. They marched as far north as the British trading-post Ke-ki-ong-a, at the head of the Maumee River, but being surprised in the night, and the commander slain, the expedition was defeated, having done but little.

Spain may have had personal interests in aiding the Americans. She was now in control of the Mississippi River, the natural outlet of the Northwest, and, in 1780, began the troubles relative to the navigation of that stream. The claims of Spain were considered very unjust by the Continental Congress, and, while deliberating over the question, Virginia, who was jealously alive to her Western interests, and who yet held jurisdiction over Kentucky, sent through Jefferson, the Governor, Gen. George Rogers Clarke, to erect a fort below the mouth of the Ohio. This proceeding was rather unwarrantable, especially as the fort was built in the country of the Chickasaws, who had thus far been true friends to the Americans, and who looked upon the fort as an innovation on their territory. It was completed and occupied but a short time, Clarke being recalled.

Virginia, in 1780, did a very important thing; namely, establishing an institution for higher education. The Old Dominion confiscated the lands of "Robert McKenzie, Henry Collins and Alexander McKee, Britons, eight thousand acres," and invested the proceeds of the sale in a public seminary. Transylvania University now lives, a monument to that spirit.

While Clarke was building Fort Jefferson, a force of British and Indians, under command of Capt. Bryd, came down from Canada and attacked the Kentucky settlements, getting into the country before any one was aware. The winter before had been one of unusual severity, and game was exceedingly scarce, hence the army was not prepared to conduct a campaign. After the capture of Ruddle's Station, at the south fork of the Licking, Bryd abandoned any further attempts to reduce the settlements, except capturing Martin's Station, and returned to Detroit.

This expedition gave an additional motive for the chastisement of the Indians, and Clarke, on his return from Fort Jefferson, went on an expedition against the Miami Indians. He destroyed their towns at Loramie's store, near the present city of Sydney, Ohio, and at Piqua, humbling the natives. While on the way, a part of the army remained on the north bank of the Ohio, and erected two block-houses on the present site of Cincinnati.

The exploits of Clarke and his men so effectually chastised the Indians, that, for a time, the West was safe. During this period of quiet, the measures which led to the cession of Western lands to the General Government, began to assume a definite form. All the colonies claiming Western lands were willing to cede them to the Government, save Virginia, which colony wanted a large scope of Southern country southeast of the Ohio, as far as South Carolina. All recognized the justice of all Western lands becoming public property, and thereby aiding in extinguishing the debts caused by the war of the Revolution, now about to close. As Virginia held a somewhat different view, the cession was not made until 1783.

The subject, however, could not be allowed to rest. The war of the Revolution was now drawing to a close; victory on the part of the colonies was apparent, and the Western lands must be a part of the public domain. Subsequent events brought about the desired cession, though several events transpired before the plan of cession was consummated.

Before the close of 1780, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act, establishing the "town of Louisville," and confiscated the lands of John

Connelly, who was one of its original proprietors, and who distinguished himself in the commencement of Lord Dunmore's war, and who was now a Tory, and doing all he could against the patriot cause. The proceeds of the sale of his lands were divided between Virginia and the county of Jefferson. Kentucky, the next year, was divided into three counties, Jefferson, Lincoln and Fayette. Courts were appointed in each, and the entry and location of lands given into their hands. Settlers, in spite of Indian troubles and British intrigue, were pouring over the mountains, particularly so during the years 1780 and 1781. The expeditions of Clarke against the Miami Indians; Boone's captivity, and escape from them; their defeat when attacking Boonesboro, and other places — all combined to weaken their power, and teach them to respect a nation whose progress they could not stay.

The pioneers of the West, obliged to depend on themselves, owing to the struggle of the colonies for freedom, grew up a hardy, self-reliant race, with all the vices and virtues of a border life, and with habits, manners and customs necessary to their peculiar situation, and suited to their peculiar taste. A resume of their experiences and daily lives would be quite interesting, did the limits of this history admit it here. In the part relating directly to this county, the reader will find such lives given; here, only the important events can be noticed.

The last event of consequence occurring in the West before the close of the Revolution, is one that might well have been omitted. Had such been the case, a great stain would have been spared the character of Western pioneers. Reference is made to the massacre of the Moravian Christian Indians.

These Indians were of the Delaware nation chiefly, though other Western tribes were visited and many converts made. The first converts were made in New York and Connecticut, where, after a good start had been made, and a prospect of many souls being saved, they incurred the enmity of the whites, who, becoming alarmed at their success, persecuted them to such an extent that they were driven out of New York into Pennsylvania, where, in 1744, four years after their arrival in the New World, they began new missions. In 1748, the New York and Connecticut Indians followed their teachers, and were among the founders of Friedenshutten, "Tents of Peace," a hamlet near Bethlehem, where their teachers were stationed. Other hamlets grew around them, until in the interior of the colony, existed an Indian community, free from all savage vices, and growing up in Christian virtues. As their strength grew, lawless whites again began to oppress them. They could not understand the war of 1754, and were, indeed, in a truly embarrassing position. The savages could form no conception of any cause for neutrality, save a secret sympathy with the English; and if they could not take up the hatchet, they were in the way, and must be removed. Failing to do this, their red brothers became hostile. The whites were but little better. The old suspicions which drove them from New York were aroused. They were secret Papists, in league with the French, and furnished them with arms and intelligence; they were interfering with the liquor traffic; they were enemies to the Government, and the Indian and the white man combined against them. They were obliged to move from place to place; were at one time protected nearly a year, near Philadelphia, from lawless whites, and finally were compelled to go far enough West to be out of the way of French and English arms, or the Iroquois and Cherokee hatchets. They came finally to the Muskingum, where they made a settlement called Schonbrun, "beautiful clear spring," in what is now Tuscarawas County. Other settlements gathered, from time to time, as the years went on, till in 1772 large numbers of them were within the borders of the State.

Until the war of independence broke out, they were allowed to peacefully pursue their way. When that came, they were between Fort Pitt and Detroit, one of which contained British, the other Americans. Again they could not understand the struggle, and could not take up the hatchet. This brought on them the enmity of both belligerent parties, and that of their own forest companions, who could not see wherein their natures could change. Among the most hostile persons, were the white renegades McKee, Girty and Elliott. On their instigation, several of them were slain, and by their advice they were obliged to leave their fields and homes, where they had many comforts, and where they had erected good chapels in which to worship. It was just before one of these forced removals that Mary, daughter of the missionary Heckewelder, was born. She is supposed to be the first white female child born north of the Ohio River. Her birth occurred April 16, 1781. It is but proper to say here, that it is an open question, and one that will probably never be decided,

i. e. Who was the first white child born in Ohio? In all probability, the child was born during the captivity of its mother, as history plainly shows that when white women were released from the Indians, some of them carried children born while among the natives.

When the Moravians were forced to leave their settlements on the Muskingum, and taken to Sandusky, they left growing fields of corn, to which they were obliged to return, to gather food. This aroused the whites, only wanting some pretext whereby they might attack them, and a party, headed by Col. David Williamson, determined to exterminate them. The Moravians, hearing of their approach, fled, but too late to warn other settlements, and Gnadenhutten, Salem and one or two smaller settlements, were surprised and taken. Under deceitful promises, the Indians gave up all their arms, showed the whites their treasures, and went unknowingly to a terrible death. When apprised of their fate, determined on by a majority of the rangers, they begged only time to prepare. They were led two by two, the men into one, the women and children into another "slaughter-house," as it was termed, and all but two lads were wantonly slain. An infamous and more bloody deed never darkened the pages of feudal times; a deed that, in after years, called aloud for vengeance, and in some measure received it. Some of Williamson's men wrung their hands at the cruel fate, and endeavored, by all the means in their power, to prevent it; but all to no purpose. The blood of the rangers was up, and they would not spare "man, woman or child, of all that peaceful band."

Having completed their horrible work, (March 8, 1782), Williamson and his men returned to Pittsburgh. Everywhere, the Indians lamented the untimely death of their kindred, their savage relatives determining on their revenge; the Christian ones could only be resigned and weep.

Williamson's success, for such it was viewed by many, excited the borderers to another invasion, and a second army was raised, this time to go to the Sandusky town, and annihilate the Wyandots. Col. William Crawford was elected leader; he accepted reluctantly; on the way, the army was met by hordes of savages on the 5th of June, and totally routed. They were away north, in what is now Wyandot County, and were obliged to flee for their lives. The blood of the murdered Moravians called for revenge. The Indians desired it; were they not relatives of the fallen Christians? Crawford and many of his men fell into their hands; all suffered unheard-of tortures, that of Crawford being as cruel as Indian cruelty could devise. He was pounded, pierced, cut with knives and burned, all of which occupied nearly a night, and finally lay down insensible on a bed of coals, and died. The savage captors, in demoniacal glee, danced around him, and upbraided him for the cruel murder of their relatives, giving him this only consolation, that had they captured Williamson, he might go free, but he must answer for Williamson's brutality.

The war did not cease here. The Indians, now aroused, carried their attack as far south as into Kentucky, killing Capt. Estill, a brave man, and some of his companions. The British, too, were active in aiding them, and the 14th of August a large force of them, under Girty, gathered silently about Bryant's Station. They were obliged to retreat. The Kentuckians pursued them, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The attack on Bryant's Station aroused the people of Kentucky to strike a blow that would be felt. Gen. Clarke was put at the head of an army of one thousand and fifty men, and the Miami country was a second time destroyed. Clarke even went as far north as the British trading-post at the head of the Miami, where he captured a great amount of property, and destroyed the post. Other outposts also fell, the invading army suffering but little, and, by its decisive action, practically closing the Indian wars in the West. Pennsylvania suffered some, losing Hannahstown and one or two small settlements. Williamson's and Crawford's campaigns aroused the fury of the Indians that took time and much blood and war to subdue. The Revolution was, however, drawing to a close. American arms were victorious, and a new nation was now coming into existence, who would change the whole current of Western matters, and make of the Northwest a land of liberty, equality and union. That nation was now on the stage.

CHAPTER VI.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION—INDIAN CLAIMS—SURVEYS—EARLY LAND COMPANIES—COMPACT OF 1787—ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY—EARLY AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE OHIO VALLEY—FIRST TERRITORIAL OFFICERS—ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

THE occupation of the West by the American, really dates from the campaign of Gen. Clarke in 1778, when he captured the British posts in the Illinois country, and Vincennes on the Wabash. Had he been properly supported, he would have reduced Detroit, then in easy reach, and poorly defended. As it was, however, that post remained in charge of the British till after the close of the war of the Revolution. They also held other lake posts; but these were included in the terms of peace, and came into the possession of the Americans. They were abandoned by the British as soon as the different commanders received notice from their chiefs, and British rule and English occupation ceased in that part of the New World.

The war virtually closed by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., October 19, 1781. The struggle was prolonged, however, by the British, in the vain hope that they could retrieve the disaster, but it was only a useless waste of men and money. America would not be subdued. "If we are to be taxed, we will be represented," said they, "else we will be a free government, and regulate our own taxes." In the end, they were free.

Provisional articles of peace between the United States and Great Britain were signed in Paris on the 30th of November, 1782. This was followed by an armistice negotiated at Versailles on the 20th of January, 1783; and finally, a definite treaty of peace was concluded at Paris on the 3d of the next September, and ratified by Congress on the 4th of January, 1784. By the second article of the definite treaty of 1783, the boundaries of the United States were fixed. A glance at the map of that day shows the boundary to have been as follows: Beginning at Passamaquoddy Bay, on the coast of Maine, the line ran north a little above the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, when it diverged southwesterly, irregularly, until it reached that parallel, when it followed it until it reached the St. Lawrence River. It followed that river to Lake Ontario, down its center; up the Niagara River; through Lake Erie, up the Detroit River and through Lakes Huron and Superior, to the northwest extremity of the latter. Then it pursued another irregular western course to the Lake of the Woods, when it turned southward to the Mississippi River. The commissioners insisted that should be the western boundary, as the lakes were the northern. It followed the Mississippi south until the mouth of Red River was reached, when, turning east, it followed almost a direct line to the Atlantic Coast, touching the coast a little north of the outlet of St. John's River.

From this outline, it will be readily seen what boundary the United States possessed. Not one-half of its present domain.

At this date, there existed the original thirteen colonies: Virginia occupying all Kentucky and all the Northwest, save about half of Michigan and Wisconsin, claimed by Massachusetts; and the upper part of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the lower part (a narrow strip) of Michigan, claimed by Connecticut. Georgia included all of Alabama and Mississippi. The Spaniards claimed all Florida and a narrow part of lower Georgia. All the country west of the Father of Waters belonged to Spain, to whom it had been secretly ceded when the family compact was made. That nation controlled the Mississippi, and gave no small uneasiness to the young government. It was, however, happily settled finally, by the sale of Louisana to the United States.

Pending the settlement of these questions and the formation of the Federal Union, the cession of the Northwest by Virginia again came before Congress. That body found itself unable to fulfill its promises to its soldiers regarding land, and again urged the Old Dominion to cede the Territory to the General Government, for the good of all. Congress forbade settlers from occupying the Western lands till a definite cession had been made, and the title to the lands in question made good. But speculation was stronger than law, and without waiting for the slow processes of courts,

the adventurous settlers were pouring into the country at a rapid rate, only retarded by the rifle and scalping-knife of the savage—a temporary check. The policy of allowing any parties to obtain land from the Indians was strongly discouraged by Washington. He advocated the idea that only the General Government could do that, and, in a letter to James Duane, in Congress, he strongly urged such a course, and pointed out the danger of a border war, unless some such measure was stringently followed.

Under the circumstances, Congress pressed the claims of cession upon Virginia, and finally induced the Dominion to modify the terms proposed two years before. On the 20th of December, 1783, Virginia accepted the proposal of Congress, and authorized her delegates to make a deed to the United States of all her right in the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The Old Dominion stipulated in her deed of cession, that the territory should be divided into States, to be admitted into the Union as any other State, and to bear a proportionate share in the maintenance of that Union; that Virginia should be re-imbursed for the expense incurred in subduing the British posts in the territory; that the French and Canadian inhabitants should be protected in their rights; that the grant to Gen. George Rogers Clarke and his men, as well as all other similar grants, should be confirmed, and that the lands should be considered as the common property of the United States, the proceeds to be applied to the use of the whole country. Congress accepted these conditions, and the deed was made March 1, 1784. Thus the country came from under the dominion of Virginia, and became common property.

A serious difficulty arose about this time, that threatened for awhile to involve England and America anew in war. Virginia and several other States refused to abide by that part of the treaty relating to the payment of debts, especially so, when the British carried away quite a number of negroes claimed by the Americans. This refusal on the part of the Old Dominion and her abettors, caused the English to retain her Northwestern outposts, Detroit, Mackinaw, etc. She held these till 1786, when the questions were finally settled, and then readily abandoned them.

The return of peace greatly augmented emigration to the West, especially to Kentucky. When the war closed, the population of that county (the three counties having been made one judicial district, and Danville designated as the seat of government) was estimated to be about twelve thousand. In one year, after the close of the war, it increased to 30,000, and steps for a State government were taken. Owing to the divided sentiment among its citizens, its perplexing questions of land titles and proprietary rights, nine conventions were held before a definite course of action could be reached. This prolonged the time till 1792, when, in December of that year, the election for persons to form a State constitution was held, and the vexed and complicated questions settled. In 1783, the first wagons bearing merchandise came across the mountains. Their contents were received on flatboats at Pittsburgh, and taken down the Ohio to Louisville, which that spring boasted of a store, opened by Daniel Broadhead. The next year, James Wilkinson opened one at Lexington.

Pittsburgh was now the principal town in the West. It occupied the same position regarding the outposts that Omaha has done for several years to Nebraska. The town of Pittsburgh was laid out immediately after the war of 1764, by Col. Campbell. It then consisted of four squares about the fort, and received its name from that citadel. The treaty with the Six Nations in 1768, conveyed to the proprietaries of Pennsylvania all the lands of the Alleghany below Kittanning, and all the country south of the Ohio, within the limits of Penn's charter. This deed of cession was recognized when the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia was fixed, and gave the post to the Keystone State. In accordance with this deed, the manor of Pittsburgh was withdrawn from market in 1769, and was held as the property of the Penn family. When Washington visited it in 1770, it seems to have declined in consequence of the afore-mentioned act. He mentions it as a "town of about twenty log houses, on the Monongahela, about three hundred yards from the fort." The Penn's remained true to the King, and hence all their land that had not been surveyed and returned to the land office, was confiscated by the commonwealth. Pittsburgh, having been surveyed, was still left to them. In the spring of 1784, Tench Francis, the agent of the Penns, was induced to lay out the manor into lots and offer them for sale. Though, for many years, the place was rather unpromising, it eventually became the chief town in that part of the West, a position it yet holds. In 1786, John Scull and Joseph Hall started the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, the first paper published west of the mountains. In the initial number, appeared a lengthy article from the pen of H. H. Brackenridge,

afterward one of the most prominent members of the Pennsylvania bar. He had located in Pittsburgh in 1781. His letter gives a most hopeful prospect in store for the future city, and is a highly descriptive article of the Western country. It is yet preserved in the "Western Annals," and is well worth a perusal.

Under the act of peace in 1783, no provision was made by the British for their allies, especially the Six Nations. The question was ignored by the English, and was made a handle by the Americans in gaining them to their cause before the war had fully closed. The treaties made were regarded by the Indians as alliances only, and when the English left the country the Indians began to assume rather a hostile bearing. This excited the whites, and for a while a war with that formidable confederacy was imminent. Better councils prevailed, and Congress wisely adopted the policy of acquiring their lands by purchase. In accordance with this policy, a treaty was made at Fort Stanwix with the Six Nations, in October, 1784. By this treaty, all lands west of a line drawn from the mouth of Oswego Creek, about four miles east of Niagara, to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and on to the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, thence west along that boundary to its western extremity, thence south to the Ohio River, should be ceded to the United States. (They claimed west of this line by conquest.) The Six Nations were to be secured in the lands they inhabited, reserving only six miles square around Oswego fort for the support of the same. By this treaty, the indefinite claim of the Six Nations to the West was extinguished, and the question of its ownership settled.

It was now occupied by other Western tribes, who did not recognize the Iroquois claim, and who would not yield without a purchase. Especially was this the case with those Indians living in the northern part. To get possession of that country by the same process, the United States, through its commissioners, held a treaty at Fort McIntosh on the 21st of January, 1785. The Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa tribes were present, and, through their chiefs, sold their lands to the Government. The Wyandot and Delaware nations were given a reservation in the north part of Ohio, where they were to be protected. The others were allotted reservations in Michigan. To all was given complete control of their lands, allowing them to punish any white man attempting to settle thereon, and guaranteeing them in their rights.

By such means Congress gained Indian titles to the vast realms north of the Ohio, and, a few months later, that legislation was commenced that should determine the mode of its disposal and the plan of its settlements.

To facilitate the settlement of lands thus acquired, Congress, on May 20, 1785, passed an act for disposing of lands in the Northwest Territory. Its main provisions were: A surveyor or surveyors should be appointed from the States; and a geographer, and his assistants to act with them. The surveyors were to divide the territory into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and east and west. The starting-place was to be on the Ohio River, at a point where the southern and western boundaries of Pennsylvania intersected. This would give the first range, and the first township. As soon as seven townships were surveyed, the maps and plats of the same were to be sent to the Board of the Treasury, who would record them and proceed to place the land in the market, and so on with all the townships as fast as they could be prepared ready for sale. Each township was to be divided into thirty-six sections, or lots. Out of these sections, numbers 8, 11, 26 and 29 were reserved for the use of the Government, and lot No. 16, for the establishment of a common-school fund. One-third of all mines and minerals was also reserved for the United States. Three townships on Lake Erie were reserved for the use of officers, men and others, refugees from Canada and from Nova Scotia, who were entitled to grants of land. The Moravian Indians were also exempt from molestation, and guaranteed in their homes. Soldiers' claims, and all others of a like nature, were also recognized, and land reserved for them.

Without waiting for the act of Congress, settlers had been pouring into the country, and, when ordered by Congress to leave undisturbed Indian lands, refused to do so. They went into the Indian country at their peril, however, and when driven out by the Indians could get no redress from the Government, even when life was lost.

The Indians on the Wabash made a treaty at Fort Finney, on the Miami, January 31, 1786, promising allegiance to the United States, and were allowed a reservation. This treaty did not include the Piankeshaws, as was at first intended. These, refusing to live peaceably, stirred up the Shawanees, who began a series of predatory excursions against the settlements. This led to an expedition against them and other restless tribes. Gen. Clarke commanded part of the army on that expedition,

but got no farther than Vincennes, when, owing to the discontent of his Kentucky troops, he was obliged to return. Col. Benjamin Logan, however, marched, at the head of four or five hundred mounted riflemen, into the Indian country, penetrating as far as the head-waters of Mad River. He destroyed several towns, much corn, and took about eighty prisoners. Among these, was the chief of the nation, who was wantonly slain, greatly to Logan's regret, who could not restrain his men. His expedition taught the Indians submission, and that they must adhere to their contracts.

Meanwhile, the difficulties of the navigation of the Mississippi arose. Spain would not relinquish the right to control the entire southern part of the river, allowing no free navigation. She was secretly hoping to cause a revolt of the Western provinces, especially Kentucky, and openly favored such a move. She also claimed, by conquest, much of the land on the east side of the river. The slow movements of Congress; the failure of Virginia to properly protect Kentucky, and the inherent restlessness in some of the Western men, well-nigh precipitated matters, and, for a while, serious results were imminent. The Kentuckians, and, indeed, all the people of the West, were determined the river should be free, and even went so far as to raise a regiment, and forcibly seize Spanish property in the West. Great Britain stood ready, too, to aid the West should it succeed, providing it would make an alliance with her. But while the excitement was at its height, Washington counseled better ways and patience. The decisive tone of the new republic, though almost overwhelmed with a burden of debt, and with no credit, debarred the Spanish from too forcible measures to assert their claims, and held back the disloyal ones from attempting a revolt.

New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut ceded their lands, and now the United States were ready to fulfill their promises of land grants, to the soldiers who had preserved the nation. This did much to heal the breach in the West, and restore confidence there; so that the Mississippi question was overlooked for a time, and Kentucky forgot her animosities.

The cession of their claims was the signal for the formation of land companies in the East; companies whose object was to settle the Western country, and, at the same time, enrich the founders of the companies. Some of these companies had been formed in the old colonial days, but the recent war had put a stop to all their proceedings. Congress would not recognize their claims, and new companies, under old names, were the result. By such means, the Ohio Company emerged from the past, and, in 1786, took an active existence.

Benjamin Tupper, a Revolutionary soldier, and since then a government surveyor, who had been west as far as Pittsburgh, revived the question. He was prevented from prosecuting his surveys by hostile Indians, and returned to Massachusetts. He broached a plan to Gen. Rufus Putnam, as to the renewal of their memorial of 1783, which resulted in the publication of a plan, and inviting all those interested, to meet in February in their respective counties, and choose delegates to a convention to be held at the "Bunch-of-grapes Tavern." in Boston, on the first of March, 1786. On the day appointed, eleven persons appeared, and by the 3d of March an outline was drawn up, and subscriptions under it began at once. The leading features of the plan were: "A fund of $1,000,000, mainly in Continental certificates, was to be raised for the purpose of purchasing lands in the Western country; there were to be 1,000 shares of $1,000 each, and upon each share $10 in specie were to be paid for contingent expenses. One year's interest was to be appropriated to the charges of making a settlement, and assisting those unable to move without aid. The owners of every twenty shares were to choose an agent to represent them and attend to their interests, and the agents were to choose the directors. The plan was approved, and in a year's time from that date, the Company was organized."*

By the time this Company was organized, all claims of the colonies in the coveted territory were done away with by their deeds of cession, Connecticut being the last.

While troubles were still existing south of the Ohio River, regarding the navigation of the Mississippi, and many urged the formation of a separate, independent State, and while Congress and Washington were doing what they could to allay the feeling north of the Ohio, the New England associates were busily engaged, now that a Company was formed, to obtain the land they wished to purchase. On the 8th of March, 1787, a meeting of the agents chose Gen. Parsons, Gen. Putnam and the Rev. Mannassch Cutler, Directors for the Company. The last selection was quite a fitting one for such an enterprise. Dr. Cutler was

* Historical Collections.

an accomplished scholar, an excellent gentleman, and a firm believer in freedom. In the choice of him as the agent of the Company, lies the fact, though unforeseen, of the beginning of anti-slavery in America. Through him the famous "compact of 1787," the true corner-stone of the Northwest, originated, and by him was safely passed. He was a good "wire-puller," too, and in this had an advantage. Mr. Hutchins was at this time the geographer for the United States, and was, probably, the best-posted man in America regarding the West. Dr. Cutler learned from him that the most desirable portions were on the Muskingum River, north of the Ohio, and was advised by him to buy there if he could.

Congress wanted money badly, and many of the members favored the plan. The Southern members, generally, were hostile to it, as the Doctor would listen to no grant which did not embody the New England ideas in the charter. These members were finally won over, some bribery being used, and some of their favorites made officers of the Territory, whose formation was now going on. This took time, however, and Dr. Cutler, becoming impatient, declared they would purchase from some of the States, who held small tracts in various parts of the West. This intimation brought the tardy ones to time, and, on the 23d of July, Congress authorized the Treasury Board to make the contract. On the 26th, Messrs. Cutler and Sargent, on behalf of the Company, stated in writing their conditions; and on the 27th, Congress referred their letter to the Board, and an order of the same date was obtained. Of this Dr. Cutler's journal says:

"By this grant we obtained near five millions of acres of land, amounting to $3,500,000; 1,500,000 acres for the Ohio Company, and the remainder for a private speculation, in which many of the principal characters of America are concerned. Without connecting this peculation, similar terms and advantages for the Ohio Company could not have been obtained."

Messrs. Cutler and Sargent at once closed a verbal contract with the Treasury Board, which was executed in form on the 27th of the next October.*

By this contract, the vast region bounded on the south by the Ohio, west by the Scioto, east by the seventh range of townships then surveying, and north by a due west line, drawn from the north boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio, direct to the Scioto, was sold to the Ohio associates and their secret copartners, for $1 per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies.

The whole tract was not, however, paid for nor taken by the Company—even their own portion of a million and a half acres, and extending west to the eighteenth range of townships, was not taken; and in 1792, the boundaries of the purchase proper were fixed as follows: the Ohio on the south, the seventh range of townships on the east, the sixteenth range on the west, and a line on the north so drawn as to make the grant 750,000 acres, besides reservations; this grant being the portion which it was originally agreed the Company might enter into at once. In addition to this, 214,285 acres were granted as army bounties, under the resolutions of 1779 and 1780, and 100,000 acres as bounties to actual settlers; both of the latter tracts being within the original grant of 1787, and adjoining the purchase as before mentioned.

While these things were progressing, Congress was bringing into form an ordinance for the government and social organization of the Northwest Territory. Virginia made her cession in March, 1784, and during the month following the plan for the temporary government of the newly acquired territory came under discussion. On the 19th of April, Mr. Spaight, of North Carolina, moved to strike from the plan reported by Mr. Jefferson, the emancipationist of his day, a provision for the prohibition of slavery north of the Ohio after the year 1800. The motion prevailed. From that day till the 23d, the plan was discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously with the exception of South Carolina. The South would have slavery, or defeat every measure. Thus this hideous monster early began to assert himself. By the proposed plan, the Territory was to have been divided into States by parallels of latitude and meridian lines. This division, it was thought, would make ten States, whose names were as follows, beginning at the northwest corner, and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Cheresonisus, Assenispia, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.*

A more serious difficulty existed, however, to this plan, than its catalogue of names—the number of States and their boundaries. The root of the evil was in the resolution passed by Congress in October,

* Land Laws.

* Spark's Washington.

1780, which fixed the size of the States to be formed from the ceded lands, at one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles square. The terms of that resolution being called up both by Virginia and Massachusetts, further legislation was deemed necessary to change them. July 7, 1786, this subject came up in Congress, and a resolution passed in favor of a division into not less than three nor more than five States. Virginia, at the close of 1788, assented to this proposition, which became the basis upon which the division should be made. On the 29th of September, Congress having thus changed the plan for dividing the Northwestern Territory into ten States, proceeded again to consider the terms of an ordinance for the government of that region. At this juncture, the genius of Dr. Cutler displayed itself. A graduate in medicine, law and divinity; an ardent lover of liberty; a celebrated scientist, and an accomplished, portly gentleman, of whom the Southern senators said they had never before seen so fine a specimen from the New England colonies, no man was better prepared to form a government for the new Territory, than he. The Ohio Company was his real object. He was backed by them, and enough Continental money to purchase more than a million acres of land. This was augmented by other parties until, as has been noticed, he represented over five million acres. This would largely reduce the public debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded to the General Government. Jefferson's policy was to provide for the national credit, and still check the growth of slavery. Here was a good opportunity. Massachusetts owned the Territory of Maine, which she was crowding into market. She opposed the opening of the Northwest. This stirred Virginia. The South caught the inspiration and rallied around the Old Dominion and Dr. Cutler. Thereby he gained the credit and good will of the South, an auxiliary he used to good purpose. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested in the Ohio Company. Thus the Doctor, using all the arts of the lobbyist, was enabled to hold the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any statute-book. Jefferson gave it the term, "Articles of Compact," and rendered him valuable aid in its construction. This "Compact" preceded the Federal Constitution, in both of which are seen Jefferson's master-mind. Dr. Cutler followed closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. The prominent features were: The exclusion of slavery from the Territory forever. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary, and every sixteenth section. (That gave one thirty-sixth of all the land for public education.) A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that would nullify pre-existing contracts.

The compact further declared that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

The Doctor planted himself firmly on this platform, and would not yield. It was that or nothing. Unless they could make the land desirable, it was not wanted, and, taking his horse and buggy, he started for the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. His influence succeeded. On the 13th of July, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage and was unanimously adopted. Every member from the South voted for it; only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voted against the measure; but as the vote was made by States, his vote was lost, and the "Compact of 1787" was beyond repeal. Thus the great States of the Northwest Territory were consecrated to freedom, intelligence and morality. This act was the opening step for freedom in America. Soon the South saw their blunder, and endeavored, by all their power, to repeal the compact. In 1803, Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported the ordinance was a compact and could not be repealed. Thus it stood, like a rock, in the way of slavery, which still, in spite of these provisions, endeavored to plant that infernal institution in the West. Witness the early days of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. But the compact could not be violated; New England ideas could not be put down, and her sons stood ready to defend the soil of the West from that curse.

The passage of the ordinance and the grant of land to Dr. Cutler and his associates, were soon followed by a request from John Cleve Symmes, of New Jersey, for the country between the Miamis. Symmes had visited that part of the West in 1786, and, being pleased with the valleys of the Shawanees, had applied to the Board of the Treasury for their purchase, as soon as they were open to settlement. The Board was empowered to act by Congress, and, in 1788, a contract was signed, giving him the country he desired. The terms of his

purchase were similar to those of the Ohio Company. His application was followed by others, whose success or failure will appear in the narrative.

The New England or Ohio Company was all this time busily engaged perfecting its arrangements to occupy its lands. The Directors agreed to reserve 5,760 acres near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum for a city and commons, for the old ideas of the English plan of settling a country yet prevailed. A meeting of the Directors was held at Bracket's tavern, in Boston, November 23, 1787, when four surveyors, and twenty-two attendants, boat-builders, carpenters, blacksmiths and common workmen, numbering in all forty persons, were engaged. Their tools were purchased, and wagons were obtained to transport them across the mountains. Gen. Rufus Putnam was made superintendent of the company, and Ebenezer Sprout, of Rhode Island, Anselm Tupper and John Matthews, from Massachusetts, and R. J. Meigs, from Connecticut, as surveyors. At the same meeting, a suitable person to instruct them in religion, and prepare the way to open a school when needed, was selected. This was Rev. Daniel Storey, who became the first New England minister in the Northwest.

The Indians were watching this outgrowth of affairs, and felt, from what they could learn in Kentucky, that they would be gradually surrounded by the whites. This they did not relish, by any means, and gave the settlements south of the Ohio no little uneasiness. It was thought best to hold another treaty with them. In the mean time, to insure peace, the Governor of Virginia, and Congress, placed troops at Venango, Forts Pitt and McIntosh, and at Miami, Vincennes, Louisville, and Muskingum, and the militia of Kentucky were held in readiness should a sudden outbreak occur. These measures produced no results, save insuring the safety of the whites, and not until January, 1789, was Clarke able to carry out his plans. During that month, he held a meeting at Fort Harmar,* at the mouth of the Muskingum, where the New England Colony expected to locate.

The hostile character of the Indians did not deter the Ohio Company from carrying out its plans. In the winter of 1787, Gen. Rufus Putnam and forty-seven pioneers advanced to the mouth of the Youghiogheny River, and began building a boat for transportation down the Ohio in the spring. The boat was the largest craft that had ever descended the river, and, in allusion to their Pilgrim Fathers, it was called the Mayflower. It was 45 feet long and 12 feet wide, and estimated at 50 tons burden. Truly a formidable affair for the time. The bows were raking and curved like a galley, and were strongly timbered. The sides were made bullet-proof, and it was covered with a deck roof. Capt. Devol, the first shipbuilder in the West, was placed in command. On the 2d of April, the Mayflower was launched, and for five days the little band of pioneers sailed down the Monongahela and the Ohio, and, on the 7th, landed at the mouth of the Muskingum. There, opposite Fort Harmar, they chose a location, moored their boat for a temporary shelter, and began to erect houses for their occupation.

Thus was begun the first English settlement in the Ohio Valley. About the 1st of July, they were re-enforced by the arrival of a colony from Massachusetts. It had been nine weeks on the way. It had hauled its wagons and driven its stock to Wheeling, where, constructing flat-boats, it had floated down the river to the settlement.

In October preceding this occurrence, Arthur St. Clair had been appointed Governor of the Territory by Congress, which body also appointed Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John Armstrong Judges. Subsequently Mr. Armstrong declined the appointment, and Mr. Symmes was given the vacancy. None of these were on the ground when the first settlement was made, though the Judges came soon after. One of the first things the colony found necessary to do was to organize some form of government, whereby difficulties might be settled, though to the credit of the colony it may be said, that during the first three months of its existence but one difference arose, and that was settled by a compromise.* Indeed, hardly a better set of men for the purpose could have been selected. Washington wrote concerning this colony:

"No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there

* Fort Harmar was built in 1785, by a detachment of United States soldiers, under command of Maj. John Doughty. It was named in honor of Col. Josiah Harmar, to whose regiment Maj. Doughty was attached. It was the first military post erected by the Americans within the limits of Ohio, except Fort Laurens, a temporary structure built in 1778. When Marietta was founded it was the military post of that part of the country, and was for many years an important station.

* "Western Monthly Magazine."

never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

On the 2d of July, a meeting of the Directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum for the purpose of naming the newborn city and its squares. As yet, the settlement had been merely "The Muskingum;" but the name Marietta was now formally given it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the blockhouses stood was called *Campus Martius;* Square No. 19, *Capitolium;* Square No. 61, *Cecilia,* and the great road running through the covert-way, *Sacra Via.** Surely, classical scholars were not scarce in the colony.

On the Fourth, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, one of the Judges, and a public demonstration held. Five days after, the Governor arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 provided two distinct grades of government, under the first of which the whole power was under the Governor and the three Judges. This form was at once recognized on the arrival of St. Clair. The first law established by this court was passed on the 25th of July. It established and regulated the militia of the Territory. The next day after its publication, appeared the Governor's proclamation erecting all the country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington. Marietta was, of course, the county seat, and, from that day, went on prosperously. On September 2, the first court was held with becoming ceremonies. It is thus related in the *American Pioneer:*

"The procession was formed at the Point (where the most of the settlers resided), in the following order: The High Sheriff, with his drawn sword; the citizens; the officers of the garrison at Fort Harmar; the members of the bar; the Supreme Judges; the Governor and clergyman; the newly appointed Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper.

"They marched up the path that had been cleared through the forest to Campus Martius Hall (stockade), where the whole countermarched, and the Judges (Putnam and Tupper) took their seats. The clergyman, Rev. Dr. Cutler, then invoked the divine blessing. The Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sproat, proclaimed with his solemn 'Oh yes!' that a court is open for the administration of even-handed justice, to the poor and to the rich, to the guilty and to the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial of their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case.

"Although this scene was exhibited thus early in the settlement of the West, few ever equaled it in the dignity and exalted character of its principal participators. Many of them belonged to the history of our country in the darkest, as well as the most splendid, period of the Revolutionary war."

Many Indians were gathered at the same time to witness the (to them) strange spectacle, and for the purpose of forming a treaty, though how far they carried this out, the *Pioneer* does not relate.

The progress of the settlement was quite satisfactory during the year. Some one writing a letter from the town says:

"The progress of the settlement is sufficiently rapid for the first year. We are continually erecting houses, but arrivals are constantly coming faster than we can possibly provide convenient covering. Our first ball was opened about the middle of December, at which were fifteen ladies, as well accomplished in the manner of polite circles as any I have ever seen in the older States. I mention this to show the progress of society in this new world, where, I believe, we shall vie with, if not excel, the old States in every accomplishment necessary to render life agreeable and happy."

The emigration westward at this time was, indeed, exceedingly large. The commander at Fort Harmar reported 4,500 persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788, many of whom would have stopped there, had the associates been prepared to receive them. The settlement was free from Indian depredations until January, 1791, during which interval it daily increased in numbers and strength.

Symmes and his friends were not idle during this time. He had secured his contract in October, 1787, and, soon after, issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his purchase and the mode he intended to follow in the disposal of the lands. His plan was, to issue warrants for not less than one-quarter section, which might be located anywhere, save on reservations, or on land previously entered. The locator could enter an entire section should he desire to do so. The price was to be $60\frac{2}{3}$ cents per acre till May, 1788; then, till November, $1; and

*"Carey's Museum," Vol. 4.

after that time to be regulated by the demand for land. Each purchaser was bound to begin improvements within two years, or forfeit one-sixth of the land to whoever would settle thereon and remain seven years. Military bounties might be taken in this, as in the purchase of the associates. For himself, Symmes reserved one township near the mouth of the Miami. On this he intended to build a great city, rivaling any Eastern port. He offered any one a lot on which to build a house, providing he would remain three years. Continental certificates were rising, owing to the demand for land created by these two purchases, and Congress found the burden of debt correspondingly lessened. Symmes soon began to experience difficulty in procuring enough to meet his payments. He had also some trouble in arranging his boundary with the Board of the Treasury. These, and other causes, laid the foundation for another city, which is now what Symmes hoped his city would one day be.

In January, 1788, Mathias Denman, of New Jersey, took an interest in Symmes' purchase, and located, among other tracts, the sections upon which Cincinnati has since been built. Retaining one-third of this purchase, he sold the balance to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each getting the same share. These three, about August, agreed to lay out a town on their land. It was designated as opposite the mouth of the Licking River, to which place it was intended to open a road from Lexington, Ky. These men little thought of the great emporium that now covers the modest site of this town they laid out that summer. Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, and was of a somewhat poetic nature, was appointed to name the town. In respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed races that were in after years to dwell there, he named it Losantiville,* "which, being interpreted," says the "Western Annals," "means *ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L*, of Licking. This may well put to the blush the *Campus Martius* of the Marietta scholars, and the *Fort Solon* of the Spaniards."

Meanwhile, Symmes was busy in the East, and, by July, got thirty people and eight four-horse wagons under way for the West. These reached Limestone by September, where they met Mr. Stites, with several persons from Redstone. All came to Symmes' purchase, and began to look for homes.

Symmes' mind was, however, ill at rest. He could not meet his first payment on so vast a realm, and there also arose a difference of opinion between him and the Treasury Board regarding the Ohio boundary. Symmes wanted all the land between the two Miamis, bordering on the Ohio, while the Board wished him confined to no more than twenty miles of the river. To this proposal he would not agree, as he had made sales all along the river. Leaving the bargain in an unsettled state, Congress considered itself released from all its obligations, and, but for the representations of many of Symmes' friends, he would have lost all his money and labor. His appointment as Judge was not favorably received by many, as they thought that by it he would acquire unlimited power. Some of his associates also complained of him, and, for awhile, it surely seemed that ruin only awaited him. But he was brave and hopeful, and determined to succeed. On his return from a visit to his purchase in September, 1788, he wrote Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, one of his best friends and associates, that he thought some of the land near the Great Miami "positively worth a silver dollar the acre in its present state."

A good many changes were made in his original contract, growing out of his inability to meet his payments. At first, he was to have not less than a million acres, under an act of Congress passed in October, 1787, authorizing the Treasury Board to contract with any one who could pay for such tracts, on the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, whose fronts should not exceed one-third of their depth.

Dayton and Marsh, Symmes' agents, contracted with the Board for one tract on the Ohio, beginning twenty miles up the Ohio from the mouth of the Great Miami, and to run back for quantity between the Miami and a line drawn from the Ohio, parallel to the general course of that river. In 1791, three years after Dayton and Marsh made the contract, Symmes found this would throw the purchase too far back from the Ohio, and applied to Congress to let him have all between the Miamies, running back so as to include 1,000,000 acres, which that body, on April 12, 1792, agreed to do. When the lands were surveyed, however, it was found that a line drawn from the head of the Little Miami due west to the Great Miami, would include south of it less than six hundred thousand acres. Even this Symmes could not pay for, and when his patent was issued in September, 1794, it

*Judge Burnett, in his notes, disputes the above account of the origin of the city of Cincinnati. He says the name "Losantiville" was determined on, but not adopted, when the town was laid out. This version is probably the correct one, and will be found fully given in the detailed history of the settlements.

gave him and his associates 248,540 acres, exclusive of reservations which amounted to 63,142 acres. This tract was bounded by the Ohio, the two Miamis and a due east and west line run so as to include the desired quantity. Symmes, however, made no further payments, and the rest of his purchase reverted to the United States, who gave those who had bought under him ample preemption rights.

The Government was able, also, to give him and his colonists but little aid, and as danger from hostile Indians was in a measure imminent (though all the natives were friendly to Symmes), settlers were slow to come. However, the band led by Mr. Stites arrived before the 1st of January, 1789, and locating themselves near the mouth of the Little Miami, on a tract of 10,000 acres which Mr. Stites had purchased from Symmes, formed the second settlement in Ohio. They were soon afterward joined by a colony of twenty-six persons, who assisted them to erect a block-house, and gather their corn. The town was named Columbia. While here, the great flood of January, 1789, occurred, which did much to ensure the future growth of Losantiville, or more properly, Cincinnati. Symmes City, which was laid out near the mouth of the Great Miami, and which he vainly strove to make the city of the future, Marietta and Columbia, all suffered severely by this flood, the greatest, the Indians said, ever known. The site of Cincinnati was not overflowed, and hence attracted the attention of the settlers. Denman's warrants had designated his purchase as opposite the mouth of the Licking; and that point escaping the overflow, late in December the place was visited by Israel Ludlow, Symmes' surveyor, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Denman, and about fourteen others, who left Maysville to "form a station and lay off a town opposite the Licking." The river was filled with ice "from shore to shore;" but, says Symmes in May, 1789, "Perseverance triumphing over difficulty, and they landed safe on a most delightful bank of the Ohio, where they founded the town of Losantiville, which populates considerably." The settlers of Losantiville built a few log huts and block-houses, and proceeded to improve the town. Symmes, noticing the location, says: "Though they placed their dwellings in the most marked position, yet they suffered nothing from the freshet." This would seem to give credence to Judge Burnett's notes regarding the origin of Cincinnati, who states the settlement was made at this time, and not at the time mentioned when Mr. Filson named the town. It is further to be noticed, that, before the town was located by Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Patterson, Mr. Filson had been killed by the Miami Indians, and, as he had not paid for his one-third of the site, the claim was sold to Mr. Ludlow, who thereby became one of the original owners of the place. Just what day the town was laid out is not recorded. All the evidence tends to show it must have been late in 1788, or early in 1789.

While the settlements on the north side of the Ohio were thus progressing, south of it fears of the Indians prevailed, and the separation sore was kept open. The country was, however, so torn by internal factions that no plan was likely to succeed, and to this fact, in a large measure, may be credited the reason it did not secede, or join the Spanish or French faction, both of which were intriguing to get the commonwealth. During this year the treasonable acts of James Wilkinson came into view. For a while he thought success was in his grasp, but the two governments were at peace with America, and discountenanced any such efforts. Wilkinson, like all traitors, relapsed into nonentity, and became mistrusted by the governments he attempted to befriend. Treason is always odious.

It will be borne in mind, that in 1778 preparations had been made for a treaty with the Indians, to secure peaceful possession of the lands owned in the West. Though the whites held these by purchase and treaty, yet many Indians, especially the Wabash and some of the Miami Indians, objected to their occupation, claiming the Ohio boundary as the original division line. Clarke endeavored to obtain, by treaty at Fort Harmar, in 1778, a confirmation of these grants, but was not able to do so till January, 9, 1789. Representatives of the Six Nations, and of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Sacs, met him at this date, and confirmed and extended the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh, the one in 1784, the other in 1785. This secured peace with the most of them, save a few of the Wabash Indians, whom they were compelled to conquer by arms. When this was accomplished, the borders were thought safe, and Virginia proposed to withdraw her aid in support of Kentucky. This opened old troubles, and the separation dogma came out afresh. Virginia offered to allow the erection of a separate State, providing Kentucky would assume part of the old debts. This the young commonwealth would not

do, and sent a remonstrance. Virginia withdrew the proposal, and ordered a ninth convention, which succeeded in evolving a plan whereby Kentucky took her place among the free States of the Union.

North of the Ohio, the prosperity continued. In 1789, Rev. Daniel Story, who had been appointed missionary to the West, came out as a teacher of the youth and a preacher of the Gospel. Dr. Cutler had preceded him, not in the capacity of a minister, though he had preached; hence Mr. Story is truly the first missionary from the Protestant Church who came to the Ohio Valley in that capacity. When he came, in 1789, he found nine associations on the Ohio Company's purchase, comprising two hundred and fifty persons in all; and, by the close of 1790, eight settlements had been made: two at Belpre (belle prairie), one at Newbury, one at Wolf Creek, one at Duck Creek, one at the mouth of Meigs' Creek, one at Anderson's Bottom, and one at Big Bottom. An extended sketch of all these settlements will be found farther on in this volume.

Symmes had, all this time, strenuously endeavored to get his city—called Cleves City—favorably noticed, and filled with people. He saw a rival in Cincinnati. That place, if made military headquarters to protect the Miami Valley, would outrival his town, situated near the bend of the Miami, near its mouth. On the 15th of June, Judge Symmes received news that the Wabash Indians threatened the Miami settlements, and as he had received only nineteen men for defense, he applied for more. Before July, Maj. Doughty arrived at the "Slaughter House"—as the Miami was sometimes called, owing to previous murders that had, at former times, occurred therein. Through the influence of Symmes, the detachment landed at the North Bend, and, for awhile, it was thought the fort would be erected there. This was what Symmes wanted, as it would secure him the headquarters of the military, and aid in getting the headquarters of the civil government. The truth was, however, that neither the proposed city on the Miami—North Bend, as it afterward became known, from its location—or South Bend, could compete, in point of natural advantages, with the plain on which Cincinnati is built. Had Fort Washington been built elsewhere, after the close of the Indian war, nature would have asserted her advantages, and insured the growth of a city, where even the ancient and mysterious dwellers of the Ohio had reared the earthen walls of one of their vast temples. Another fact is given in relation to the erection of Fort Washington at Losantiville, which partakes somewhat of romance. The Major, while waiting to decide at which place the fort should be built, happened to make the acquaintance of a black-eyed beauty, the wife of one of the residents. Her husband, noticing the affair, removed her to Losantiville. The Major followed; he told Symmes he wished to see how a fort would do there, but promised to give his city the preference. He found the beauty there, and on his return Symmes could not prevail on him to remain. If the story be true, then the importance of Cincinnati owes its existence to a trivial circumstance, and the old story of the ten years' war which terminated in the downfall of Troy, which is said to have originated owing to the beauty of a Spartan dame, was re-enacted here. Troy and North Bend fell because of the beauty of a woman; Cincinnati was the result of the downfall of the latter place.

About the first of January, 1790, Governor St. Clair, with his officers, descended the Ohio River from Marietta to Fort Washington. There he established the county of Hamilton, comprising the immense region of country contiguous to the Ohio, from the Hocking River to the Great Miami; appointed a corps of civil and military officers, and established a Court of Quarter Sessions. Some state that at this time, he changed the name of the village of Losantiville to Cincinnati, in allusion to a society of that name which had recently been formed among the officers of the Revolutionary army, and established it as the seat of justice for Hamilton. This latter fact is certain; but as regards changing the name of the village, there is no good authority for it. With this importance attached to it, Cincinnati began at once an active growth, and from that day Cleves' city declined. The next summer, frame houses began to appear in Cincinnati, while at the same time forty new log cabins appeared about the fort.

On the 8th of January, the Governor arrived at the falls of the Ohio, on his way to establish a government at Vincennes and Kaskaskia. From Clarkesville, he dispatched a messenger to Major Hamtramck, commander at Vincennes, with speeches to the various Indian tribes in this part of the Northwest, who had not fully agreed to the treaties. St. Clair and Sargent followed in a few days, along an Indian trail to Vincennes, where he organized the county of Knox, comprising all the

country along the Ohio, from the Miami to the Wabash, and made Vincennes the county seat. Then they proceeded across the lower part of Illinois to Kaskaskia, where he established the county of St. Clair (so named by Sargent), comprising all the country from the Wabash to the Mississippi. Thus the Northwest was divided into three counties, and courts established therein. St. Clair called upon the French inhabitants at Vincennes and in the Illinois country, to show the titles to their lands, and also to defray the expense of a survey. To this latter demand they replied through their priest, Pierre Gibault, showing their poverty, and inability to comply. They were confirmed in their grants, and, as they had been good friends to the patriot cause, were relieved from the expense of the survey.

While the Governor was managing these affairs, Major Hamtramck was engaged in an effort to conciliate the Wabash Indians. For this purpose, he sent Antoine Gamelin, an intelligent French merchant, and a true friend of America, among them to carry messages sent by St. Clair and the Government, and to learn their sentiments and dispositions. Gamelin performed this important mission in the spring of 1790 with much sagacity, and, as the French were good friends of the natives, he did much to conciliate these half-hostile tribes. He visited the towns of these tribes along the Wabash and as far north and east as the Miami village, Ke-ki-ong-ga—St. Mary's—at the junction of the St. Mary's and Joseph's Rivers (Fort Wayne).

Gamelin's report, and the intelligence brought by some traders from the Upper Wabash, were conveyed to the Governor at Kaskaskia. The reports convinced him that the Indians of that part of the Northwest were preparing for a war on the settlements north of the Ohio, intending, if possible, to drive them south of it; that river being still considered by them as the true boundary. St. Clair left the administration of affairs in the Western counties to Sargent, and returned at once to Fort Washington to provide for the defense of the frontier.

The Indians had begun their predatory incursions into the country settled by the whites, and had committed some depredations. The Kentuckians were enlisted in an attack against the Scioto Indians. April 18, Gen. Harmar, with 100 regulars, and Gen. Scott, with 230 volunteers, marched from Limestone, by a circuitous route, to the Scioto, accomplishing but little. The savages had fled.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INDIAN WAR OF 1795—HARMAR'S CAMPAIGN—ST. CLAIR'S CAMPAIGN—WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN—CLOSE OF THE WAR.

A GREAT deal of the hostility at this period was directly traceable to the British. They yet held Detroit and several posts on the lakes, in violation of the treaty of 1783. They alleged as a reason for not abandoning them, that the Americans had not fulfilled the conditions of the treaty regarding the collection of debts. Moreover, they did all they could to remain at the frontier and enjoy the emoluments derived from the fur trade. That they aided the Indians in the conflict at this time, is undeniable. Just *how*, it is difficult to say. But it is well known the savages had all the ammunition and fire-arms they wanted, more than they could have obtained from American and French renegade traders. They were also well supplied with clothing, and were able to prolong the war some time. A great confederation was on the eve of formation. The leading spirits were Cornplanter, Brant, Little Turtle and other noted chiefs, and had not the British, as Brant said, "encouraged us to the war, and promised us aid, and then, when we were driven away by the Americans, shut the doors of their fortresses against us and refused us food, when they saw us nearly conquered, we would have effected our object."

McKee, Elliott and Girty were also actively engaged in aiding the natives. All of them were in the interest of the British, a fact clearly proven by the Indians themselves, and by other traders.

St. Clair and Gen. Harmar determined to send an expedition against the Maumee towns, and secure that part of the country. Letters were sent to the militia officers of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, calling on them for militia to co-operate with the regular troops in the campaign. According to the plan of the campaign,

300 militia were to rendezvous at Fort Steuben (Jeffersonville), march thence to Fort Knox, at Vincennes, and join Maj. Hamtramck in an expedition up the Wabash; 700 were to rendezvous at Fort Washington to join the regular army against the Maumee towns.

While St. Clair was forming his army and arranging for the campaign, three expeditions were sent out against the Miami towns. One against the Miami villages, not far from the Wabash, was led by Gen. Harmar. He had in his army about fourteen hundred men, regulars and militia. These two parts of the army could not be made to affiliate, and, as a consequence, the expedition did little beyond burning the villages and destroying corn. The militia would not submit to discipline, and would not serve under regular officers. It will be seen what this spirit led to when St. Clair went on his march soon after.

The Indians, emboldened by the meager success of Harmar's command, continued their depredadations against the Ohio settlements, destroying the community at Big Bottom. To hold them in check, and also punish them, an army under Charles Scott went against the Wabash Indians. Little was done here but destroy towns and the standing corn. In July, another army, under Col. Wilkinson, was sent against the Eel River Indians. Becoming entangled in extensive morasses on the river, the army became endangered, but was finally extricated, and accomplished no more than either the other armies before it. As it was, however, the three expeditions directed against the Miamis and Shawanees, served only to exasperate them. The burning of their towns, the destruction of their corn, and the captivity of their women and children, only aroused them to more desperate efforts to defend their country and to harass their invaders. To accomplish this, the chiefs of the Miamis, Shawanees and the Delawares, Little Turtle, Blue Jacket and Buckongahelas, were engaged in forming a confederacy of all the tribes of the Northwest, strong enough to drive the whites beyond the Ohio. Pontiac had tried that before, even when he had open allies among the French. The Indians now had secret allies among the British, yet, in the end, they did not succeed. While they were preparing for the contest, St. Clair was gathering his forces, intending to erect a chain of forts from the Ohio, by way of the Miami and Maumee valleys, to the lakes, and thereby effectually hold the savages in check. Washington warmly seconded this plan, and designated the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers as an important post. This had been a fortification almost from the time the English held the valley, and only needed little work to make it a formidable fortress. Gen. Knox, the Secretary of War, also favored the plan, and gave instructions concerning it. Under these instructions, St. Clair organized his forces as rapidly as he could, although the numerous drawbacks almost, at times, threatened the defeat of the campaign. Through the summer the arms and accouterments of the army were put in readiness at Fort Washington. Many were found to be of the poorest quality, and to be badly out of repair. The militia came poorly armed, under the impression they were to be provided with arms. While waiting in camp, habits of idleness engendered themselves, and drunkenness followed. They continued their accustomed freedom, disdaining to drill, and refused to submit to the regular officers. A bitter spirit broke out between the regular troops and the militia, which none could heal. The insubordination of the militia and their officers, caused them a defeat afterward, which they in vain attempted to fasten on the busy General, and the regular troops.

The army was not ready to move till September 17. It was then 2,300 strong. It then moved to a point upon the Great Miami, where they erected Fort Hamilton, the first in the proposed chain of fortresses. After its completion, they moved on forty-four miles farther, and, on the 12th of October, began the erection of Fort Jefferson, about six miles south of the present town of Greenville, Darke County. On the 24th, the army again took up its line of march, through a wilderness, marshy and boggy, and full of savage foes. The army rapidly declined under the hot sun; even the commander was suffering from an indisposition. The militia deserted, in companies at a time, leaving the bulk of the work to the regular troops. By the 3d of November, the army reached a stream twelve yards wide, which St. Clair supposed to be a branch of the St. Mary of the Maumee, but which in reality was a tributary of the Wabash. Upon the banks of that stream, the army, now about fourteen hundred strong, encamped in two lines. A slight protection was thrown up as a safeguard against the Indians, who were known to be in the neighborhood. The General intended to attack them next day, but, about half an hour before sunrise, just after the militia had been dismissed from parade, a sudden attack was made upon them. The militia were thrown

into confusion, and disregarded the command of the officers. They had not been sufficiently drilled, and now was seen, too late and too plainly, the evil effects of their insubordination. Through the morning the battle waged furiously, the men falling by scores. About nine o'clock the retreat began, covered by Maj. Cook and his troops. The retreat was a disgraceful, precipitate flight, though, after four miles had been passed, the enemy returned to the work of scalping the dead and wounded, and of pillaging the camp. Through the day and the night their dreadful work continued, one squaw afterward declaring "her arm was weary scalping the white men." The army reached Fort Jefferson a little after sunset, having thrown away much of its arms and baggage, though the act was entirely unnecessary. After remaining here a short time, it was decided by the officers to move on toward Fort Hamilton, and thence to Fort Washington.

The defeat of St. Clair was the most terrible reverse the Americans ever suffered from the Indians. It was greater than even Braddock's defeat. His army consisted of 1,200 men and 86 officers, of whom 714 men and 63 officers were killed or wounded. St. Clair's army consisted of 1,400 men and 86 officers, of whom 890 men and 16 officers were killed or wounded. The comparative effects of the two engagements very inadequately represent the crushing effect of St. Clair's defeat. An unprotected frontier of more than a thousand miles in extent was now thrown open to a foe made merciless, and anxious to drive the whites from the north side of the Ohio. Now, settlers were scattered along all the streams, and in all the forests, exposed to the cruel enemy, who stealthily approached the homes of the pioneer, to murder him and his family. Loud calls arose from the people to defend and protect them. St. Clair was covered with abuse for his defeat, when he really was not alone to blame for it. The militia would not be controlled. Had Clarke been at their head, or Wayne, who succeeded St. Clair, the result might have been different. As it was, St. Clair resigned; though ever after he enjoyed the confidence of Washington and Congress.

Four days after the defeat of St. Clair, the army, in its straggling condition, reached Fort Washington, and paused to rest. On the 9th, St. Clair wrote fully to the Secretary of War. On the 12th, Gen. Knox communicated the information to Congress, and on the 26th, he laid before the President two reports, the second containing suggestions regarding future operations. His suggestions urged the establishment of a strong United States Army, as it was plain the States could not control the matter. He also urged a thorough drill of the soldiers. No more insubordination could be tolerated. General Wayne was selected by Washington as the commander, and at once proceeded to the task assigned to him. In June, 1792, he went to Pittsburgh to organize the army now gathering, which was to be the ultimate argument with the Indian confederation. Through the summer he was steadily at work. "Train and discipline them for the work they are meant for," wrote Washington, "and do not spare powder and lead, so the men be made good marksmen." In December, the forces, now recruited and trained, gathered at a point twenty-two miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio, called Legionville, the army itself being denominated the Legion of the United States, divided into four sub-legions, and provided with the proper officers. Meantime, Col. Wilkinson succeeded St. Clair as commander at Fort Washington, and sent out a force to examine the field of defeat, and bury the dead. A shocking sight met their view, revealing the deeds of cruelty enacted upon their comrades by the savage enemy.

While Wayne's army was drilling, peace measures were pressed forward by the United States with equal perseverance. The Iroquois were induced to visit Philadelphia, and partially secured from the general confederacy. They were wary, however, and, expecting aid from the British, held aloof. Brant did not come, as was hoped, and it was plain there was intrigue somewhere. Five independent embassies were sent among the Western tribes, to endeavor to prevent a war, and win over the inimical tribes. But the victories they had won, and the favorable whispers of the British agents, closed the ears of the red men, and all propositions were rejected in some form or other. All the embassadors, save Putnam, suffered death. He alone was able to reach his goal—the Wabash Indians—and effect any treaty. On the 27th of December, in company with Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary, he reached Vincennes, and met thirty-one chiefs, representing the Weas, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Illinois, Pottawatomies, Mascoutins, Kickapoos and Eel River Indians, and concluded a treaty of peace with them.

The fourth article of this treaty, however, contained a provision guaranteeing to the Indians their lands, and when the treaty was laid before Congress, February 13, 1793, that body, after much discussion, refused on that account to ratify it.

A great council of the Indians was to be held at Auglaize during the autumn of 1792, when the assembled nations were to discuss fully their means of defense, and determine their future line of action. The council met in October, and was the largest Indian gathering of the time. The chiefs of all the tribes of the Northwest were there. The representatives of the seven nations of Canada, were in attendance. Cornplanter and forty-eight chiefs of the New York (Six Nations) Indians repaired thither. "Besides these," said Cornplanter, "there were so many nations we cannot tell the names of them. There were three men from the Gora nation; it took them a whole season to come; and," continued he, "twenty-seven nations from beyond Canada were there." The question of peace or war was long and earnestly debated. Their future was solemnly discussed, and around the council fire native eloquence and native zeal shone in all their simple strength. One nation after another, through their chiefs, presented their views. The deputies of the Six Nations, who had been at Philadelphia to consult the "Thirteen Fires," made their report. The Western boundary was the principal question. The natives, with one accord, declared it must be the Ohio River. An address was prepared, and sent to the President, wherein their views were stated, and agreeing to abstain from all hostilities, until they could meet again in the spring at the rapids of the Maumee, and there consult with their white brothers. They desired the President to send agents, "who are men of honesty, not proud land-jobbers, but men who love and desire peace." The good work of Penn was evidenced here, as they desired that the embassadors "be accompanied by some Friend or Quaker."

The armistice they had promised was not, however, faithfully kept. On the 6th of November, a detachment of Kentucky cavalry at Fort St. Clair, about twenty-five miles above Fort Hamilton, was attacked. The commander, Maj. Adair, was an excellent officer, well versed in Indian tactics, and defeated the savages.

This infraction of their promises did not deter the United States from taking measures to meet the Indians at the rapids of the Maumee "when the leaves were fully out." For that purpose, the President selected as commissioners, Charles Carroll and Charles Thompson, but, as they declined the nomination, he appointed Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering, the 1st of March, 1793, to attend the convention, which, it was thought best, should be held at the Sandusky outpost. About the last of April, these commissioners left Philadelphia, and, late in May, reached Niagara, where they remained guests of Lieut. Gov. Simcoe, of the British Government. This officer gave them all the aid he could, yet it was soon made plain to them that he would not object to the confederation, nay, even rather favored it. They speak of his kindness to them, in grateful terms. Gov. Simcoe advised the Indians to make peace, but not to give up any of their lands. That was the pith of the whole matter. The British rather claimed land in New York, under the treaty of 1783, alleging the Americans had not fully complied with the terms of that treaty, hence they were not as anxious for peace and a peaceful settlement of the difficult boundary question as they sometimes represented.

By July, "the leaves were fully out," the conferences among the tribes were over, and, on the 15th of that month, the commissioners met Brant and some fifty natives. In a strong speech, Brant set forth their wishes, and invited them to accompany him to the place of holding the council. The Indians were rather jealous of Wayne's continued preparations for war, hence, just before setting out for the Maumee, the commissioners sent a letter to the Secretary of War, asking that all warlike demonstrations cease until the result of their mission be known.

On 21st of July, the embassy reached the head of the Detroit River, where their advance was checked by the British authorities at Detroit, compelling them to take up their abode at the house of Andrew Elliott, the famous renegade, then a British agent under Alexander McKee. McKee was attending the council, and the commissioners addressed him a note, borne by Elliott, to inform him of their arrival, and asking when they could be received. Elliott returned on the 29th, bringing with him a deputation of twenty chiefs from the council. The next day, a conference was held, and the chief of the Wyandots, Sa-wagh-da-wunk, presented to the commissioners, in writing, their explicit demand in regard to the boundary, and their purposes and powers. "The Ohio must be the boundary," said he, "or blood will flow."

The commissioners returned an answer to the proposition brought by the chiefs, recapitulating the treaties already made, and denying the Ohio as the boundary line. On the 16th of August, the council sent them, by two Wyandot runners, a final answer, in which they recapitulated their

former assertions, and exhibited great powers of reasoning and clear logic in defense of their position. The commissioners reply that it is impossible to accept the Ohio as the boundary, and declare the negotiation at an end.

This closed the efforts of the Government to negotiate with the Indians, and there remained of necessity no other mode of settling the dispute but war. Liberal terms had been offered them, but nothing but the boundary of the Ohio River would suffice. It was the only condition upon which the confederation would lay down its arms. "Among the rude statesmen of the wilderness, there was exhibited as pure patriotism and as lofty devotion to the good of their race, as ever won applause among civilized men. The white man had, ever since he came into the country, been encroaching on their lands. He had long occupied the regions beyond the mountains. He had crushed the conspiracy formed by Pontiac, thirty years before. He had taken possession of the common hunting-ground of all the tribes, on the faith of treaties they did not acknowledge. He was now laying out settlements and building forts in the heart of the country to which all the tribes had been driven, and which now was all they could call their own. And now they asked that it should be guaranteed to them, that the boundary which they had so long asked for should be drawn, and a final end be made to the continual aggressions of the whites; or, if not, they solemnly determined to stake their all, against fearful odds, in defense of their homes, their country and the inheritance of their children. Nothing could be more patriotic than the position they occupied, and nothing could be more noble than the declarations of their council."*

They did not know the strength of the whites, and based their success on the victories already gained. They hoped, nay, were promised, aid from the British, and even the Spanish had held out to them assurances of help when the hour of conflict came.

The Americans were not disposed to yield even to the confederacy of the tribes backed by the two rival nations, forming, as Wayne characterized it, a "hydra of British, Spanish and Indian hostility." On the 16th of August, the commissioners received the final answer of the council. The 17th, they left the mouth of the Detroit River, and the 23d, arrived at Fort Erie, where they immediately dispatched messengers to Gen. Wayne to inform him of the issue of the negotiation. Wayne had spent the winter of 1792–93, at Legionville, in collecting and organizing his army. April 30, 1793, the army moved down the river and encamped at a point, called by the soldiers "Hobson's choice," because from the extreme height of the river they were prevented from landing elsewhere. Here Wayne was engaged, during the negotiations for peace, in drilling his soldiers, in cutting roads, and collecting supplies for the army. He was ready for an immediate campaign in case the council failed in its object.

While here, he sent a letter to the Secretary of War, detailing the circumstances, and suggesting the probable course he should follow. He remained here during the summer, and, when apprised of the issue, saw it was too late to attempt the campaign then. He sent the Kentucky militia home, and, with his regular soldiers, went into winter quarters at a fort he built on a tributary of the Great Miami. He called the fort Greenville. The present town of Greenville is near the site of the fort. During the winter, he sent a detachment to visit the scene of St. Clair's defeat. They found more than six hundred skulls, and were obliged to "scrape the bones together and carry them out to get a place to make their beds." They buried all they could find. Wayne was steadily preparing his forces, so as to have everything ready for a sure blow when the time came. All his information showed the faith in the British which still animated the doomed red men, and gave them a hope that could end only in defeat.

The conduct of the Indians fully corroborated the statements received by Gen. Wayne. On the 30th of June, an escort of ninety riflemen and fifty dragoons, under command of Maj. McMahon, was attacked under the walls of Fort Recovery by a force of more than one thousand Indians under charge of Little Turtle. They were repulsed and badly defeated, and, the next day, driven away. Their mode of action, their arms and ammunition, all told plainly of British aid. They also expected to find the cannon lost by St. Clair November 4, 1791, but which the Americans had secured. The 26th of July, Gen. Scott, with 1,600 mounted men from Kentucky, joined Gen. Wayne at Fort Greenville, and, two days after, the legion moved forward. The 8th of August, the army reached the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee, and at once proceeded to erect Fort Defiance, where the waters meet. The Indians had abandoned

* Annals of the West.

their towns on the approach of the army, and were congregating further northward.

While engaged on Fort Defiance, Wayne received continual and full reports of the Indians—of their aid from Detroit and elsewhere; of the nature of the ground, and the circumstances, favorable or unfavorable. From all he could learn, and considering the spirits of his army, now thoroughly disciplined, he determined to march forward and settle matters at once. Yet, true to his own instincts, and to the measures of peace so forcibly taught by Washington, he sent Christopher Miller, who had been naturalized among the Shawanees, and taken prisoner by Wayne's spies, as a messenger of peace, offering terms of friendship.

Unwilling to waste time, the troops began to move forward the 15th of August, and the next day met Miller with the message that if the Americans would wait ten days at Auglaize the Indians would decide for peace or war. Wayne knew too well the Indian character, and answered the message by simply marching on. The 18th, the legion had advanced forty-one miles from Auglaize, and, being near the long-looked-for foe, began to take some measures for protection, should they be attacked. A slight breastwork, called Fort Deposit, was erected, wherein most of their heavy baggage was placed. They remained here, building their works, until the 20th, when, storing their baggage, the army began again its march. After advancing about five miles, they met a large force of the enemy, two thousand strong, who fiercely attacked them. Wayne was, however, prepared, and in the short battle that ensued they were routed, and large numbers slain. The American loss was very slight. The horde of savages were put to flight, leaving the Americans victorious almost under the walls of the British garrison, under Maj. Campbell. This officer sent a letter to Gen. Wayne, asking an explanation of his conduct in fighting so near, and in such evident hostility to the British. Wayne replied, telling him he was in a country that did not belong to him, and one he was not authorized to hold, and also charging him with aiding the Indians. A spirited correspondence followed, which ended in the American commander marching on, and devastating the Indian country, even burning McKee's house and stores under the muzzles of the English guns.

The 14th of September, the army marched from Fort Defiance for the Miami village at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers. It reached there on the 17th, and the next day Gen. Wayne selected a site for a fort. The 22d of October, the fort was completed, and garrisoned by a detachment under Maj. Hamtramck, who gave to it the name of Fort Wayne. The 14th of October, the mounted Kentucky volunteers, who had become dissatisfied and mutinous, were started to Fort Washington, where they were immediately mustered out of service and discharged. The 28th of October, the legion marched from Fort Wayne to Fort Greenville, where Gen. Wayne at once established his headquarters.

The campaign had been decisive and short, and had taught the Indians a severe lesson. The British, too, had failed them in their hour of need, and now they began to see they had a foe to contend whose resources were exhaustless. Under these circumstances, losing faith in the English, and at last impressed with a respect for American power, after the defeat experienced at the hands of the "Black Snake," the various tribes made up their minds, by degrees, to ask for peace. During the winter and spring, they exchanged prisoners, and made ready to meet Gen. Wayne at Greenville, in June, for the purpose of forming a definite treaty, as it had been agreed should be done by the preliminaries of January 24.

During the month of June, 1795, representatives of the Northwestern tribes began to gather at Greenville, and, the 16th of the month, Gen. Wayne met in council the Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Eel River Indians, and the conferences, which lasted till August 10, began. The 21st of June, Buckongahelas arrived; the 23d, Little Turtle and other Miamis; the 13th of July, Tarhe and other Wyandot chiefs; and the 18th, Blue Jacket, and thirteen Shawanees and Massas with twenty Chippewas.

Most of these, as it appeared by their statements, had been tampered with by the English, especially by McKee, Girty and Brant, even after the preliminaries of January 24, and while Mr. Jay was perfecting his treaty. They had, however, all determined to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires," and although some difficulty as to the ownership of the lands to be ceded, at one time seemed likely to arise, the good sense of Wayne and the leading chiefs prevented it, and, the 30th of July, the treaty was agreed to which should bury the hatchet forever. Between that day and the 3d of August, it was engrossed, and, having been signed by the various nations upon the day last named, it was finally acted upon the 7th, and the presents from

the United States distributed. The basis of this treaty was the previous one made at Fort Harmar. The boundaries made at that time were re-affirmed; the whites were secured on the lands now occupied by them or secured by former treaties; and among all the assembled nations, presents, in value not less than one thousand pounds, were distributed to each through its representatives, many thousands in all. The Indians were allowed to remove and punish intruders on their lands, and were permitted to hunt on the ceded lands.

"This great and abiding peace document was signed by the various tribes, and dated August 3, 1795. It was laid before the Senate December 9, and ratified the 22d. So closed the old Indian wars in the West." *

* Annals of the West."

CHAPTER VIII.

JAY'S TREATY—THE QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS AND NATIONAL SUPREMACY—EXTENSION OF OHIO SETTLEMENTS—LAND CLAIMS—SPANISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

WHILE these six years of Indian wars were in progress, Kentucky was admitted as a State, and Pinckney's treaty with Spain was completed. This last occurrence was of vital importance to the West, as it secured the free navigation of the Mississippi, charging only a fair price for the storage of goods at Spanish ports. This, though not all that the Americans wished, was a great gain in their favor, and did much to stop those agitations regarding a separation on the part of Kentucky. It also quieted affairs further south than Kentucky, in the Georgia and South Carolina Territory, and put an end to French and Spanish intrigue for the Western Territory. The treaty was signed November 24, 1794. Another treaty was concluded by Mr. John Jay between the two governments, Lord Greenville representing the English, and Mr. Jay, the Americans. The negotiations lasted from April to November 19, 1795, when, on that day, the treaty was signed and duly recognized. It decided effectually all the questions at issue, and was the signal for the removal of the British troops from the Northwestern outposts. This was effected as soon as the proper transfers could be made. The second article of the treaty provided that, "His Majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation shall take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1796, and all the proper measures shall be taken, in the interval, by concert, between the Government of the United States and His Majesty's Governor General in America, for settling the previous arrangements which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said posts; the United States, in the mean time, at their discretion, extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or jurisdiction of any of the said posts.

"All settlers and all traders within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said posts shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there or to remove with all, or any part, of their effects, or retain the property thereof at their discretion; such of them as shall continue to reside within the said boundary lines, shall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or take any oath of allegiance to the Government thereof; but they shall be at full liberty so to do, if they think proper; they shall make or declare their election one year after the evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall continue therein after the expiration of the said year, without having declared their intention of remaining subjects to His Britannic Majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States."

The Indian war had settled all fears from that source; the treaty with Great Britain had established the boundaries between the two countries and secured peace, and the treaty with Spain had secured the privilege of navigating the Mississippi, by paying only a nominal sum. It had also bound the people of the West together, and ended the old separation question. There was no danger from that now. Another difficulty arose, however, relating to the home rule, and the organization of

the home government. There were two parties in the country, known as Federalist and Anti-Federalist. One favored a central government, whose authority should be supreme; the other, only a compact, leaving the States supreme. The worthlessness of the old colonial system became, daily, more apparent. While it existed no one felt safe. There was no prospect of paying the debt, and, hence, no credit. When Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, offered his financial plan to the country, favoring centralization, it met, in many places, violent opposition. Washington was strong enough to carry it out, and gave evidence that he would do so. When, therefore, the excise law passed, and taxes on whisky were collected, an open revolt occurred in Pennsylvania, known as the "Whisky Insurrection." It was put down, finally, by military power, and the malcontents made to know that the United States was a government, not a compact liable to rupture at any time, and by any of its members. It taught the entire nation a lesson. Centralization meant preservation. Should a "compact" form of government prevail, then anarchy and ruin, and ultimate subjection to some foreign power, met their view. That they had just fought to dispel, and must it all go for naught? The people saw the rulers were right, and gradually, over the West, spread a spirit antagonistic to State supremacy. It did not revive till Jackson's time, when he, with an iron hand and iron will, crushed out the evil doctrine of State supremacy. It revived again in the late war, again to be crushed. It is to be hoped that ever thus will be its fate. "The Union is inseparable," said the Government, and the people echoed the words.

During the war, and while all these events had been transpiring, settlements had been taking place upon the Ohio, which, in their influence upon the Northwest, and especially upon the State, as soon as it was created, were deeply felt. The Virginia and the Connecticut Reserves were at this time peopled, and, also, that part of the Miami Valley about Dayton, which city dates its origin from that period.

As early as 1787, the reserved lands of the Old Dominion north of the Ohio were examined, and, in August of that year, entries were made. As no good title could be obtained from Congress at this time, the settlement practically ceased until 1790, when the prohibition to enter them was withdrawn. As soon as that was done, surveying began again. Nathaniel Massie was among the foremost men in the survey of this tract, and locating the lands, laid off a town about twelve miles above Maysville. The place was called Manchester, and yet exists. From this point, Massie continued through all the Indian war, despite the danger, to survey the surrounding country, and prepare it for settlers.

Connecticut had, as has been stated, ceded her lands, save a tract extending one hundred and twenty miles beyond the western boundary of Pennsylvania. Of this Connecticut Reserve, so far as the Indian title was extinguished, a survey was ordered in October, 1786, and an office opened for its disposal. Part was soon sold, and, in 1792, half a million of acres were given to those citizens of Connecticut who had lost property by the acts of the British troops during the Revolutionary war at New London, New Haven and elsewhere. These lands thereby became known as "Fire lands" and the "Sufferer's lands," and were located in the western part of the Reserve. In May, 1795, the Connecticut Legislature authorized a committee to dispose of the remainder of the Reserve. Before autumn the committee sold it to a company known as the Connecticut Land Company for $1,200,000, and about the 5th of September quit-claimed the land to the Company. The same day the Company received it, it sold 3,000,000 acres to John Morgan, John Caldwell and Jonathan Brace, in trust. Upon these quit-claim titles of the land all deeds in the Reserve are based. Surveys were commenced in 1796, and, by the close of the next year, all the land east of the Cuyahoga was divided into townships five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city of the Reserve was named. That township and five others were reserved for private sale; the balance were disposed of by lottery, the first drawing occurring in February, 1798.

Dayton resulted from the treaty made by Wayne. It came out of the boundary ascribed to Symmes, and for a while all such lands were not recognized as sold by Congress, owing to the failure of Symmes and his associates in paying for them. Thereby there existed, for a time, considerable uneasiness regarding the title to these lands. In 1799, Congress was induced to issue patents to the actual settlers, and thus secure them in their preemption.

Seventeen days after Wayne's treaty, St. Clairs Wilkinson, Jonathan Dayton and Israel Ludlow contracted with Symmes for the seventh and eighth

ranges, between Mad River and the Little Miami. Three settlements were to be made: one at the mouth of Mad River, one on the Little Miami, in the seventh range, and another on Mad River. On the 21st of September, 1795, Daniel C. Cooper started to survey and mark out a road in the purchase, and John Dunlap to run its boundaries, which was completed before October 4. On November 4, Mr. Ludlow laid off the town of Dayton, which, like land in the Connecticut Reserve, was sold by lottery.

A gigantic scheme to purchase eighteen or twenty million acres in Michigan, and then procure a good title from the Government—who alone had such a right to procure land—by giving members of Congress an interest in the investment, appeared shortly after Wayne's treaty. When some of the members were approached, however, the real spirit of the scheme appeared, and, instead of gaining ground, led to the exposure, resulting in the reprimanding severely of Robert Randall, the principal mover in the whole plan, and in its speedy disappearance.

Another enterprise, equally gigantic, also appeared. It was, however, legitimate, and hence successful. On the 20th of February, 1795, the North American Land Company was formed in Philadelphia, under the management of such patriots as Robert Morris, John Nicholson and James Greenleaf. This Company purchased large tracts in the West, which it disposed of to actual settlers, and thereby aided greatly in populating that part of the country.

Before the close of 1795, the Governor of the Territory, and his Judges, published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were adopted at Cincinnati during June, July and August of that year. They were known as the Maxwell code, from the name of the publisher, but were passed by Governor St. Clair and Judges Symmes and Turner. Among them was that which provided that the common law of England, and all its statutes, made previous to the fourth year of James the First, should be in full force within the Territory. "Of the system as a whole," says Mr. Case, "with its many imperfections, it may be doubted that any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good and applicable to all."

The Union had now safely passed through its most critical period after the close of the war of independence. The danger from an irruption of its own members; of a war or alliance of its Western portion with France and Spain, and many other perplexing questions, were now effectually settled, and the population of the Territory began rapidly to increase. Before the close of the year 1796, the Northwest contained over five thousand inhabitants, the requisite number to entitle it to one representative in the national Congress.

Western Pennsylvania also, despite the various conflicting claims regarding the land titles in that part of the State, began rapidly to fill with emigrants. The "Triangle" and the "Struck District" were surveyed and put upon the market under the act of 1792. Treaties and purchases from the various Indian tribes, obtained control of the remainder of the lands in that part of the State, and, by 1796, the State owned all the land within its boundaries. Towns were laid off, land put upon the market, so that by the year 1800, the western part of the Keystone State was divided into eight counties, viz., Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango and Armstrong.

The ordinance relative to the survey and disposal of lands in the Northwest Territory has already been given. It was adhered to, save in minor cases, where necessity required a slight change. The reservations were recognized by Congress, and the titles to them all confirmed to the grantees. Thus, Clarke and his men, the Connecticut Reserve, the Refugee lands, the French inhabitants, and all others holding patents to land from colonial or foreign governments, were all confirmed in their rights and protected in their titles.

Before the close of 1796, the upper Northwestern posts were all vacated by the British, under the terms of Mr. Jay's treaty. Wayne at once transferred his headquarters to Detroit, where a county was named for him, including the northwestern part of Ohio, the northeast of Indiana, and the whole of Michigan.

The occupation of the Territory by the Americans gave additional impulse to emigration, and a better feeling of security to emigrants, who followed closely upon the path of the army. Nathaniel Massie, who has already been noticed as the founder of Manchester, laid out the town of Chillicothe, on the Scioto, in 1796. Before the close of the year, it contained several stores, shops, a tavern, and was well populated. With the increase of settlement and the security guaranteed by the treaty of Greenville, the arts of civilized life began to appear, and their influence upon pioneers, especially those born on the frontier,

began to manifest itself. Better dwellings, schools, churches, dress and manners prevailed. Life began to assume a reality, and lost much of that recklessness engendered by the habits of a frontier life.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, the Miami, the Muskingum and the Scioto Valleys were filling with people. Cincinnati had more than one hundred log cabins, twelve or fifteen frame houses and a population of more than six hundred persons. In 1796, the first house of worship for the Presbyterians in that city was built.

Before the close of the same year, Manchester contained over thirty families; emigrants from Virginia were going up all the valleys from the Ohio; and Ebenezer Zane had opened a bridle-path from the Ohio River, at Wheeling, across the country, by Chillicothe, to Limestone, Ky. The next year, the United States mail, for the first time, traversed this route to the West. Zane was given a section of land for his path. The population of the Territory, estimated at from five to eight thousand, was chiefly distributed in lower valleys, bordering on the Ohio River. The French still occupied the Illinois country, and were the principal inhabitants about Detroit.

South of the Ohio River, Kentucky was progressing favorably, while the "Southwestern Territory," ceded to the United States by North Carolina in 1790, had so rapidly populated that, in 1793, a Territorial form of government was allowed. The ordinance of 1787, save the clause prohibiting slavery, was adopted, and the Territory named Tennessee. On June 6, 1796, the Territory contained more than seventy-five thousand inhabitants, and was admitted into the Union as a State. Four years after, the census showed a population of 105,602 souls, including 13,584 slaves and persons of color. The same year Tennessee became a State, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the Redstone Paper Mill, four miles east of Brownsville, it being the first manufactory of the kind west of the Alleghanies.

In the month of December, 1796, Gen. Wayne, who had done so much for the development of the West, while on his way from Detroit to Philadelphia, was attacked with sickness and died in a cabin near Erie, in the north part of Pennsylvania. He was nearly fifty-one years old, and was one of the bravest officers in the Revolutionary war, and one of America's truest patriots. In 1809, his remains were removed from Erie, by his son, Col. Isaac Wayne, to the Radnor churchyard, near the place of his birth, and an elegant monument erected on his tomb by the Pennsylvania Cincinnati Society.

After the death of Wayne, Gen. Wilkinson was appointed to the command of the Western army. While he was in command, Carondelet, the Spanish governor of West Florida and Louisiana, made one more effort to separate the Union, and set up either an independent government in the West, or, what was more in accord with his wishes, effect a union with the Spanish nation. In June, 1797, he sent Power again into the Northwest and into Kentucky to sound the existing feeling. Now, however, they were not easily won over. The home government was a certainty, the breaches had been healed, and Power was compelled to abandon the mission, not, however, until he had received a severe reprimand from many who saw through his plan, and openly exposed it. His mission closed the efforts of the Spanish authorities to attempt the dismemberment of the Union, and showed them the coming downfall of their power in America. They were obliged to surrender the posts claimed by the United States under the treaty of 1795, and not many years after, sold their American possessions to the United States, rather than see a rival European power attain control over them.

On the 7th of April, 1798, Congress passed an act, appointing Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Northwest Territory, Governor of the Territory of the Mississippi, formed the same day. In 1801, the boundary between America and the Spanish possessions was definitely fixed. The Spanish retired from the disputed territory, and henceforward their attempts to dissolve the American Union ceased. The seat of the Mississippi Territory was fixed at Loftus Heights, six miles north of the thirty-first degree of latitude.

The appointment of Sargent to the charge of the Southwest Territory, led to the choice of William Henry Harrison, who had been aid-de-camp to Gen. Wayne in 1794, and whose character stood very high among the people of the West, to the Secretaryship of the Northwest, which place he held until appointed to represent that Territory in Congress.

CHAPTER IX.

FIRST TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY—FORMATION OF STATES—MARIETTA SETTLEMENT—OTHER SETTLEMENTS—SETTLEMENTS IN THE WESTERN RESERVE—SETTLEMENT OF THE CENTRAL VALLEYS—FURTHER SETTLEMENTS IN THE RESERVE AND ELSEWHERE.

THE ordinance of 1787 provided that as soon as there were 5,000 persons in the Territory, it was entitled to a representative assembly. On October 29, 1798, Governor St. Clair gave notice by proclamation, that the required population existed, and directed that an election be held on the third Monday in December, to choose representatives. These representatives were required, when assembled, to nominate ten persons, whose names were sent to the President of the United States, who selected five, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed them for the legislative council. In this mode the Northwest passed into the second grade of a Territorial government.

The representatives, elected under the proclamation of St. Clair, met in Cincinnati, January 22, 1799, and under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President. On the 2d of March, he selected from the list of candidates, the names of Jacob Burnet, James Findlay, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. The next day the Senate confirmed their nomination, and the first legislative council of the Northwest Territory was a reality.

The Territorial Legislature met again at Cincinnati, September 16, but, for want of a quorum, was not organized until the 24th of that month. The House of Representatives consisted of nineteen members, of whom seven were from Hamilton County, four from Ross—erected by St. Clair in 1798; three from Wayne—erected in 1796; two from Adams—erected in 1797; one from Jefferson—erected in 1797; one from Washington—erected in 1788; and one from Knox—Indiana Territory. None seem to have been present from St. Clair County (Illinois Territory).

After the organization of the Legislature, Governor St. Clair addressed the two houses in the Representatives' Chamber, recommending such measures as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country and would advance the safety and prosperity of the people.

The Legislature continued in session till the 19th of December, when, having finished their business, they were prorogued by the Governor, by their own request, till the first Monday in November, 1800. This being the first session, there was, of necessity, a great deal of business to do. The transition from a colonial to a semi-independent form of government, called for a general revision as well as a considerable enlargement of the statute-book. Some of the adopted laws were repealed, many others altered and amended, and a long list of new ones added to the code. New offices were to be created and filled, the duties attached to them prescribed, and a plan of ways and means devised to meet the increased expenditures, occasioned by the change which had now occurred.

As Mr. Burnet was the only lawyer in the Legislature, much of the revision, and putting the laws into proper legal form, devolved upon him. He seems to have been well fitted for the place, and to have performed the laborious task in an excellent manner.

The whole number of acts passed and approved by the Governor, was thirty-seven. The most important related to the militia, the administration of justice, and to taxation. During the session, a bill authorizing a lottery was passed by the council, but rejected by the Legislature, thus interdicting this demoralizing feature of the disposal of lands or for other purposes. The example has always been followed by subsequent legislatures, thus honorably characterizing the Assembly of Ohio, in this respect, an example Kentucky and several other States might well emulate.

Before the Assembly adjourned, they issued a congratulatory address to the people, enjoining them to "Inculcate the principles of humanity, benevolence, honesty and punctuality in dealing, sincerity and charity, and all the social affections." At the same time, they issued an address to the President, expressing entire confidence in the wisdom and purity of his government, and their warm attachment to the American Constitution.

The vote on this address proved, however, that the differences of opinion agitating the Eastern States had penetrated the West. Eleven Representatives voted for it, and five against it.

One of the important duties that devolved on this Legislature, was the election of a delegate to Congress. As soon as the Governor's proclamation made its appearance, the election of a person to fill that position excited general attention. Before the meeting of the Legislature public opinion had settled down on William Henry Harrison, and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., who eventually were the only candidates. On the 3d of October, the two houses met and proceeded to a choice. Eleven votes were cast for Harrison, and ten for St. Clair. The Legislature prescribed the form of a certificate of the election, which was given to Harrison, who at once resigned his office as Secretary of the Territory, proceeded to Philadelphia, and took his seat, Congress being then in session.

"Though he represented the Territory but one year," says Judge Burnett, in his notes, "he obtained some important advantages for his constituents. He introduced a resolution to sub-divide the surveys of the public lands, and to offer them for sale in smaller tracts; he succeeded in getting that measure through both houses, in opposition to the interest of speculators, who were, and who wished to be, the retailers of the land to the poorer classes of the community. His proposition became a law, and was hailed as the most beneficent act that Congress had ever done for the Territory. It put in the power of every industrious man, however poor, to become a freeholder, and to lay a foundation for the future support and comfort of his family. At the same session, he obtained a liberal extension of time for the pre-emptioners in the northern part of the Miami purchase, which enabled them to secure their farms, and eventually to become independent, and even wealthy."

The first session, as has been noticed, closed December 19. Gov. St. Clair took occasion to enumerate in his speech at the close of the session, eleven acts, to which he saw fit to apply his veto. These he had not, however, returned to the Assembly, and thereby saved a long struggle between the executive and legislative branches of the Territory. Of the eleven acts enumerated, six related to the formation of new counties. These were mainly disproved by St Clair, as he always sturdily maintained that the power to erect new counties was vested alone in the Executive. This free exercise of the veto power, especially in relation to new counties, and his controversy with the Legislature, tended only to strengthen the popular discontent regarding the Governor, who was never fully able to regain the standing he held before his inglorious defeat in his campaign against the Indians.

While this was being agitated, another question came into prominence. Ultimately, it settled the powers of the two branches of the government, and caused the removal of St. Clair, then very distasteful to the people. The opening of the present century brought it fully before the people, who began to agitate it in all their assemblies.

The great extent of the Territory made the operations of government extremely uncertain, and the power of the courts practically worthless. Its division was, therefore, deemed best, and a committee was appointed by Congress to inquire into the matter. This committee, the 3d of March, 1800, reported upon the subject that, "In the three western counties, there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes in five years. The immunity which offenders experience, attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and, at the same time, deters useful and virtuous citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as criminal cases. The supplying to vacant places such necessary officers as may be wanted, such as clerks, recorders and others of like kind, is, from the impossibility of correct notice and information, utterly neglected. This Territory is exposed as a frontier to foreign nations, whose agents can find sufficient interest in exciting or fomenting insurrection and discontent, as thereby they can more easily divert a valuable trade in furs from the United States, and also have a part thereof on which they border, which feels so little the cherishing hand of their proper government, or so little dreads its energy, as to render their attachment perfectly uncertain and ambiguous.

"The committee would further suggest, that the law of the 3d of March, 1791, granting land to certain persons in the western part of said Territory, and directing the laying-out of the same, remains unexecuted; that great discontent, in consequence of such neglect, is excited in those who are interested in the provisions of said laws, which require the immediate attention of this Legislature. To minister a remedy to these evils, it occurs to this committee, that it is expedient

that a division of said Territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada." *

The recommendations of the committee were favorably received by Congress, and, the 7th of May, an act was passed dividing the Territory. The main provisions of the act are as follows:

"That, from and after the 4th of July next, all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it intersects the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate Territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.

"There shall be established within the said Territory a government, in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress passed July 13, 1797." †

The act further provided for representatives, and for the establishment of an assembly, on the same plan as that in force in the Northwest, stipulating that until the number of inhabitants reached five thousand, the whole number of representatives to the General Assembly should not be less than seven, nor more than nine; apportioned by the Governor among the several counties in the new Territory.

The act further provided that "nothing in the act should be so construed, so as in any manner to affect the government now in force in the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, further than to prohibit the exercise thereof within the Indiana Territory, from and after the aforesaid 4th of July next.

"Whenever that part of the territory of the United States, which lies to the eastward of a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, and running thence due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall be erected into an independent State, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; thenceforth said line shall become and remain permanently, the boundary line between such State and the Indiana Territory."

* American State Papers.
† Land Laws.

It was further enacted, "that, until it shall be otherwise enacted by the legislatures of the said territories, respectively, Chillicothe, on the Scioto River, shall be the seat of government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincent's, on the Wabash River, shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory." *

St. Clair was continued as Governor of the old Territory, and William Henry Harrison appointed Governor of the new.

Connecticut, in ceding her territory in the West to the General Government, reserved a portion, known as the Connecticut Reserve. When she afterward disposed of her claim in the manner narrated, the citizens found themselves without any government on which to lean for support. At that time, settlements had begun in thirty-five of the townships into which the Reserve had been divided; one thousand persons had established homes there; mills had been built, and over seven hundred miles of roads opened. In 1800, the settlers petitioned for acceptance into the Union, as a part of the Northwest; and, the mother State releasing her judiciary claims, Congress accepted the trust, and granted the request. In December, of that year, the population had so increased that the county of Trumbull was erected, including the Reserve. Soon after, a large number of settlers came from Pennsylvania, from which State they had been driven by the dispute concerning land titles in its western part. Unwilling to cultivate land to which they could only get a doubtful deed, they abandoned it, and came where the titles were sure.

Congress having made Chillicothe the capital of the Northwest Territory, as it now existed, on the 3d of November the General Assembly met at that place. Gov. St. Clair had been made to feel the odium cast upon his previous acts, and, at the opening of this session, expressed, in strong terms, his disapprobation of the censure cast upon him. He had endeavored to do his duty in all cases, he said, and yet held the confidence of the President and Congress. He still held the office, notwithstanding the strong dislike against him.

At the second session of the Assembly, at Chillicothe, held in the autumn of 1801, so much outspoken enmity was expressed, and so much abuse heaped upon the Governor and the Assembly, that a law was passed, removing the capital to Cincinnati

* Land Laws.

again. It was not destined, however, that the Territorial Assembly should meet again anywhere. The unpopularity of the Governor caused many to long for a State government, where they could choose their own rulers. The unpopularity of St. Clair arose partly from the feeling connected with his defeat; in part from his being connected with the Federal party, fast falling into disrepute; and, in part, from his assuming powers which most thought he had no right to exercise, especially the power of subdividing the counties of the Territory.

The opposition, though powerful out of the Assembly, was in the minority there. During the month of December, 1801, it was forced to protest against a measure brought forward in the Council, for changing the ordinance of 1787 in such a manner as to make the Scioto, and a line drawn from the intersection of that river and the Indian boundary to the western extremity of the Reserve, the limits of the most eastern State, to be formed from the Territory. Had this change been made, the formation of a State government beyond the Ohio would have been long delayed. Against it, Representatives Worthington, Langham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow, recorded their protest. Not content with this, they sent Thomas Worthington, who obtained a leave of absence, to the seat of government, on behalf of the objectors, there to protest, before Congress, against the proposed boundary. While Worthington was on his way, Massie presented, the 4th of January, 1802, a resolution for choosing a committee to address Congress in respect to the proposed State government. This, the next day, the House refused to do, by a vote of twelve to five. An attempt was next made to procure a census of the Territory, and an act for that purpose passed the House, but the Council postponed the consideration of it until the next session, which would commence at Cincinnati, the fourth Monday of November.

Meanwhile, Worthington pursued the ends of his mission, using his influence to effect that organization, "which, terminating the influence of tyranny," was to "meliorate the circumstances of thousands, by freeing them from the domination of a despotic chief." His efforts were successful, and, the 4th of March, a report was made to the House in favor of authorizing a State convention. This report was based on the assumption that there were now over sixty thousand inhabitants in the proposed boundaries, estimating that emigration had increased the census of 1800, which gave the Territory forty-five thousand inhabitants, to that number. The convention was to ascertain whether it were expedient to form such a government, and to prepare a constitution if such organization were deemed best. In the formation of the State, a change in the boundaries was proposed, by which all the territory north of a line drawn due east from the head of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie was to be excluded from the new government about to be called into existence.

The committee appointed by Congress to report upon the feasibility of forming the State, suggested that Congress reserve out of every township sections numbered 8, 11, 26 and 29, for their own use, and that Section 16 be reserved for the maintenance of schools. The committee also suggested, that, "religion, education and morality being necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

Various other recommendations were given by the committee, in accordance with which, Congress, April 30, passed the resolution authorizing the calling of a convention. As this accorded with the feelings of the majority of the inhabitants of the Northwest, no opposition was experienced; even the Legislature giving way to this embryo government, and failing to assemble according to adjournment.

The convention met the 1st of November. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their national politics, and had been opposed to the change of boundaries proposed the year before. Before proceeding to business, Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them in his official character. This proposition was resisted by several of the members; but, after a motion, it was agreed to allow him to speak to them as a citizen. St. Clair did so, advising the postponement of a State government until the people of the original eastern division were plainly entitled to demand it, and were not subject to be bound by conditions. This advice, given as it was, caused Jefferson instantly to remove St. Clair, at which time his office ceased.* "When the vote was taken," says Judge Burnet, "upon doing what

* After this, St. Clair returned to his old home in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where he lived with his children in almost abject poverty. He had lost money in his public life, as he gave close attention to public affairs, to the detriment of his own business. He presented a claim to Congress, afterward, for supplies furnished to the army, but the claim was outlawed. After trying in vain to get the claim allowed, he returned to his home. Pennsylvania, learning of his distress, granted him an annuity of $350, afterward raised to $600. He lived to enjoy this but a short time, his death occurring August 31, 1818. He was eighty-four years of age.

he advised them not to do, but one of thirty-three (Ephraim Cutler, of Washington County) voted with the Governor."

On one point only were the proposed boundaries of the new State altered.

"To every person who has attended to this subject, and who has consulted the maps of the Western country extant at the time the ordinance of 1787 was passed, Lake Michigan was believed to be, and was represented by all the maps of that day as being, very far north of the position which it has since been ascertained to occupy. I have seen the map in the Department of State which was before the committee of Congress who framed and reported the ordinance for the government of the Territory. On that map, the southern boundary of Michigan was represented as being above the forty-second degree of north latitude. And there was a pencil line, said to have been made by the committee, passing through the southern bend of the lake to the Canada line, which struck the strait not far below the town of Detroit. The line was manifestly intended by the committee and by Congress to be the northern boundary of our State; and, on the principles by which courts of chancery construe contracts, accompanied by plats, it would seem that the map, and the line referred to, should be conclusive evidence of our boundary, without reference to the real position of the lakes.

"When the convention sat, in 1802, the understanding was, that the old maps were nearly correct, and that the line, as defined in the ordinance, would terminate at some point on the strait above the Maumee Bay. While the convention was in session, a man who had hunted many years on Lake Michigan, and was well acquainted with its position, happened to be in Chillicothe, and, in conversation with one of the members, told him that the lake extended much farther south than was generally supposed, and that a map of the country which he had seen, placed its southern bend many miles north of its true position. This information excited some uneasiness, and induced the convention to modify the clause describing the north boundary of the new State, so as to guard against its being depressed below the most northern cape of the Maumee Bay."*

With this change and some extension of the school and road donations, the convention agreed to the proposal of Congress, and, November 29, their agreement was ratified and signed, as was also the constitution of the State of Ohio—so named from its river, called by the Shawanees Ohio, meaning beautiful—forming its southern boundary. Of this nothing need be said, save that it bore the marks of true democratic feeling—of full faith in the people. By them, however, it was never examined. It stood firm until 1852, when it was superseded by the present one, made necessary by the advance of time.

The General Assembly was required to meet at Chillicothe, the first Tuesday of March, 1803. This change left the territory northwest of the Ohio River, not included in the new State, in the Territories of Indiana and Michigan. Subsequently, in 1809, Indiana was made a State, and confined to her present limits. Illinois was made a Territory then, including Wisconsin. In 1818, it became a State, and Wisconsin a Territory attached to Michigan. This latter was made a State in 1837, and Wisconsin a separate Territory, which, in 1847, was made a State. Minnesota was made a Territory the same year, and a State in 1857, and the five contemplated States of the territory were complete.

Preceding pages have shown how the territory north of the Ohio River was peopled by the French and English, and how it came under the rule of the American people. The war of the Revolution closed in 1783, and left all America in the hands of a new nation. That nation brought a change. Before the war, various attempts had been made by residents in New England to people the country west of the Alleghanies. Land companies were formed, principal among which were the Ohio Company, and the company of which John Cleves Symmes was the agent and chief owner. Large tracts of land on the Scioto and on the Ohio were entered. The Ohio Company were the first to make a settlement. It was organized in the autumn of 1787, November 27. They made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men to set out for the West under the supervision of Gen. Rufus Putnam, Superintendent of the Company. Early in the winter they advanced to the Youghiogheny River, and there built a strong boat, which they named "Mayflower." It was built by Capt. Jonathan Devol, the first ship-builder in the West, and, when completed, was placed under his command. The boat was launched April 2, 1788, and the band of pioneers, like the Pilgrim Fathers, began their voyage. The 7th of the month, they arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum,

* Historical Transactions of Ohio.—JUDGE BURNETT.

their destination, opposite Fort Harmar,* erected in the autumn of 1785, by a detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, and, at the date of the Mayflower's arrival in possession of a company of soldiers. Under the protection of these troops, the little band of men began their labor of laying out a town, and commenced to erect houses for their own and subsequent emigrants' occupation. The names of these pioneers of Ohio, as far as can now be learned, are as follows:

Gen. Putnam, Return Jonathan Meigs, Winthrop Sargeant (Secretary of the Territory), Judges Parsons and Varnum, Capt. Dana, Capt. Jonathan Devol, Joseph Barker, Col. Battelle, Maj. Tyler, Dr. True, Capt. Wm. Gray, Capt. Lunt, the Bridges, Ebenezer and Thomas Cory, Andrew McClure, Wm. Mason, Thomas Lord, Wm. Gridley, Gilbert Devol, Moody Russels, Deavens, Oakes, Wright, Clough, Green, Shipman, Dorance, the Masons, and others, whose names are now beyond recall.

On the 19th of July, the first boat of families arrived, after a nine-weeks journey on the way. They had traveled in their wagons as far as Wheeling, where they built large flat-boats, into which they loaded their effects, including their cattle, and thence passed down the Ohio to their destination. The families were those of Gen. Tupper, Col. Ichabod Nye, Col. Cushing, Maj. Coburn, and Maj. Goodal. In these titles the reader will observe the preponderance of military distinction. Many of the founders of the colony had served with much valor in the war for freedom, and were well prepared for a life in the wilderness.

They began at once the construction of houses from the forests about the confluence of the rivers, guarding their stock by day and penning it by night. Wolves, bears and Indians were all about them, and, here in the remote wilderness, they were obliged to always be on their guard. From the ground where they obtained the timber to erect their houses, they soon produced a few vegetables, and when the families arrived in August, they were able to set before them food raised for the first time by the hand of American citizens in the Ohio Valley. One of those who came in August, was Mr. Thomas Guthrie, a settler in one of the western counties of Pennsylvania, who brought a bushel of wheat, which he sowed on a plat of ground cleared by himself, and from which that fall he procured a small crop of wheat, the first grown in the State of Ohio.

The Marietta settlement was the only one made that summer in the Territory. From their arrival until October, when Governor St. Clair came, they were busily employed making houses, and preparing for the winter. The little colony, of which Washington wrote so favorably, met on the 2d day of July, to name their newborn city and its public sqares. Until now it had been known as "The Muskingum" simply, but on that day the name Marietta was formally given to it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The 4th of July, an ovation was held, and an oration delivered by James M. Varnum, who, with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong, had been appointed Judges of the Territory. Thus, in the heart of the wilderness, miles away from any kindred post, in the forests of the Great West, was the Tree of Liberty watered and given a hearty growth.

On the morning of the 9th of July, Governor St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 had provided for a form of government under the Governor and the three Judges, and this form was at once put into force. The 25th, the first law relating to the militia was published, and the next day the Governor's proclamation appeared, creating all the country that had been ceded by the Indians, east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington, and the civil machinery was in motion. From that time forward, this, the pioneer settlement in Ohio, went on prosperously. The 2d of September, the first court in the Territory was held, but as it related to the Territory, a narrative of its proceedings will be found in the history of that part of the country, and need not be repeated here.

The 15th of July, Gov. St. Clair had published the ordinance of 1787, and the commissions of himself and the three Judges. He also assembled the people of the settlement, and explained to them the ordinance in a speech of considerable length. Three days after, he sent a notice to the Judges, calling their attention to the subject of organizing the militia. Instead of attending to this important matter, and thus providing for their safety should trouble with the Indians arise, the

*The outlines of Fort Harmar formed a regular pentagon, embracing within the area about three-fourths of an acre. Its walls were formed of large horizontal timbers, and the bastions of large upright timbers about fourteen feet in height, fastened to each other by strips of timber, tree-nailed into each picket. In the rear of the fort Maj. Doughty laid out fine gardens. It continued to be occupied by United States troops until September 1790, when they were ordered to Cincinnati. A company, under Capt. Haskell, continued to make the fort their headquarters during the Indian war, occasionally assisting the colonists at Marietta, Belpre and Waterford against the Indians. When not needed by the troops, the fort was used by the people of Marietta.

Judges did not even reply to the Governor's letter, but sent him what they called a "project" of a law for dividing real estate. The bill was so loosely drawn that St. Clair immediately rejected it, and set about organizing the militia himself. He divided the militia into two classes, "Senior" and "Junior," and organized them by appointing their officers.

In the Senior Class, Nathan Cushing was appointed Captain; George Ingersol, Lieutenant, and James Backus, Ensign.

In the Junior Class, Nathan Goodale and Charles Knowls were made Captains; Watson Casey and Samuel Stebbins, Lieutenants, and Joseph Lincoln and Arnold Colt, Ensigns.

The Governor next erected the Courts of Probate and Quarter Sessions, and proceeded to appoint civil officers. Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper and Winthrop Sargeant were made Justices of the Peace. The 30th of August, the day the Court of Quarter Sessions was appointed, Archibald Cary, Isaac Pierce and Thomas Lord were also appointed Justices, and given power to hold this court. They were, in fact, Judges of a Court of Common Pleas. Return Jonathan Meigs was appointed Clerk of this Court of Quarter Sessions. Ebenezer Sprout was appointed Sheriff of Washington County, and also Colonel of the militia; William Callis, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Rufus Putnam, Judge of the Probate Court, and R. J. Meigs, Jr., Clerk. Following these appointments, setting the machinery of government in motion, St. Clair ordered that the 25th of December be kept as a day of thanksgiving by the infant colony for its safe and propitious beginning.

During the fall and winter, the settlement was daily increased by emigrants, so much so, that the greatest difficulty was experienced in finding them lodging. During the coldest part of the winter, when ice covered the river, and prevented navigation, a delay in arrivals was experienced, only to be broken as soon as the river opened to the beams of a spring sun. While locked in the winter's embrace, the colonists amused themselves in various ways, dancing being one of the most prominent. At Christmas, a grand ball was held, at which there were fifteen ladies, "whose grace," says a narrator, "equaled any in the East." Though isolated in the wilderness, they knew a brilliant prospect lay before them, and lived on in a joyous hope for the future.

Soon after their arrival, the settlers began the erection of a stockade fort (Campus Martius), which occupied their time until the winter of 1791. During the interval, fortunately, no hostilities from the Indians were experienced, though they were abundant, and were frequent visitors to the settlement.

From a communication in the *American Pioneer*, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, the following description of Campus Martius is derived. As it will apply, in a measure, to many early structures for defense in the West, it is given entire:

"The fort was made in the form of a regular parallelogram, the sides of each being 180 feet. At each corner was erected a strong block-house, surmounted by a tower, and a sentry box. These houses were twenty feet square below and twenty-four feet square above, and projected six feet beyond the walls of the fort. The intermediate walls were made up with dwelling-houses, made of wood, whose ends were whip-sawed into timbers four inches thick, and of the requisite width and length. These were laid up similar to the structure of log houses, with the ends nicely dove-tailed together. The whole were two stories high, and covered with shingle roofs. Convenient chimneys were erected of bricks, for cooking, and warming the rooms. A number of the dwellings were built and owned by individuals who had families. In the west and south fronts were strong gateways; and over the one in the center of the front looking to the Muskingum River, was a belfry. The chamber beneath was occupied by Winthrop Sargeant, as an office, he being Secretary to the Governor, and performing the duties of the office during St. Clair's absence. This room projected over the gateway, like a block-house, and was intended for the protection of the gate beneath, in time of an assault. At the outer corner of each block-house was erected a bastion, standing on four stout timbers. The floor of the bastion was a little above the lower story of the block-house. They were square, and built up to the height of a man's head, so that, when he looked over, he stepped on a narrow platform or "banquet" running around the sides of the bulwark. Port-holes were made, for musketry as well as for artillery, a single piece of which was mounted in the southwest and northeast bastions. In these, the sentries were regularly posted every night, as more convenient than the towers; a door leading into them from the upper story of the block-houses. The lower room of the southwest block-house was occupied as a guard-house.

"Running from corner to corner of the block-houses was a row of palisades, sloping outward,

and resting on stout rails. Twenty feet in advance of these, was a row of very strong and large pickets, set upright in the earth. Gateways through these, admitted the inmates of the garrison. A few feet beyond the row of outer palisades was placed a row of abattis, made from the tops and branches of trees, sharpened and pointing outward, so that it would have been very difficult for an enemy to have penetrated within their outworks. The dwelling-houses occupied a space from fifteen to thirty feet each, and were sufficient for the accommodation of forty or fifty families, and did actually contain from two hundred to three hundred persons during the Indian war.

"Before the Indians commenced hostilities, the block-houses were occupied as follows: The southwest one, by the family of Gov. St. Clair; the northeast one as an office for the Directors of the Company. The area within the walls was one hundred and forty-four feet square, and afforded a fine parade ground. In the center, was a well eighty feet in depth, for the supply of water to the inhabitants, in case of a siege. A large sun-dial stood for many years in the square, placed on a handsome post, and gave note of the march of time.

"After the war commenced, a regular military corps was organized, and a guard constantly kept night and day. The whole establishment formed a very strong work, and reflected great credit on the head that planned it. It was in a manner impregnable to the attacks of Indians, and none but a regular army with cannon could have reduced it. The Indians possessed no such an armament.

"The garrison stood on the verge of that beautiful plain overlooking the Muskingum, on which are seated those celebrated remains of antiquity, erected probably for a similar purpose—the defense of the inhabitants. The ground descends into shallow ravines on the north and south sides; on the west is an abrupt descent to the river bottoms or alluvium, and the east passed out to a level plain. On this, the ground was cleared of trees beyond the reach of rifle shots, so as to afford no shelter to a hidden foe. Extensive fields of corn were grown in the midst of the standing girdled trees beyond, in after years. The front wall of palisades was about one hundred and fifty yards from the Muskingum River. The appearance of the fort from without was imposing, at a little distance resembling the military castles of the feudal ages. Between the outer palisades and the river were laid out neat gardens for the use of Gov. St. Clair and his Secretary, with the officers of the Company.

"Opposite the fort, on the shore of the river, was built a substantial timber wharf, at which was moored a fine cedar barge for twelve rowers, built by Capt. Jonathan Devol, for Gen. Putnam; a number of pirogues, and the light canoes of the country; and last, not least, the Mayflower, or 'Adventure Galley,' in which the first detachments of colonists were transported from the shores of the 'Yohiogany' to the banks of the Muskingum. In these, especially the canoes, during the war, most of the communications were carried on between the settlements of the Company and the more remote towns above on the Ohio River. Traveling by land was very hazardous to any but the rangers or spies. There were no roads, nor bridges across the creeks, and, for many years after the war had ceased, the traveling was nearly all done by canoes on the river."

Thus the first settlement of Ohio provided for its safety and comfort, and provided also for that of emigrants who came to share the toils of the wilderness.

The next spring, the influx of emigration was so great that other settlements were determined, and hence arose the colonies of Belpre, Waterford and Duck Creek, where they began to clear land, sow and plant crops, and build houses and stockades. At Belpre (French for "beautiful meadow"), were built three stockades, the upper, lower and middle, the last of which was called "Farmers' Castle," and stood on the banks of the Ohio, nearly opposite an island, afterward famous in Western history as Blennerhasset's Island, the scene of Burr's conspiracy. Among the persons settling at the upper stockade, were Capts. Dana and Stone, Col. Bent, William Browning, Judge Foster, John Rowse, Israel Stone and a Mr. Keppel. At the Farmers' Castle, were Cols. Cushing and Fisher, Maj. Haskell, Aaron Waldo Putnam, Mr. Sparhawk, and, it is believed, George and Israel Putnam, Jr. At the lower, were Maj. Goodale, Col. Rice, Esquire Pierce, Judge Israel Loring, Deacon Miles, Maj. Bradford and Mr. Goodenow. In the summer of 1789, Col. Ichabod Nye and some others, built a block-house at Newberry, below Belpre. Col. Nye sold his lot there to Aaron W. Clough, who, with Stephen Guthrie, Joseph Leavins, Joel Oakes, Eleazer Curtis, Mr. Denham J. Littleton and Mr. Brown, was located at that place.

"Every exertion possible," says Dr. Hildreth, who has preserved the above names and incidents,

"for men in these circumstances, was made to secure food for future difficulties. Col. Oliver, Maj. Hatfield White and John Dodge, of the Waterford settlement, began mills on Wolf Creek, about three miles from the fort, and got them running; and these, the first mills in Ohio, were never destroyed during the subsequent Indian war, though the proprietors removed their families to the fort at Marietta. Col. E. Sproat and Enoch Shepherd began mills on Duck Creek, three miles from Marietta, from the completion of which they were driven by the Indian war. Thomas Stanley began mills farther up, near the Duck Creek settlement. These were likewise unfinished. The Ohio Company built a large horse mill near Campus Martius, and soon after a floating mill."

The autumn before the settlements at Belpre, Duck Creek and Waterford, were made, a colony was planted near the mouth of the Little Miami River, on a tract of ten thousand acres, purchased from Symmes by Maj. Benjamin Stites. In the preceding pages may be found a history of Symmes' purchase. This colony may be counted the second settlement in the State. Soon after the colony at Marietta was founded, steps were taken to occupy separate portions of Judge Symmes' purchase, between the Miami Rivers. Three parties were formed for this purpose, but, owing to various delays, chiefly in getting the present colony steadfast and safe from future encroachments by the savages, they did not get started till late in the fall. The first of these parties, consisting of fifteen or twenty men, led by Maj. Stites, landed at the mouth of the Little Miami in November, 1788, and, constructing a log fort, began to lay out a village, called by them Columbia. It soon grew into prominence, and, before winter had thoroughly set in, they were well prepared for a frontier life. In the party were Cols. Spencer and Brown, Maj. Gano and Kibbey, Judges Goforth and Foster, Rev. John Smith, Francis Dunlavy, Capt. Flinn, Jacob White, John Riley, and Mr. Hubbell.

All these were men of energy and enterprise, and, with their comrades, were more numerous than either of the other parties, who commenced their settlements below them on the Ohio. This village was also, at first, more flourishing; and, for two or three years, contained more inhabitants than any other in the Miami purchase.

The second Miami party was formed at Limestone, under Matthias Denham and Robert Patterson, and consisted of twelve or fifteen persons. They landed on the north bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Licking River, the 24th of December, 1788. They intended to establish a station and lay out a town on a plan prepared at Limestone. Some statements affirm that the town was to be called "*L-os-anti-ville*," by a romantic school-teacher named Filson. However, be this as it may, Mr. Filson was, unfortunately for himself, not long after, slain by the Indians, and, with him probably, the name disappeared. He was to have one-third interest in the proposed city, which, when his death occurred, was transferred to Israel Ludlow, and a new plan of a city adopted. Israel Ludlow surveyed the proposed town, whose lots were principally donated to settlers upon certain conditions as to settlement and improvement, and the embryo city named Cincinnati. Gov. St. Clair very likely had something to do with the naming of the village, and, by some, it is asserted that he changed the name from Losantiville to Cincinnati, when he created the county of Hamilton the ensuing winter. The original purchase of the city's site was made by Mr. Denham. It included about eight hundred acres, for which he paid 5 shillings per acre in Continental certificates, then worth, in specie, about 5 shillings per pound, gross weight. Evidently, the original site was a good investment, could Mr. Denham have lived long enough to see its present condition.

The third party of settlers for the Miami purchase, were under the care of Judge Symmes, himself. They left Limestone, January 29, 1789, and were much delayed on their downward journey by the ice in the river. They reached the "Bend," as it was then known, early in February. The Judge had intended to found a city here, which, in time, would be the rival of the Atlantic cities. As each of the three settlements aspired to the same position, no little rivalry soon manifested itself. The Judge named his proposed city North Bend, from the fact that it was the most northern bend in the Ohio below the mouth of the Great Kanawha. These three settlements antedated, a few months, those made near Marietta, already described. They arose so soon after, partly from the extreme desire of Judge Symmes to settle his purchase, and induce emigration here instead of on the Ohio Company's purchase. The Judge labored earnestly for this purpose and to further secure him in his title to the land he had acquired, all of which he had so far been unable to retain, owing to his inability to meet his payments.

All these emigrants came down the river in the flat-boats of the day, rude affairs, sometimes called

"Arks," and then the only safe mode of travel in the West.

Judge Symmes found he must provide for the safety of the settlers on his purchase, and, after earnestly soliciting Gen. Harmar, commander of the Western posts, succeeded in obtaining a detachment of forty-eight men, under Capt. Kearsey, to protect the improvements just commencing on the Miami. This detachment reached Limestone in December, 1788. Part was at once sent forward to guard Maj. Stites and his pioneers. Judge Symmes and his party started in January, and, about February 2, reached Columbia, where the Captain expected to find a fort erected for his use and shelter. The flood on the river, however, defeated his purpose, and, as he was unprepared to erect another, he determined to go on down to the garrison at the falls at Louisville. Judge Symmes was strenuously opposed to his conduct, as it left the colonies unguarded, but, all to no purpose; the Captain and his command, went to Louisville early in March, and left the Judge and his settlement to protect themselves. Judge Symmes immediately sent a strong letter to Maj. Willis, commanding at the Falls, complaining of the conduct of Capt. Kearsey, representing the exposed situation of the Miami settlements, stating the indications of hostility manifested by the Indians, and requesting a guard to be sent to the Bend. This request was at once granted, and Ensign Luce, with seventeen or eighteen soldiers, sent. They were at the settlement but a short time, when they were attacked by Indians, and one of their number killed, and four or five wounded. They repulsed the savages and saved the settlers.

The site of Symmes City, for such he designed it should ultimately be called, was above the reach of water, and sufficiently level to admit of a convenient settlement. The city laid out by Symmes was truly magnificent on paper, and promised in the future to fulfill his most ardent hopes. The plat included the village, and extended across the peninsula between the Ohio and Miami Rivers. Each settler on this plat was promised a lot if he would improve it, and in conformity to the stipulation, Judge Symmes soon found a large number of persons applying for residence. As the number of these adventurers increased, in consequence of this provision and the protection of the military, the Judge was induced to lay out another village six or seven miles up the river, which he called South Bend, where he disposed of some donation lots, but the project failing, the village site was deserted, and converted into a farm.

During all the time these various events were transpiring, but little trouble was experienced with the Indians. They were not yet disposed to evince hostile feelings. This would have been their time, but, not realizing the true intent of the whites until it was too late to conquer them, they allowed them to become prepared to withstand a warfare, and in the end were obliged to suffer their hunting-grounds to be taken from them, and made the homes of a race destined to entirely supersede them in the New World.

By the means sketched in the foregoing pages, were the three settlements on the Miami made. By the time those adjacent to Marietta were well established, these were firmly fixed, each one striving to become the rival city all felt sure was to arise. For a time it was a matter of doubt which of the rivals, Columbia, North Bend or Cincinnati, would eventually become the chief seat of business.

In the beginning, Columbia, the eldest of the three, took the lead, both in number of its inhabitants and the convenience and appearance of its dwellings. For a time it was a flourishing place, and many believed it would become the great business town of the Miami country. That apparent fact, however, lasted but a short time. The garrison was moved to Cincinnati, Fort Washington built there, and in spite of all that Maj. Stites, or Judge Symmes could do, that place became the metropolis. Fort Washington, the most extensive garrison in the West, was built by Maj. Doughty, in the summer of 1789, and from that time the growth and future greatness of Cincinnati were assured.

The first house in the city was built on Front street, east of and near Main street. It was simply a strong log cabin, and was erected of the forest trees cleared away from the ground on which it stood. The lower part of the town was covered with sycamore and maple trees, and the upper with beech and oak. Through this dense forest the streets were laid out, and their corners marked on the trees.

The settlements on the Miami had become sufficiently numerous to warrant a separate county, and, in January, 1790, Gov. St. Clair and his Secretary arrived in Cincinnati, and organized the county of Hamilton, so named in honor of the illustrious statesman by that name. It included all the country north of the Ohio, between the Miamis, as far as a line running "due east from the

Standing Stone forks" of Big Miami to its intersection with the Little Miami. The erection of the new county, and the appointment of Cincinnati to be the seat of justice, gave the town a fresh impulse, and aided greatly in its growth.

Through the summer, but little interruption in the growth of the settlements occurred. The Indians had permitted the erection of defensive works in their midst, and could not now destroy them. They were also engaged in traffic with the whites, and, though they evinced signs of discontent at their settlement and occupation of the country, yet did not openly attack them. The truth was, they saw plainly the whites were always prepared, and no opportunity was given them to plunder and destroy. The Indian would not attack unless success was almost sure. An opportunity, unfortunately, came, and with it the horrors of an Indian war.

In the autumn of 1790, a company of thirty-six men went from Marietta to a place on the Muskingum known as the Big Bottom. Here they built a block-house, on the east bank of the river, four miles above the mouth of Meigs Creek. They were chiefly young, single men, but little acquainted with Indian warfare or military rules. The savages had given signs that an attack on the settlement was meditated, and several of the knowing ones at the strongholds strenuously opposed any new settlements that fall, advising their postponement until the next spring, when the question of peace or war would probably be settled. Even Gen. Putnam and the Directors of the Ohio Company advised the postponement of the settlement until the next spring.

The young men were impatient and restless, and declared themselves able to protect their fort against any number of assailants. They might have easily done so, had they taken the necessary precautions; but, after they had erected a rude block-house of unchinked logs, they began to pass the time in various pursuits; setting no guard, and taking no precautionary measures, they left themselves an easy prey to any hostile savages that might choose to come and attack them.

About twenty rods from the block-house, and a little back from the bank of the river, two men, Francis and Isaac Choate, members of the company, had erected a cabin, and commenced clearing lots. Thomas Shaw, a hired laborer, and James Patten, another of the associates, lived with them. About the same distance below the block-house was an old "Tomahawk Improvement" and a small cabin, which two men, Asa and Eleazur Bullard, had fitted up and occupied. The Indian war-path, from Sandusky to the mouth of the Muskingum, passed along the opposite shore of the river.

"The Indians, who, during the summer," says Dr. Hildreth, "had been hunting and loitering about the Wolf Creek and Plainfield settlements, holding frequent and friendly intercourse with the settlers, selling them venison and bear's meat in exchange for green corn and vegetables, had withdrawn and gone up the river, early in the autumn, to their towns, preparatory to going into winter quarters. They very seldom entered on any warlike expeditions during the cold weather. But they had watched the gradual encroachment of the whites and planned an expedition against them. They saw them in fancied security in their cabins, and thought their capture an easy task. It is said they were not aware of the Big Bottom settlement until they came in sight of it, on the opposite shore of the river, in the afternoon. From a high hill opposite the garrison, they had a view of all that part of the bottom, and could see how the men were occupied and what was doing about the block-house. It was not protected with palisades or pickets, and none of the men were aware or prepared for an attack. Having laid their plans, about twilight they crossed the river above the garrison, on the ice, and divided their men into two parties—the larger one to attack the block-house, the smaller one to capture the cabins. As the Indians cautiously approached the cabin they found the inmates at supper. Part entered, addressed the whites in a friendly manner, but soon manifesting their designs, made them all prisoners, tieing them with leather thongs they found in the cabin."

At the block-house the attack was far different. A stout Mohawk suddenly burst open the door, the first intimation the inmates had of the presence of the foe, and while he held it open his comrades shot down those that were within. Rushing in, the deadly tomahawk completed the onslaught. In the assault, one of the savages was struck by the wife of Isaac Woods, with an ax, but only slightly injured. The heroic woman was immediately slain. All the men but two were slain before they had time to secure their arms, thereby paying for their failure to properly secure themselves, with their lives. The two excepted were John Stacy and his brother Philip, a lad sixteen years of age. John escaped to the roof,

where he was shot by the Indians, while begging for his life. The firing at the block-house alarmed the Bullards in their cabin, and hastily barring the door, and securing their arms and ammunition, they fled to the woods, and escaped. After the slaughter was over, the Indians began to collect the plunder, and in doing so discovered the lad Philip Stacy. They were about to dispatch him, but his entreaties softened the heart of one of the chiefs, who took him as a captive with the intention of adopting him into his family. The savages then piled the dead bodies on the floor, covered them with other portions of it not needed for that purpose, and set fire to the whole. The building, being made of green logs, did not burn, the flames consuming only the floors and roof, leaving the walls standing.

There were twelve persons killed in this attack, all of whom were in the prime of life, and valuable aid to the settlements. They were well provided with arms, and had they taken the necessary precautions, always pressed upon them when visited by the older ones from Marietta, they need not have suffered so terrible a fate.

The Indians, exultant over their horrible victory, went on to Wolf's mills, but here they found the people prepared, and, after reconnoitering the place, made their retreat, at early dawn, to the great relief of the inhabitants. Their number was never definitely known.

The news reached Marietta and its adjacent settlements soon after the massacre occurred, and struck terror and dismay into the hearts of all. Many had brothers and sons in the ill-fated party, and mourned their loss. Neither did they know what place would fall next. The Indian hostilities had begun, and they could only hope for peace when the savages were effectually conquered.

The next day, Capt. Rogers led a party of men over to the Big Bottom. It was, indeed, a melancholy sight to the poor borderers, as they knew not now how soon the same fate might befall themselves. The fire had so disfigured their comrades that but two, Ezra Putnam and William Jones, were recognized. As the ground was frozen outside, a hole was dug in the earth underneath the block-house floor, and the bodies consigned to one grave. No further attempt was made to settle here till after the peace of 1795.

The outbreak of Indian hostilities put a check on further settlements. Those that were established were put in a more active state of defense, and every preparation made that could be made for the impending crisis all felt sure must come. Either the Indians must go, or the whites must retreat. A few hardy and adventurous persons ventured out into the woods and made settlements, but even these were at the imminent risk of their lives, many of them perishing in the attempt.

The Indian war that followed is given fully in preceding pages. It may be briefly sketched by stating that the first campaign, under Gen Harmar, ended in the defeat of his army at the Indian villages on the Miami of the lake, and the rapid retreat to Fort Washington. St. Clair was next commissioned to lead an army of nearly three thousand men, but these were furiously attacked at break of day, on the morning of November 4, 1791, and utterly defeated. Indian outrages sprung out anew after each defeat, and the borders were in a continual state of alarm. The most terrible sufferings were endured by prisoners in the hands of the savage foe, who thought to annihilate the whites.

The army was at once re-organized, Gen. Anthony Wayne put in command by Washington, and a vigorous campaign inaugurated. Though the savages had been given great aid by the British, in direct violation of the treaty of 1783, Gen. Wayne pursued them so vigorously that they could not withstand his army, and, the 20th of August, 1794, defeated them, and utterly annihilated their forces, breaking up their camps, and laying waste their country, in some places under the guns of the British forts. The victory showed them the hopelessness of contending against the whites, and led their chiefs to sue for peace. The British, as at former times, deserted them, and they were again alone, contending against an invincible foe. A grand council was held at Greenville the 3d day of August, 1795, where eleven of the most powerful chiefs made peace with Gen. Wayne on terms of his own dictation. The boundary established by the old treaty of Fort McIntosh was confirmed, and extended westward from Loramie's to Fort Recovery, and thence southwest to the mouth of the Kentucky River. He also purchased all the territory not before ceded, within certain limits, comprehending, in all, about four-fifths of the State of Ohio. The line was long known as "The Greenville Treaty line." Upon these, and a few other minor conditions, the United States received the Indians under their protection, gave them a large number of presents, and practically closed the war with the savages.

The only settlement of any consequence made during the Indian war, was that on the plat of Hamilton, laid out by Israel Ludlow in December, 1794. Soon after, Darius C. Orcutt, John Green, William McClennan, John Sutherland, John Torrence, Benjamin F. Randolph, Benjamin Davis, Isaac Wiles, Andrew Christy and William Hubert, located here. The town was laid out under the name of Fairfield, but was known only a short time by that name. Until 1801, all the lands on the west side of the Great Miami were owned by the General Government; hence, until after that date, no improvements were made there. A single log cabin stood there until the sale of lands in April, 1801, when a company purchased the site of Rossville, and, in March, 1804, laid out that town, and, before a year had passed, the town and country about it was well settled.

The close of the war, in 1795, insured peace, and, from that date, Hamilton and that part of the Miami Valley grew remarkably fast. In 1803, Butler County was formed, and Hamilton made the county seat.

On the site of Hamilton, St. Clair built Fort Hamilton in 1791. For some time it was under the command of Maj. Rudolph, a cruel, arbitrary man, who was displaced by Gen. Wayne, and who, it is said, perished ignobly on the high seas, at the hands of some Algerine pirates, a fitting end to a man who caused, more than once, the death of men under his control for minor offenses.

On the return of peace, no part of Ohio grew more rapidly than the Miami Valley, especially that part comprised in Butler County.

While the war with the Indians continued, but little extension of settlements was made in the State. It was too perilous, and the settlers preferred the security of the block-house or to engage with the army. Still, however, a few bold spirits ventured away from the settled parts of the Territory, and began life in the wilderness. In tracing the histories of these settlements, attention will be paid to the *order* in which they were made. They will be given somewhat in detail until the war of 1812, after which time they become too numerous to follow.

The settlements made in Washington—Marietta and adjacent colonies—and Hamilton Counties have already been given. The settlement at Gallia is also noted, hence, the narration can be resumed where it ends prior to the Indian war of 1795. Before this war occurred, there were three small settlements made, however, in addition to those in Washington and Hamilton Counties. They were in what are now Adams, Belmont and Morgan Counties. They were block-house settlements, and were in a continual state of defense. The first of these, Adams, was settled in the winter of 1790–91 by Gen. Nathaniel Massie, near where Manchester now is. Gen. Massie determined to settle here in the Virginia Military Tract—in the winter of 1790, and sent notice throughout Kentucky and other Western settlements that he would give to each of the first twenty-five families who would settle in the town he proposed laying out, one in-lot, one out-lot and one hundred acres of land. Such liberal terms were soon accepted, and in a short time thirty families were ready to go with him. After various consultations with his friends, the bottom on the Ohio River, opposite the lower of the Three Islands, was selected as the most eligible spot. Here Massie fixed his station, and laid off into lots a town, now called Manchester. The little confederacy, with Massie at the helm, went to work with spirit. Cabins were raised, and by the middle of March, 1791, the whole town was inclosed with strong pickets, with block-houses at each angle for defense.

This was the first settlement in the bounds of the Virginia District, and the fourth one in the State. Although in the midst of a savage foe, now inflamed with war, and in the midst of a cruel conflict, the settlement at Manchester suffered less than any of its cotemporaries. This was, no doubt, due to the watchful care of its inhabitants, who were inured to the rigors of a frontier life, and who well knew the danger about them. "These were the Beasleys, Stouts, Washburns, Ledoms, Edgingtons, Denings, Ellisons, Utts, McKenzies, Wades, and others, who were fully equal to the Indians in all the savage arts and stratagems of border war."

As soon as they had completed preparations for defense, the whole population went to work and cleared the lowest of the Three Islands, and planted it in corn. The soil of the island was very rich, and produced abundantly. The woods supplied an abundance of game, while the river furnished a variety of excellent fish. The inhabitants thus found their simple wants fully supplied. Their nearest neighbors in the new Territory were at Columbia, and at the French settlement at Gallipolis; but with these, owing to the state of the country and the Indian war, they could hold little, if any, intercourse.

The station being established, Massie continued to make locations and surveys. Great precautions were necessary to avoid the Indians, and even the closest vigilance did not always avail, as the ever-watchful foe was always ready to spring upon the settlement, could an unguarded moment be observed. During one of the spring months, Gen. Massie, Israel Donalson, William Lytle and James Little, while out on a survey, were surprised, and Mr. Donalson captured, the others escaping at great peril. Mr. Donalson escaped during the march to the Indian town, and made his way to the town of Cincinnati, after suffering great hardships, and almost perishing from hunger. In the spring of 1793, the settlers at Manchester commenced clearing the out-lots of the town. While doing so, an incident occurred, which shows the danger to which they were daily exposed. It is thus related in Howe's Collections:

"Mr. Andrew Ellison, one of the settlers, cleared an out-lot immediately adjoining the fort. He had completed the cutting of the timber, rolled the logs together, and set them on fire. The next morning, before daybreak, Mr. Ellison opened one of the gates of the fort, and went out to throw his logs together. By the time he had finished the job, a number of the heaps blazed up brightly, and, as he was passing from one to the other, he observed, by the light of the fires, three men walking briskly toward him. This did not alarm him in the least, although, he said, they were dark-skinned fellows; yet he concluded they were the Wades, whose complexions were very dark, going early to hunt. He continued to right his log-heaps, until one of the fellows seized him by the arms, calling out, in broken English, 'How do? how do?' He instantly looked in their faces, and, to his surprise and horror, found himself in the clutches of three Indians. To resist was useless.

"The Indians quickly moved off with him in the direction of Paint Creek. When breakfast was ready, Mrs. Ellison sent one of her children to ask its father home; but he could not be found at the log-heaps. His absence created no immediate alarm, as it was thought he might have started to hunt, after completing his work. Dinner-time arrived, and, Ellison not returning, the family became uneasy, and began to suspect some accident had happened to him. His gun-rack was examined, and there hung his rifles and his pouch. Gen. Massie raised a party, made a circuit around the place, finding, after some search, the trails of four men, one of whom had on shoes; and the fact that Mr. Ellison was a prisoner now became apparent. As it was almost night at the time the trail was discovered, the party returned to the station. Early the next morning, preparations were made by Gen. Massie and his friends to continue the search. In doing this, they found great difficulty, as it was so early in the spring that the vegetation was not grown sufficiently to show plainly the trail made by the savages, who took the precaution to keep on high and dry ground, where their feet would make little or no impression. The party were, however, as unerring as a pack of hounds, and followed the trail to Paint Creek, when they found the Indians gained so fast on them that pursuit was useless.

"The Indians took their prisoner to Upper Sandusky, where he was compelled to run the gantlet. As he was a large, and not very active, man, he received a severe flogging. He was then taken to Lower Sandusky, and again compelled to run the gantlet. He was then taken to Detroit, where he was ransomed by a British officer for $100. The officer proved a good friend to him. He sent him to Montreal, whence he returned home before the close of the summer, much to the joy of his family and friends, whose feelings can only be imagined."

"Another incident occurred about this time," says the same volume, "which so aptly illustrates the danger of frontier life, that it well deserves a place in the history of the settlements in Ohio. John and Asahel Edgington, with a comrade, started out on a hunting expedition toward Brush Creek. They camped out six miles in a northeast direction from where West Union now stands, and near the site of Treber's tavern, on the road from Chillicothe to Maysville. They had good success in hunting, killing a number of deer and bears. Of the deer killed, they saved the skins and hams alone. They fleeced the bears; that is, they cut off all the meat which adhered to the hide, without skinning, and left the bones as a skeleton. They hung up the proceeds of their hunt, on a scaffold out of the reach of wolves and other wild animals, and returned to Manchester for pack-horses. No one returned to the camp with the Edgingtons. As it was late in December, few apprehended danger, as the winter season was usually a time of repose from Indian incursions. When the Edgingtons arrived at their camp, they alighted from their horses and were preparing to start a fire, when a platoon of Indians fired upon them at a distance of not more than twenty paces. They had

evidently found the results of the white men's labor, and expected they would return for it, and prepared to waylay them. Asahel Edgington fell dead. John was more fortunate. The sharp crack of the rifles, and the horrible yells of the savages as they leaped from their place of ambush, frightened the horses, who took the track for home at full speed. John was very active on foot, and now an opportunity offered which required his utmost speed. The moment the Indians leaped from their hiding-place, they threw down their guns and took after him, yelling with all their power. Edgington did not run a booty race. For about a mile, the savages stepped in his tracks almost before the bending grass could rise. The uplifted tomahawk was frequently so near his head that he thought he felt its edge. He exerted himself to his utmost, while the Indians strove with all their might to catch him. Finally, he began to gain on his pursuers, and, after a long race, distanced them and made his escape, safely reaching home. This, truly, was a most fearful and well-contested race. The big Shawanee chief, Capt. John, who headed the Indians on this occasion, after peace was made, in narrating the particulars, said, "The white man who ran away was a smart fellow. The white man run; and I run. He run and run; at last, the white man run clear off from me."

The settlement, despite its dangers, prospered, and after the close of the war continued to grow rapidly. In two years after peace was declared, Adams County was erected by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, the next year court was held, and in 1804, West Union was made the county seat.

During the war, a settlement was commenced near the present town of Bridgeport, in Belmont County, by Capt. Joseph Belmont, a noted Delaware Revolutionary officer, who, because his State could furnish only one company, could rise no higher than Captain of that company, and hence always maintained that grade. He settled on a beautiful knoll near the present county seat, but erelong suffered from a night attack by the Indians, who, though unable to drive him and his companions from the cabin or conquer them, wounded some of them badly, one or two mortally, and caused the Captain to leave the frontier and return to Newark, Del. The attack was made in the spring of 1791, and a short time after, the Captain, having provided for the safety of his family, accepted a commission in St. Clair's army, and lost his life at the defeat of the General in November. Shortly after the Captain settled, a fort, called Dillie's Fort, was built on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Grave Creek. About two hundred and fifty yards below this fort, an old man, named Tato, was shot down at his cabin door by the Indians, just as he was in the act of entering the house. His body was pulled in by his daughter-in-law and grandson, who made an heroic defense. They were overpowered, the woman slain, and the boy badly wounded. He, however, managed to secrete himself and afterward escaped to the fort. The Indians, twelve or thirteen in number, went off unmolested, though the men in the fort saw the whole transaction and could have punished them. Why they did not was never known.

On Captina Creek in this same county, occurred, in May, 1794, the "battle of Captina," a famous local skirmish between some Virginians from Fort Baker, and a party of Indians. Though the Indians largely outnumbered the whites, they were severely punished, and compelled to abandon the contest, losing several of their bravest warriors.

These were the only settlements made until 1795, the close of the war. Even these, as it will be observed from the foregoing pages, were temporary in all cases save one, and were maintained at a great risk, and the loss of many valuable lives. They were made in the beginning of the war, and such were their experiences that further attempts were abandoned until the treaty of Greenville was made, or until the prospects for peace and safety were assured.

No sooner, however, had the prospect of quiet been established, than a revival of emigration began. Before the war it had been large, now it was largely increased.

Wayne's treaty of peace with the Indians was made at Greenville, in what is now Darke County, the 3d of August, 1795. The number of Indians present was estimated at 1,300, divided among the principal nations as follows: 180 Wyandots, 381 Delawares, 143 Shawanees, 45 Ottawas, 46 Chippewas, 240 Pottawatomies, 73 Miamis and Eel River, 12 Weas and Piankeshaws, and 10 Kickapoos and Kaskaskias. The principal chiefs were Tarhe, Buckongahelas, Black Hoof, Blue Jacket and Little Turtle. Most of them had been tampered with by the British agents and traders, but all had been so thoroughly chastised by Wayne, and found that the British only used them as tools, that they were quite anxious to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires." By the treaty, former ones

were established, the boundary lines confirmed and enlarged, an exchange and delivery of prisoners effected, and permanent peace assured.

In the latter part of September, after the treaty of Greenville, Mr. Bedell, from New Jersey, selected a site for a home in what is now Warren County, at a place since known as "Bedell's Station," about a mile south of Union Village. Here he erected a block-house, as a defense against the Indians, among whom were many renegades as among the whites, who would not respect the terms of the treaty. Whether Mr. Bedell was alone that fall, or whether he was joined by others, is not now accurately known. However that may be, he was not long left to himself; for, ere a year had elapsed, quite a number of settlements were made in this part of the Territory. Soon after his settlement was made, Gen. David Sutton, Capt. Nathan Kelley and others began pioneer life at Deerfield, in the same locality, and, before three years had gone by, a large number of New Jersey people were established in their homes; and, in 1803, the county was formed from Hamilton. Among the early settlers at Deerfield, was Capt. Robert Benham, who, with a companion, in 1779, sustained themselves many days when the Captain had lost the use of his legs, and his companion his arms, from musket-balls fired by the hands of the Indians. They were with a large party commanded by Maj. Rodgers, and were furiously attacked by an immense number of savages, and all but a few slain. The event happened during the war of the Revolution, before any attempt was made to settle the Northwest Territory. The party were going down the Ohio, probably to the falls, and were attacked when near the site of Cincinnati. As mentioned, these two men sustained each other many days, the one having perfect legs doing the necessary walking, carrying his comrade to water, driving up game for him to shoot, and any other duties necessary; while the one who had the use of his arms could dress his companion's and his own wounds, kill and cook the game, and perform his share. They were rescued, finally, by a flat-boat, whose occupants, for awhile, passed them, fearing a decoy, but, becoming convinced that such was not the case, took them on down to Louisville, where they were nursed into perfect health.

A settlement was made near the present town of Lebanon, the county seat of Warren County, in the spring of 1796, by Henry Taylor, who built a mill one mile west of the town site, on Turtle Creek. Soon after, he was joined by Ichabod Corwin, John Osbourn, Jacob Vorhees, Samuel Shaw, Daniel Bonte and a Mr. Manning. When Lebanon was laid out, in 1803, the two-story log house built in 1797 by Ichabod Corwin was the only building on the plat. It was occupied by Ephraim Hathaway as a tavern. He had a black horse painted on an immense board for a sign, and continued in business here till 1810. The same year the town was laid out, a store was opened by John Huston, and, from that date, the growth of the county was very prosperous. Three years after, the *Western Star* was established by Judge John McLain, and the current news of the day given in weekly editions. It was one of the first newspapers established in the Territory, outside of Cincinnati.

As has been mentioned, the opening of navigation in the spring of 1796 brought a great flood of emigration to the Territory. The little settlement made by Mr. Bedell, in the autumn of 1795, was about the only one made that fall; others made preparations, and many selected sites, but did not settle till the following spring. That spring, colonies were planted in what are now Montgomery, Licking, Ross, Madison, Mahoning, Trumbull, Ashtabula and Cuyahoga Counties, while preparations were in turn made to occupy additional territory, that will hereafter be noticed.

The settlement made in Montgomery County was begun early in the spring of 1796. As early as 1788, the land on which Dayton now stands was selected by some gentlemen, who designed laying out a town to be named Venice. They agreed with Judge Symmes, whose contract covered the place, for the purchase of the lands. The Indian war which broke out at this time prevented an extension of settlements from the immediate neighborhood of the parent colonies, and the project was abandoned by the purchasers. Soon after the treaty of 1795, a new company, composed of Gens. Jonathan Dayton, Arthur St. Clair, James Wilkinson, and Col. Israel Ludlow, purchased the land between the Miamis, around the mouth of Mad River, of Judge Symmes, and, the 4th of November, laid out the town. Arrangements were made for its settlement the ensuing spring, and donations of lots, with other privileges, were offered to actual settlers. Forty-six persons entered into engagements to remove from Cincinnati to Dayton, but during the winter most of them scattered in different directions, and only nineteen fulfilled their contracts. The first families who

made a permanent residence here, arrived on the first day of April, 1796, and at once set about establishing homes. Judge Symmes, however, becoming unable soon after to pay for his purchase, the land reverted to the United States, and the settlers in and about Dayton found themselves without titles to their lands. Congress, however, came to the aid of all such persons, wherever they had purchased land of Symmes, and passed a pre-emption law, under which they could enter their lands at the regular government price. Some of the settlers entered their lands, and obtained titles directly from the United States; others made arrangements with Daniel C. Cooper to receive their deeds from him, and he entered the residue of the town lands. He had been the surveyor and agent of the first company of proprietors, and they assigned to him certain of their rights of pre-emption, by which he became the titular owner of the land.

When the State government was organized in 1803, Dayton was made the seat of justice for Montgomery County, erected the same year. At that time, owing to the title question, only five families resided in the place, the other settlers having gone to farms in the vicinity, or to other parts of the country. The increase of the town was gradual until the war of 1812, when its growth was more rapid until 1820, when it was again checked by the general depression of business. It revived in 1827, at the commencement of the Miami Canal, and since then its growth has always been prosperous. It is now one of the best cities in Ohio. The first canal boats from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton January 25, 1829, and the first one from Lake Erie the 24th of June, 1845. In 1825, a weekly line of stages was established between Columbus and Cincinnati, via Dayton. Two days were occupied in coming from Cincinnati to Dayton.

On the 18th of September, 1808, the Dayton *Repertory* was established by William McClure and George Smith. It was printed on a foolscap sheet. Soon after, it was enlarged and changed from a weekly to a daily, and, ere long, found a number of competitors in the field.

In the lower part of Miamisburg, in this county, are the remains of ancient works, scattered about over the bottom. About a mile and a quarter southeast of the village, on an elevation more than one hundred feet above the level of the Miami, is the largest mound in the Northern States, excepting the mammoth mound at Grave Creek, on the Ohio, below Wheeling, which it nearly equals in dimensions. It is about eight hundred feet around the base, and rises to a height of nearly seventy feet. When first known it was covered with forest trees, whose size evidenced great age. The Indians could give no account of the mound. Excavations revealed bones and charred earth, but what was its use, will always remain a conjecture.

One of the most important early settlements was made cotemporary with that of Dayton, in what is now Ross County. The same spring, 1796, quite a colony came to the banks of the Scioto River, and, near the mouth of Paint Creek, began to plant a crop of corn on the bottom. The site had been selected as early as 1792, by Col. Nathaniel Massie* and others, who were so delighted with the country, and gave such glowing descriptions of it on their return—which accounts soon circulated through Kentucky—that portions of the Presbyterian congregations of Caneridge and Concord, in Bourbon County, under Rev. Robert W. Finley, determined to emigrate thither in a body. They were, in a measure, induced to take this step by their dislike to slavery, and a desire for freedom from its baleful influences and the uncertainty that existed regarding the validity of the land titles in that State. The Rev. Finley, as a preliminary step, liberated his slaves, and addressed to Col. Massie a letter of inquiry, in December, 1794, regarding the land on the Scioto, of which he and his people had heard such glowing accounts.

"The letter induced Col. Massie to visit Mr. Finley in the ensuing March. A large concourse of people, who wished to engage in the enterprise, assembled on the occasion, and fixed on a day to meet at the Three Islands, in Manchester, and proceed on an exploring expedition. Mr. Finley also wrote to his friends in Western Pennsylvania

* Nathaniel Massie was born in Goochland County, Va., December 28, 1763. In 1780, he engaged, for a short time, in the Revolutionary war. In 1783, he left for Kentucky, where he acted as a surveyor. He was afterward made a Government surveyor, and labored much in that capacity for early Ohio proprietors, being paid in lands, the amounts graded by the danger attached to the survey. In 1791, he established the settlement at Manchester, and a year or two after, continued his surveys up the Scioto. Here he was continually in great danger from the Indians, but knew well how to guard against them, and thus preserved himself. In 1796, he established the Chillicothe settlement, and made his home in the Scioto Valley, being now an extensive land owner by reason of his long surveying service. In 1807, he and Return J. Meigs were competitors for the office of Governor of Ohio. Meigs was elected, but Massie contested his eligibility to the office, on the grounds of his absence from the State and insufficiency of time as a resident, as required by the Constitution. Meigs was declared ineligible by the General Assembly, and Massie declared Governor. He, however, resigned the office at once, not desiring it. He was often Representative afterward. He died November 13, 1813.

informing them of the time and place of rendezvous.

"About sixty men met, according to appointment, who were divided into three companies, under Massie, Finley and Falenash. They proceeded on their route, without interruption, until they struck the falls of Paint Creek. Proceeding a short distance down that stream, they suddenly found themselves in the vicinity of some Indians who had encamped at a place, since called Reeve's Crossing, near the present town of Bainbridge. The Indians were of those who had refused to attend Wayne's treaty, and it was determined to give them battle, it being too late to retreat with safety. The Indians, on being attacked, soon fled with the loss of two killed and several wounded. One of the whites only, Joshua Robinson, was mortally wounded, and, during the action, a Mr. Armstrong, a prisoner among the savages, escaped to his own people. The whites gathered all their plunder and retreated as far as Scioto Brush Creek, where they were, according to expectation, attacked early the next morning. Again the Indians were defeated. Only one man among the whites, Allen Gilfillan, was wounded. The party of whites continued their retreat, the next day reached Manchester, and separated for their homes.

"After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and several of the old explorers again met at the house of Rev. Finley, formed a company, and agreed to make a settlement in the ensuing spring (1796), and raise a crop of corn at the mouth of Paint Creek. According to agreement, they met at Manchester about the first of April, to the number of forty and upward, from Mason and Bourbon Counties. Among them were Joseph McCoy, Benjamin and William Rodgers, David Shelby, James Harrod, Henry, Bazil and Reuben Abrams, William Jamison, James Crawford, Samuel, Anthony and Robert Smith, Thomas Dick, William and James Kerr, George and James Kilgrove, John Brown, Samuel and Robert Templeton, Ferguson Moore, William Nicholson and James B. Finley, later a prominent local Methodist minister. On starting, they divided into two companies, one of which struck across the country, while the other came on in pirogues. The first arrived earliest on the spot of their intended settlement, and had commenced erecting log huts above the mouth of Paint Creek, at the 'Prairie Station,' before the others had come on by water. About three hundred acres of the prairie were cultivated in corn that season.

"In August, of this year—1796—Chillicothe* was laid out by Col. Massie in a dense forest. He gave a lot to each of the first settlers, and, by the beginning of winter, about twenty cabins were erected. Not long after, a ferry was established across the Scioto, at the north end of Walnut street. The opening of Zane's trace produced a great change in travel westward, it having previously been along the Ohio in keel-boats or canoes, or by land, over the Cumberland Mountains, through Crab Orchard, in Kentucky.

"The emigrants brought corn-meal in their pirogues, and after that was gone, their principal meal, until the next summer, was that pounded in hominy mortars, which meal, when made into bread, and anointed with bear's-oil, was quite palatable.

"When the settlers first came, whisky was $4.50 per gallon; but, in the spring of 1797, when the keel-boats began to run, the Monongahela whisky-makers, having found a good market for their fire-water, rushed it in, in such quantities, that the cabins were crowded with it, and it soon fell to 50 cents. Men, women and children, with some exceptions, drank it freely, and many who had been respectable and temperate became inebriates. Many of Wayne's soldiers and camp-women settled in the town, so that, for a time, it became a town of drunkards and a sink of corruption. There was, however, a little leaven, which, in a few months, began to develop itself.

"In the spring of 1797, one Brannon stole a great coat, handkerchief and shirt. He and his wife absconded, were pursued, caught and brought back. Samuel Smith was appointed Judge, a jury impanneled, one attorney appointed by the Judge to manage the prosecution, and another the defense; witnesses were examined, the case argued, and the evidence summed up by the Judge. The jury, having retired a few moments, returned with a verdict of guilty, and that the culprit be sentenced according to the discretion of the Judge. The Judge soon announced that the criminal should have ten lashes on his naked back, or that he should sit on a bare pack-saddle on his pony, and that his wife, who was supposed to have had some agency in the theft, should lead the pony to every house in the village, and proclaim, 'This is

*Chillicothe appears to have been a favorite name among the Indians, as many localities were known by that name. Col. John Johnston says: "Chillicothe is the name of one of the principal tribes of the Shawanees. They would say, *Chil-l-cothe otany, i. e.*, Chillicothe town. The Wyandots would say, for Chillicothe town, *Tat-a-ra-ra, Do-tia*, or town at the leaning of the bank."

Brannon, who stole the great coat, handkerchief and shirt;' and that James B. Finley, afterward Chaplain in the State Penitentiary, should see the sentence faithfully carried out. Brannon chose the latter sentence, and the ceremony was faithfully performed by his wife in the presence of every cabin, under Mr. Finley's care, after which the couple made off. This was rather rude, but effective jurisprudence.

"Dr. Edward Tiffin and Mr. Thomas Worthington, of Berkley County, Va., were brothers-in-law, and being moved by abolition principles, liberated their slaves, intending to remove into the Territory. For this purpose, Mr. Worthington visited Chillicothe in the autumn of 1797, and purchased several in and out lots of the town. On one of the former, he erected a two-story frame house, the first of the kind in the village. On his return, having purchased a part of a farm, on which his family long afterward resided, and another at the north fork of Paint Creek, he contracted with Mr. Joseph Yates, a millwright, and Mr. George Haines, a blacksmith, to come out with him the following winter or spring, and erect for him a grist and saw mill on his north-fork tract. The summer, fall and following winter of that year were marked by a rush of emigration, which spead over the high bank prairie, Pea-pea, Westfall and a few miles up Paint and Deer Creeks.

"Nearly all the first settlers were either regular members, or had been raised in the Presbyterian Church. Toward the fall of 1797, the leaven of piety retained by a portion of the first settlers began to diffuse itself through the mass, and a large log meeting-house was erected near the old graveyard, and Rev. William Speer, from Pennsylvania, took charge. The sleepers at first served as seats for hearers, and a split-log table was used as a pulpit. Mr. Speer was a gentlemanly, moral man, tall and cadaverous in person, and wore the cocked hat of the Revolutionary era.

"Thomas Jones arrived in February, 1798, bringing with him the first load of bar-iron in the Scioto Valley, and about the same time Maj. Elias Langham, an officer of the Revolution, arrived. Dr. Tiffin, and his brother, Joseph, arrived the same month from Virginia and opened a store not far from the log meeting-house. A store had been opened previously by John McDougal. The 17th of April, the families of Col. Worthington and Dr. Tiffin arrived, at which time the first marriage in the Scioto Valley was celebrated. The parties were George Kilgore and Elizabeth Cochran. The ponies of the attendants were hitched to the trees along the streets, which were not then cleared out, nearly the whole town being a wilderness. Joseph Yates, George Haines, and two or three others, arrived with the families of Tiffin and Worthington. On their arrival there were but four shingled roofs in town, on one of which the shingles were fastened with pegs. Col. Worthington's house was the only one having glass windows. The sash of the hotel windows was filled with greased paper.

"Col. Worthington was appointed by Gen. Rufus Putnam, Surveyor General of the Northwest Territory, surveyor of a large district of Congress lands, on the east side of the Scioto, and Maj. Langham and a Mr. Matthews, were appointed to survey the residue of the lands which afterward composed the Chillicothe land district.

"The same season, settlements were made about the Walnut Plains by Samuel McCulloh and others; Springer, Osbourn, Dyer, and Thomas and Elijah Chenowith, on Darly Creek; Lamberts and others on Sippo; on Foster's Bottom, the Fosters. Samuel Davis and others, while the following families settled in and about Chillicothe: John Crouse, William Keys, William Lamb, John Carlisle, John McLanberg, William Chandless, the Stoctons, Greggs, Bates and some others.

"Dr. Tiffin and his wife were the first Methodists in the Scioto Valley. He was a local preacher. In the fall, Worthington's grist and saw mills on the north fork of Paint Creek were finished, the first mills worthy the name in the valley.

"Chillicothe was the point from which the settlements diverged. In May, 1799, a post office was established here, and Joseph Tiffin made Postmaster. Mr. Tiffin and Thomas Gregg opened taverns; the first, under the sign of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was at the corner of Water and Walnut streets; and the last, under the sign of the 'Green Tree,' was on the corner of Paint and Water streets. In 1801, Nathaniel Willis moved in and established the *Scioto Gazette*, probably, the second paper in the Territory."*

In 1800, the seat of government of the Northwest Territory was removed, by law of Congress, from Cincinnati to Chillicothe. The sessions of the Territorial Assembly for that and the next year were held in a small two-story, hewed-log house, erected in 1798, by Bazil Abrams. A wing was added to the main part, of two stories in

* Recollections of Hon. Thomas Scott, of Chillicothe—Howe's Annals of Ohio.

height. In the lower room of this wing, Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor of the Territory, kept his office, and in the upper room a small family lived. In the upper room of the main building a billiard table was kept. It was also made a resort of gamblers and disreputable characters. The lower room was used by the Legislature, and as a court room, a church or a school. In the war of 1812, the building was a rendezvous and barracks for soldiers, and, in 1840, was pulled down.

The old State House was commenced in 1800, and finished the next year for the accommodation of the Legislature and the courts. It is said to be the first public stone edifice erected in the Territory. Maj. William Rutledge, a Revolutionary soldier, did the mason work, and William Guthrie, the carpenter. In 1801, the Territorial Legislature held their first session in it. In it was also held the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, which began its sessions the first Monday in November, 1802. In April, 1803, the first State Legislature met in the house, and continued their sessions here until 1810. The sessions of 1810–11, and 1811–12, were held in Zanesville, and from there removed back to Chillicothe and held in the old State House till 1816, when Columbus became the permanent capital of the State.

Making Chillicothe the State capital did much to enhance its growth. It was incorporated in 1802, and a town council elected. In 1807, the town had fourteen stores, six hotels, two newspapers, two churches—both brick buildings—and over two hundred dwellings. The removal of the capital to Columbus checked its growth a little, still, being in an excellent country, rapidly filling with settlers, the town has always remained a prominent trading center.

During the war of 1812, Chillicothe was made a rendezvous for United States soldiers, and a prison established, in which many British prisoners were confined. At one time, a conspiracy for escape was discovered just in time to prevent it. The plan was for the prisoners to disarm the guard, proceed to jail, release the officers, burn the town, and escape to Canada. The plot was fortunately disclosed by two senior British officers, upon which, as a measure of security, the officers and chief conspirators were sent to the penitentiary at Frankfort, Kentucky.

Two or three miles northwest of Chillicothe, on a beautiful elevation, commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Scioto, Thomas Worthington,* one of the most prominent and influential men of his day, afterward Governor of the State, in 1806, erected a large stone mansion, the wonder of the valley in its time. It was the most elegant mansion in the West, crowds coming to see it when it was completed. Gov. Worthington named the place Adena, "Paradise"—a name not then considered hyperbolical. The large panes of glass, and the novelty of papered walls especially attracted attention. Its architect was the elder Latrobe, of Washington City, from which place most of the workmen came. The glass was made in Pittsburgh, and the fireplace fronts in Philadelphia, the latter costing seven dollars per hundred pounds for transportation. The mansion, built as it was, cost nearly double the expense of such structures now. Adena was the home of the Governor till his death, in 1827.

Near Adena, in a beautiful situation, is Fruit Hill, the seat of Gen. Duncan McArthur,† and later of ex-Gov. William Allen. Like Adena, Fruit Hill is one of the noted places in the Scioto Valley. Many of Ohio's best men dwelt in the valley; men who have been an honor and ornament to the State and nation.

Another settlement, begun soon after the treaty of peace in 1795, was that made on the Licking River, about four miles below the present city of Newark, in Licking County. In the fall of 1796, John Ratcliff and Elias Hughes, while prospecting on this stream, found some old Indian cornfields, and determined to locate. They were from Western Virginia, and were true pioneers, living mainly by hunting, leaving the cultivation of their small cornfields to their wives, much after the style of

* Gov. Worthington was born in Jefferson County, Va., about the year 1769. He settled in Ohio in 1798. He was a firm believer in liberty and came to the Territory after liberating his slaves. He was one of the most efficient men of his day; was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was sent on an important mission to Congress relative to the admission of Ohio to the Union. He was afterward a Senator to Congress, and then Governor. On the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works, in which capacity he did much to advance the canals and railroads, and other public improvements. He remained in this office till his death.

† Gen. McArthur was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. When eight years of age, his father removed to Western Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age, he served in Harmar's campaign. In 1792, he was a very efficient soldier among the frontiersmen, and gained their approbation by his bravery. In 1793, he was connected with Gen. Massie, and afterward was engaged in land speculations and became very wealthy. He was made a member of the Legislature, in 1805; in 1806, a Colonel, and in 1808, a Major General of the militia. In this capacity he was in Hull's surrender at Detroit. On his return he was elected to Congress, and in 1813 commissioned Brigadier General. He was one of the most efficient officers in the war of 1812, and held many important posts. After the war, he was again sent to the Legislature; in 1822 to Congress, and in 1830 elected Governor of the State. By an unfortunate accident in 1836, he was maimed for life, and gradually declined till death came a few years after.

their dusky neighbors. They were both inveterate Indian-haters, and never allowed an opportunity to pass without carrying out their hatred. For this, they were apprehended after the treaty; but, though it was clearly proven they had murdered some inoffensive Indians, the state of feeling was such that they were allowed to go unpunished.

A short time after their settlement, others joined them, and, in a few years, quite a colony had gathered on the banks of the Licking. In 1802, Newark was laid out, and, in three or four years, there were twenty or thirty families, several stores and one or two hotels.

The settlement of Granville Township, in this county, is rather an important epoch in the history of this part of the State. From a sketch published by Rev. Jacob Little in 1848, in Howe's Collections, the subjoined statements are taken:

"In 1804, a company was formed at Granville, Mass., with the intention of making a settlement in Ohio. This, called the *Scioto Company*, was the third of that name which effected settlements in Ohio. The project met with great favor, and much enthusiasm was elicited, in illustration of which a song was composed and sung to the tune of 'Pleasant Ohio' by the young people in the house and at labor in the field. We annex two stanzas, which are more curious than poetical:

"'When rambling o'er these mountains
And rocks where ivies grow
Thick as the hairs upon your head,
'Mongst which you cannot go—
Great storms of snow, cold winds that blow,
We scarce can undergo—
Says I, my boys, we'll leave this place
For the pleasant Ohio.

"'Our precious friends that stay behind,
We're sorry now to leave;
But if they'll stay and break their shins,
For them we'll never grieve.
Adieu, my friends!—Come on, my dears,
This journey we'll forego,
And settle Licking Creek,
In yonder Ohio.'"

"The Scioto Company consisted of one hundred and fourteen proprietors, who made a purchase of twenty-eight thousand acres. In the autumn of 1805, two hundred and thirty-four persons, mostly from East Granville, Mass., came on to the purchase. Although they had been forty-two days on the road, their first business, on their arrival, having organized a church before they left the East, was to hear a sermon. The first tree cut was that by which public worship was held, which stood just in front of the Presbyterian church.

On the first Sabbath, November 16, although only about a dozen trees had been felled, they held divine service, both forenoon and afternoon, on that spot. The novelty of worshiping in the woods, the forest extending hundreds of miles each way; the hardships of the journey, the winter setting in, the thoughts of home, with all the friends and privileges left behind, and the impression that such must be the accommodations of a new country, all rushed on their minds, and made this a day of varied interest. When they began to sing, the echo of their voices among the trees was so different from what it was in the beautiful meeting-house they had left, that they could no longer restrain their tears. *They wept when they remembered Zion.* The voices of part of the choir were, for a season, suppressed with emotion.

"An incident occurred, which many said Mrs. Sigourney should have put into verse. Deacon Theophilus Reese, a Welsh Baptist, had, two or three years before, built a cabin, a mile and a half north, and lived all this time without public worship. He had lost his cattle, and, hearing a lowing of the oxen belonging to the Company, set out toward them. As he ascended the hills overlooking the town plot, he heard the singing of the choir. The reverberation of the sound from hill-tops and trees, threw the good man into a serious dilemma. The music at first seemed to be behind, then in the tree-tops, or in the clouds. He stopped, till, by accurate listening, he caught the direction of the sound; went on and passing the brow of the hill, he saw the audience sitting on the level below. He went home and told his wife that 'the promise of God is a bond'; a Welsh proverb, signifying that we have security, equal to a bond, that religion will prevail everywhere. He said: 'These must be good people. I am not afraid to go among them.' Though he could not understand English, he constantly attended the reading meeting. Hearing the music on that occasion made such an impression on his mind that, when he became old and met the first settlers, he would always tell over this story. The first cabin built was that in which they worshiped succeeding Sabbaths, and, before the close of the winter, they had a schoolhouse and a school. That church, in forty years, received more than one thousand persons into its membership.

"Elder Jones, in 1806, preached the first sermon in the log church. The Welsh Baptist

Church was organized in the cabin of David Thomas, September 4, 1808. April 21, 1827, the Granville members were organized into the Granville Church, and the corner-stone of their house of worship laid September 21, 1829. In the fall of 1810, the first Methodist sermon was preached here, and, soon after, a class organized. In 1824, a church was built. An Episcopal church was organized in May, 1827, and a church consecrated in 1838. In 1849, there were in this township 405 families, of whom 214 sustain family worship; 1431 persons over fourteen years of age, of whom over 800 belong to church. The town had 150 families, of whom 80 have family worship. In 1846, the township furnished 70 school teachers, of whom 62 prayed in school. In 1846, the township took 621 periodical papers, besides three small monthlies. The first temperance society west of the mountains was organized July 15, 1828, in this township; and, in 1831, the Congregational Church passed a by-law to accept no member who trafficked in or used ardent spirits."

It is said, not a settlement in the entire West could present so moral and upright a view as that of Granville Township; and nowhere could so perfect and orderly a set of people be found. Surely, the fact is argument enough in favor of the religion of Jesus.

The narrative of Mr. Little also states that, when Granville was first settled, it was supposed that Worthington would be the capital of Ohio, between which and Zanesville, Granville would make a great half-way town. At this time, wild animals, snakes and Indians abounded, and many are the marvelous stories preserved regarding the destruction of the animals and reptiles — the Indians being bound by their treaty to remain peaceful. Space forbids their repetition here. Suffice it to say that, as the whites increased, the Indians, animals and snakes disappeared, until now one is as much a curiosity as the other.

The remaining settlement in the southwestern parts of Ohio, made immediately after the treaty—fall of 1795 or year of 1796—was in what is now Madison County, about a mile north of where the village of Amity now stands, on the banks of the Big Darby. This stream received its name from the Indians, from a Wyandot chief, named Darby, who for a long time resided upon it, near the Union County line. In the fall of 1795, Benjamin Springer came from Kentucky and selected some land on the banks of the Big Darby, cleared the ground, built a cabin, and returned for his family. The next spring, he brought them out, and began his life here. The same summer he was joined by William Lapin, Joshua and James Ewing and one or two others.

When Springer came, he found a white man named Jonathan Alder, who for fifteen years had been a captive among the Indians, and who could not speak a word of English, living with an Indian woman on the banks of Big Darby. He had been exchanged at Wayne's treaty, and, neglecting to profit by the treaty, was still living in the Indian style. When the whites became numerous about him his desire to find his relatives, and adopt the ways of the whites, led him to discard his squaw—giving her an unusual allowance—learn the English language, engage in agricultural pursuits, and become again civilized. Fortunately, he could remember enough of the names of some of his parents' neighbors, so that the identity of his relatives and friends was easily established, and Alder became a most useful citizen. He was very influential with the Indians, and induced many of them to remain neutral during the war of 1812. It is stated that in 1800, Mr. Ewing brought four sheep into the community. They were strange animals to the Indians. One day when an Indian hunter and his dog were passing, the latter caught a sheep, and was shot by Mr. Ewing. The Indian would have shot Ewing in retaliation, had not Alder, who was fortunately present, with much difficulty prevailed upon him to refrain.

While the southern and southwestern parts of the State were filling with settlers, assured of safety by Wayne's victories, the northern and eastern parts became likewise the theater of activities. Ever since the French had explored the southern shores of the lake, and English traders had carried goods thither, it was expected one day to be a valuable part of the West. It will be remembered that Connecticut had ceded a large tract of land to the General Government, and as soon as the cession was confirmed, and land titles became assured, settlers flocked thither. Even before that time, hardy adventurers had explored some of the country, and pronounced it a "goodly land," ready for the hand of enterprise.

The first settlement in the Western Reserve, and, indeed, in the northern part of the State, was made at the mouth of Conneaut* Creek, in Ashtabula County, on the 4th of July, 1796. That

*Conneaut, in the Seneca language, signifies "many fish."

day, the first surveying party landed at the mouth of this creek, and, on its eastern bank, near the lake shore, in tin cups, pledged—as they drank the limpid waters of the lake—their country's welfare, with the ordnance accompaniment of two or three fowling-pieces, discharging the required national salute.

The whole party, on this occasion, numbered fifty-two persons, of whom two were females (Mrs. Stiles and Mrs. Gunn) and a child, and all deserve a lasting place in the history of the State.

The next day, they began the erection of a large log building on the sandy beach on the east side of the stream. When done, it was named "Stow Castle," after one of the party. It was the dwelling, storehouse and general habitation of all the pioneers. The party made this their headquarters part of the summer, and continued busily engaged in the survey of the Reserve. James Kingsbury, afterward Judge, arrived soon after the party began work, and, with his family, was the first to remain here during the winter following, the rest returning to the East, or going southward. Through the winter, Mr. Kingsbury's family suffered greatly for provisions, so much so, that, during the absence of the head of the family in New York for provisions, one child, born in his absence, died, and the mother, reduced by her sufferings and solitude, was only saved by the timely arrival of the husband and father with a sack of flour he had carried, many weary miles, on his back. He remained here but a short time, removing to Cleveland, which was laid out that same fall. In the spring of 1798, Alexander Harper, William McFarland and Ezra Gregory, with their families, started from Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y., and arrived the last of June, at their new homes in the Far West. The whole population on the Reserve then amounted to less than one hundred and fifty persons. These were at Cleveland, Youngstown and at Mentor. During the summer, three families came to Burton, and Judge Hudson settled at Hudson. All these pioneers suffered severely for food, and from the fever induced by chills. It took several years to become acclimated. Sometimes the entire neighborhood would be down, and only one or two, who could wait on the rest "between chills," were able to do anything. Time and courage overcame, finally.

It was not until 1798, that a permanent settlement was made at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Those who came there in 1796 went on with their surveys, part remaining in Cleveland, laid out that summer. Judge Kingsbury could not remain at Conneaut, and went nearer the settlements made about the Cuyahoga. In the spring of 1798, Thomas Montgomery and Aaron Wright settled here and remained. Up the stream they found some thirty Indian cabins, or huts, in a good state of preservation, which they occupied until they could erect their own. Soon after, they were joined by others, and, in a year or two, the settlement was permanent and prosperous.

The site of the present town of Austinburg in Ashtabula County was settled in the year 1799, by two families from Connecticut, who were induced to come thither, by Judge Austin. The Judge preceded them a short time, driving, in company with a hired man, some cattle about one hundred and fifty miles through the woods, following an old Indian trail, while the rest of the party came in a boat across the lake. When they arrived, there were a few families at Harpersburg; one or two families at Windsor, twenty miles southwest; also a few families at Elk Creek, forty miles northeast, and at Vernon, the same distance southeast. All these were in a destitute condition for provisions. In 1800, another family moved from Norfolk, Conn. In the spring of 1801, several families came from the same place. Part came by land, and part by water. During that season, wheat was carried to an old mill on Elk Creek, forty miles away, and in some instances, half was given for carrying it to mill and returning it in flour.

Wednesday, October 21, 1801, a church of sixteen members was constituted in Austinburg. This was the first church on the Reserve, and was founded by Rev. Joseph Badger, the first missionary there. It is a fact worthy of note, that in 1802, Mr. Badger moved his family from Buffalo to this town, in the first wagon that ever came from that place to the Reserve. In 1803, noted revivals occurred in this part of the West, attended by the peculiar bodily phenomenon known as the "shakes" or "jerks."

The surveying party which landed at the mouth of Conneaut Creek, July 4, 1796, soon completed their labors in this part of the Reserve, and extended them westward. By the first of September, they had explored the lake coast as far west as the outlet of the Cuyahoga* River, then considered

*Cuyahoga, in the Indian language, signifies "crooked."—*Howe's Collections.*

"The Indians called the river 'Cuyahoghan-uk,' 'Lake River' It is, emphatically, a *Lake* river. It rises in lakes and empties into a lake."—*Atwater's History of Ohio.*

by all an important Western place, and one destined to be a great commercial mart. Time has verified the prophecies, as now the city of Cleveland covers the site.

As early as 1755, the mouth of the Cuyahoga River was laid down on the maps, and the French had a station here. It was also considered an important post during the war of the Revolution, and later, of 1812. The British, who, after the Revolution, refused to abandon the lake country west of the Cuyahoga, occupied its shores until 1790. Their traders had a house in Ohio City, north of the Detroit road, on the point of the hill near the river, when the surveyors arrived in 1796. Washington, Jefferson, and all statesmen of that day, regarded the outlet of the Cuyahoga as an important place, and hence the early attempt of the surveyors to reach and lay out a town here.

The corps of surveyors arrived early in September, 1796, and at once proceeded to lay out a town. It was named Cleveland, in honor of Gen. Moses Cleveland, the Land Company's agent, and for years a very prominent man in Connecticut, where he lived and died. By the 18th of October, the surveyors had completed the survey and left the place, leaving only Job V. Stiles and family, and Edward Paine, who were the only persons that passed the succeeding winter in this place. Their residence was a log cabin that stood on a spot of ground long afterward occupied by the Commercial Bank. Their nearest neighbors were at Conneaut, where Judge Kingsbury lived; at Fort McIntosh, on the south or east, at the mouth of Big Beaver, and at the mouth of the river Raisin, on the west.

The next season, the surveying party came again to Cleveland, which they made their headquarters. Early in the spring, Judge Kingsbury came over from Conneaut, bringing with him Elijah Gunn, who had a short time before joined him. Soon after, Maj. Lorenzo Carter and Ezekiel Hawley came with their families. These were about all who are known to have settled in this place that summer. The next year, 1798, Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane and their families settled in Cleveland. Mr. Doane had been ninety-two days on his journey from Chatham, Conn. In the latter part of the summer and fall, nearly every person in the settlement was down with the bilious fever or with the ague. Mr. Doane's family consisted of nine persons, of whom Seth, a lad sixteen years of age, was the only one able to care for them. Such was the severity of the fever, that any one having only the ague was deemed quite fortunate. Much suffering for proper food and medicines followed. The only way the Doane family was supplied for two months or more, was through the exertions of this boy, who went daily, after having had one attack of the chills, to Judge Kingsbury's in Newburg—five miles away, where the Judge now lived—got a peck of corn, mashed it in a hand-mill, waited until a second attack of the chills passed over, and then returned. At one time, for several days, he was too ill to make the trip, during which turnips comprised the chief article of diet. Fortunately, Maj. Carter, having only the ague, was enabled with his trusty rifle and dogs to procure an abundance of venison and other wild game, His family, being somewhat acclimated, suffered less than many others. Their situation can hardly now be realized. "Destitute of a physician, and with few medicines, necessity taught them to use such means as nature had placed within their reach. They substituted pills from the extract of the bitternut bark for calomel, and dogwood and cherry bark for quinine."

In November, four men, who had so far recovered as to have ague attacks no oftener than once in two or three days, started in the only boat for Walnut Creek, Penn., to obtain a winter's supply of flour. When below Euclid Creek, a storm drove them ashore, broke their boat, and compelled their return. During the winter and summer following, the settlers had no flour, except that ground in hand and coffee mills, which was, however, considered very good. Not all had even that. During the summer, the Connecticut Land Company opened the first road on the Reserve, which commenced about ten miles south of the lake shore, on the Pennsylvania State line, and extended to Cleveland. In January, 1799, Mr. Doane moved to Doane's Corners, leaving only Maj. Carter's family in Cleveland, all the rest leaving as soon as they were well enough. For fifteen months, the Major and his family were the only white persons left on the town site. During the spring, Wheeler W. Williams and Maj. Wyatt built the first grist-mill on the Reserve, on the site of Newburg. It was looked upon as a very valuable accession to the neighborhood. Prior to this, each family had its own hand-mill in one of the corners of the cabin. The old mill is thus described by a pioneer:

"The stones were of the common grindstone grit, about four inches thick, and twenty in diame-

ter. The runner, or upper, was turned by hand, by a pole set in the top of it, near the outer edge. The upper end of the pole was inserted into a hole in a board fastened above to the joists, immediately over the hole in the verge of the runner. One person fed the corn into the eye—a hole in the center of the runner—while another turned. It was very hard work to grind, and the operators alternately exchanged places."

In 1800, several settlers came to the town and a more active life was the result. From this time, Cleveland began to progress. The 4th of July, 1801, the first ball in town was held at Major Carter's log cabin, on the hill-side. John and Benjamin Wood, and R. H. Blinn were managers; and Maj. Samuel Jones, musician and master of ceremonies. The company numbered about thirty, very evenly divided, for the times, between the sexes. "Notwithstanding the dancers had a rough puncheon floor, and no better beverage to enliven their spirits than sweetened whisky, yet it is doubtful if the anniversary of American independence was ever celebrated in Cleveland by a more joyful and harmonious company than those who danced the scamper-down, double-shuffle, western-swing and half-moon, that day, in Maj. Carter's cabin." The growth of the town, from this period on, remained prosperous. The usual visits of the Indians were made, ending in their drunken carousals and fights. Deer and other wild animals furnished abundant meat. The settlement was constantly augmented by new arrivals, so that, by 1814, Cleveland was incorporated as a town, and, in 1836, as a city. Its harbor is one of the best on the lakes, and hence the merchandise of the lakes has always been attracted thither. Like Cincinnati and Chillicothe, it became the nucleus of settlements in this part of the State, and now is the largest city in Northern Ohio.

One of the earliest settlements made in the Western Reserve, and by some claimed as the first therein, was made on the site of Youngstown, Mahoning County, by a Mr. Young, afterward a Judge, in the summer of 1796. During this summer, before the settlements at Cuyahoga and Conneaut were made, Mr. Young and Mr. Wilcott, proprietors of a township of land in Northeastern Ohio, came to their possessions and began the survey of their land. Just when they came is not known. They were found here by Col. James Hillman, then a trader in the employ of Duncan & Wilson, of Pittsburgh, "who had been forwarding goods across the country by pack-saddle horses since 1786, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, thence to be shipped on the schooner Mackinaw to Detroit. Col. Hillman generally had charge of all these caravans, consisting sometimes of ninety horses and ten men. They commonly crossed the Big Beaver four miles below the mouth of the Shenango, thence up the left bank of the Mahoning—called by the Indians "*Mahoni*" or "*Mahonick*," signifying the "lick" or "at the lick"—crossing it about three miles below the site of Youngstown, thence by way of the Salt Springs, over the sites of Milton and Ravenna, crossing the Cuyahoga at the mouth of Breakneck and again at the mouth of Tinker's Creek, thence down the river to its mouth, where they had a log hut in which to store their goods. This hut was there when the surveyors came, but at the time unoccupied. At the mouth of Tinker's Creek were a few log huts built by Moravian Missionaries. These were used only one year, as the Indians had gone to the Tuscarawas River. These and three or four cabins at the Salt Springs were the only buildings erected by the whites prior to 1796, in Northeastern Ohio. Those at the Salt Springs were built at an early day for the accommodation of whites who came from Western Pennsylvania to make salt. The tenants were dispossessed in 1785 by Gen. Harmar. A short time after, one or two white men were killed by the Indians here. In 1788, Col. Hillman settled at Beavertown, where Duncan & Wilson had a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. He went back to Pittsburgh soon after, however, owing to the Indian war, and remained there till its close, continuing in his business whenever opportunity offered. In 1796, when returning from one of his trading expeditions alone in his canoe down the Mahoning River, he discovered a smoke on the bank near the present town of Youngstown, and on going to the spot found Mr. Young and Mr. Wolcott, as before mentioned. A part of Col. Hillman's cargo consisted of whisky, a gallon or so of which he still had. The price of "fire-water" then was $1 per quart in the currency of the country, a deerskin being legal tender for $1, and a doeskin for 50 cents. Mr. Young proposed purchasing a quart, and having a frolic on its contents during the evening, and insisted on paying Hillman his customary price. Hillman urged that inasmuch as they were strangers in the country, civility required him to furnish the means for the entertainment. Young, however, insisted, and taking the deerskin used for his bed—the only one he had—

paid for his quart of whisky, and an evening's frolic was the result.

"Hillman remained a few days, when they accompanied him to Beaver Town to celebrate the 4th, and then all returned, and Hillman erected a cabin on the site of Youngstown. It is not certain that they remained here at this time, and hence the priority of actual settlement is generally conceded to Conneaut and Cleveland. The next year, in the fall, a Mr. Brown and one other person came to the banks of the Mahoning and made a permanent settlement. The same season Uriah Holmes and Titus Hayes came to the same locality, and before winter quite a settlement was to be seen here. It proceeded quite prosperously until the wanton murder of two Indians occurred, which, for a time, greatly excited the whites, lest the Indians should retaliate. Through the efforts of Col. Hillman, who had great influence with the natives, they agreed to let the murderers stand a trial. They were acquitted upon some technicality. The trial, however, pacified the Indians, and no trouble came from the unwarranted and unfortunate circumstance, and no check in the emigration or prosperity of the colony occurred."*

As soon as an effective settlement had been established at Youngstown, others were made in the surrounding country. One of these was begun by William Fenton in 1798, on the site of the present town of Warren, in Trumbull County. He remained here alone one year, when he was joined by Capt. Ephraim Quimby. By the last of September, the next year, the colony had increased to sixteen, and from that date on continued prosperously. Once or twice they stood in fear of the Indians, as the result of quarrels induced by whisky. Sagacious persons generally saved any serious outbreak and pacified the natives. Mr. Badger, the first missionary on the Reserve, came to the settlement here and on the Mahoning, as soon as each was made, and, by his earnest labors, succeeded in forming churches and schools at an early day. He was one of the most efficient men on the Reserve, and throughout his long and busy life, was well known and greatly respected. He died in 1846, aged eighty-nine years.

The settlements given are about all that were made before the close of 1797. In following the narrative of these settlements, attention is paid to the chronological order, as far as this can be done. Like those settlements already made, many which are given as occurring in the next year, 1798, were actually begun earlier, but were only temporary preparations, and were not considered as made until the next year.

Turning again to the southern portion of Ohio, the Scioto, Muskingum and Miami Valleys come prominently into notice. Throughout the entire Eastern States they were still attracting attention, and an increased emigration, busily occupying their verdant fields, was the result. All about Chillicothe was now well settled, and, up the banks of that stream, prospectors were selecting sites for their future homes.

In 1797, Robert Armstrong, George Skidmore, Lucas Sullivant, William Domigan, James Marshall, John Dill, Jacob Grubb, Jacob Overdier, Arthur O'Hara, John Brickell, Col. Culbertson, the Deardorfs, McElvains, Selles and others, came to what is now Franklin County, and, in August, Mr. Sullivant and some others laid out the town of Franklinton, on the west bank of the Scioto, opposite the site of Columbus. The country about this locality had long been the residence of the Wyandots, who had a large town on the city's site, and cultivated extensive fields of corn on the river bottoms. The locality had been visited by the whites as early as 1780, in some of their expeditions, and the fertility of the land noticed. As soon as peace was assured, the whites came and began a settlement, as has been noted. Soon after Franklinton was established, a Mr. Springer and his son-in-law, Osborn, settled on the Big Darby, and, in the summer of 1798, a scattering settlement was made on Alum Creek. About the same time settlers came to the mouth of the Gahannah, and along other water-courses. Franklinton was the point to which emigrants came, and from which they always made their permanent location. For several years there was no mill, nor any such commodity, nearer than Chillicothe. A hand-mill was constructed in Franklinton, which was commonly used, unless the settlers made a trip to Chillicothe in a canoe. Next, a horse-mill was tried; but not till 1805, when Col. Kilbourne built a mill at Worthington, settled in 1803, could any efficient grinding be done. In 1789, a small store was opened in Franklinton, by James Scott, but, for seven or eight years, Chillicothe was the nearest post office. Often, when the neighbors wanted mail, one of their number was furnished money to pay the postage on any letters that might be waiting, and sent for the mail. At first, as in all new localities, a great deal of sickness, fever and ague, prevailed.

* Recollections of Col. Hillman.—*Howe's Annals.*

As the people became acclimated, this, however, disappeared.

The township of Sharon in this county has a history similar to that of Granville Township in Licking County. It was settled by a "Scioto Company," formed in Granby, Conn., in the winter of 1801–02, consisting at first of eight associates. They drew up articles of association, among which was one limiting their number to forty, each of whom must be unanimously chosen by ballot, a single negative being sufficient to prevent an election. Col. James Kilbourne was sent out the succeeding spring to explore the country and select and purchase a township for settlement. He returned in the fall without making any purchase, through fear that the State Constitution, then about to be formed, would tolerate slavery, in which case the project would have been abandoned. While on this visit, Col. Kilbourne compiled from a variety of sources the first map made of Ohio. Although much of it was conjectured, and hence inaccurate, it was very valuable, being correct as far as the State was then known.

"As soon as information was received that the constitution of Ohio prohibited slavery, Col. Kilbourne purchased the township he had previously selected, within the United States military land district, and, in the spring of 1803, returned to Ohio, and began improvements. By the succeeding December, one hundred settlers, mainly from Hartford County, Conn., and Hampshire County, Mass., arrived at their new home. Obeying to the letter the agreement made in the East, the first cabin erected was used for a schoolhouse and a church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination; the first Sabbath after the arrival of the colony, divine service was held therein, and on the arrival of the eleventh family a school was opened. This early attention to education and religion has left its favorable impress upon the people until this day. The first 4th of July was uniquely and appropriately celebrated. Seventeen gigantic trees, emblematical of the seventeen States forming the Union, were cut, so that a few blows of the ax, at sunrise on the 4th, prostrated each successively with a tremendous crash, forming a national salute novel in the world's history."*

The growth of this part of Ohio continued without interruption until the establishment of the State capital at Columbus, in 1816. The town was laid out in 1812, but, as that date is considered remote in the early American settlements, its history will be left to succeeding pages, and there traced when the history of the State capital and State government is given.

The site of Zanesville, in Muskingum County, was early looked upon as an excellent place to form a settlement, and, had not hostilities opened in 1791, with the Indians, the place would have been one of the earliest settled in Ohio. As it was, the war so disarranged matters, that it was not till 1797 that a permanent settlement was effected.

The Muskingum country was principally occupied, in aboriginal times, by the Wyandots, Delawares, and a few Senecas and Shawanees. An Indian town once stood, years before the settlement of the country, in the vicinity of Duncan's Falls, in Muskingum County, from which circumstance the place is often called "Old Town." Near Dresden, was a large Shawanee town, called Wakatomaca. The graveyard was quite large, and, when the whites first settled here, remains of the town were abundant. It was in this vicinity that the venerable Maj. Cass, father of Lewis Cass, lived and died. He owned 4,000 acres, given him for his military services.

The first settlers on the site of Zanesville were William McCulloh and Henry Crooks. The locality was given to Ebenezer Zane, who had been allowed three sections of land on the Scioto, Muskingum and Hockhocking, wherever the road crossed these rivers, provided other prior claims did not interfere, for opening "Zane's trace." When he located the road across the Muskingum, he selected the place where Zanesville now stands, being attracted there by the excellent water privileges. He gave the section of land here to his brother Jonathan Zane, and J. McIntire, who leased the ferry, established on the road over the Muskingum, to William McCulloh and Henry Crooks, who became thereby the first settlers. The ferry was kept about where the old upper bridge was afterward placed. The ferry-boat was made by fastening two canoes together with a stick. Soon after a flat-boat was used. It was brought from Wheeling, by Mr. McIntire, in 1779, the year after the ferry was established. The road cut out through Ohio, ran from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. Over this road the mail was carried, and, in 1798, the first mail ever carried wholly in Ohio was brought up from Marietta to McCulloh's cabin by Daniel Convers, where, by arrangement of the Postmaster General, it met a mail from Wheeling and one from Maysville.

*Howe's Collections.

McCulloh, who could hardly read, was authorized to assort the mails and send each package in its proper direction. For this service he received $30 per annum; but owing to his inability to read well, Mr. Convers generally performed the duty. At that time, the mails met here once a week. Four years after, the settlement had so increased that a regular post office was opened, and Thomas Dowden appointed Postmaster. He kept his office in a wooden building near the river bank.

Messrs. Zane and McIntire laid out a town in 1799, which they called Westbourn. When the post office was established, it was named Zanesville, and in a short time the village took the same name. A few families settled on the west side of the river, soon after McCulloh arrived, and as this locality grew well, not long after a store and tavern was opened here. Mr. McIntire built a double log cabin, which was used as a hotel, and in which Louis Philippe, King of France, was once entertained. Although the fare and accommodations were of the pioneer period, the honorable guest seems to have enjoyed his visit, if the statements of Lewis Cass in his "Camp and Court of Louis Philippe" may be believed.

In 1804, Muskingum County was formed by the Legislature, and, for a while, strenuous efforts made to secure the State capital by the citizens of Zanesville. They even erected buildings for the use of the Legislature and Governor, and during the sessions of 1810–11, the temporary seat of government was fixed here. When the permanent State capital was chosen in 1816, Zanesville was passed by, and gave up the hope. It is now one of the most enterprising towns in the Muskingum Valley.

During the summer of 1797, John Knoop, then living four miles above Cincinnati, made several expeditions up the Miami Valley and selected the land on which he afterward located. The next spring Mr. Knoop, his brother Benjamin, Henry Garard, Benjamin Hamlet and John Tildus established a station in what is now Miami County, near the present town of Staunton Village. That summer, Mrs. Knoop planted the first apple-tree in the Miami* country. They all lived together for greater safety for two years, during which time they were occupied clearing their farms and erecting dwellings. During the summer, the site of Piqua was settled, and three young men located at a place known as "Freeman's Prairie." Those who settled at Piqua were Samuel Hilliard, Job Garard, Shadrac Hudson, Jonah Rollins, Daniel Cox, Thomas Rich, and a Mr. Hunter. The last named came to the site of Piqua first in 1797, and selected his home. Until 1799, these named were the only ones in this locality; but that year emigration set in, and very shortly occupied almost all the bottom land in Miami County. With the increase of emigration, came the comforts of life, and mills, stores and other necessary aids to civilization, were ere long to be seen.

The site of Piqua is quite historic, being the theater of many important Indian occurrences, and the old home of the Shawanees, of which tribe Tecumseh was a chief. During the Indian war, a fort called Fort Piqua was built, near the residence of Col. John Johnston, so long the faithful Indian Agent. The fort was abandoned at the close of hostilities.

When the Miami Canal was opened through this part of the State, the country began rapidly to improve, and is now probably one of the best portions of Ohio.

About the same time the Miami was settled, a company of people from Pennsylvania and Virginia, who were principally of German and Irish descent, located in Lawrence County, near the iron region. As soon as that ore was made available, that part of the State rapidly filled with settlers, most of whom engaged in the mining and working of iron ore. Now it is very prosperous.

Another settlement was made the same season, 1797, on the Ohio side of the river, in Columbia County. The settlement progressed slowly for a while, owing to a few difficulties with the Indians. The celebrated Adam Poe had been here as early as 1782, and several localities are made locally famous by his and his brother's adventures.

In this county, on Little Beaver Creek, near its mouth, the second paper-mill west of the Alleghanies was erected in 1805–6. It was the pioneer enterprise of the kind in Ohio, and was named the Ohio Paper-Mill. Its proprietors were John Bever and John Coulter.

One of the most noted localities in the State is comprised in Greene County. The Shawanee town, "Old Chillicothe," was on the Little Miami, in this county, about three miles north of the site of Xenia. This old Indian town was, in the annals of the West, a noted place, and is frequently noticed. It is first mentioned in 1773, by Capt. Thomas Bullitt, of Virginia, who boldly advanced alone into the town and obtained the consent of

* The word Miami in the Indian tongue signified mother. The Miamis were the original owners of the valley by that name, and affirmed they were created there.

the Indians to go on to Kentucky and make his settlement at the falls of the Ohio. His audacious bravery gained his request. Daniel Boone was taken prisoner early in 1778, with twenty-seven others, and kept for a time at Old Chillicothe. Through the influence of the British Governor, Hamilton, who had taken a great fancy to Boone, he and ten others were sent to Detroit. The Indians, however, had an equal fancy for the brave frontiersman, and took him back to Chillicothe, and adopted him into their tribe. About the 1st of June he escaped from them, and made his way back to Kentucky, in time to prevent a universal massacre of the whites. In July, 1779, the town was destroyed by Col. John Bowman and one hundred and sixty Kentuckians, and the Indians dispersed.

The Americans made a permanent settlement in this county in 1797 or 1798. This latter year, a mill was erected in the confines of the county, which implies the settlement was made a short time previously. A short distance east of the mill two block-houses were erected, and it was intended, should it become necessary, to surround them and the mill with pickets. The mill was used by the settlers at "Dutch Station," in Miami County, fully thirty miles distant. The richness of the country in this part of the State attracted a great number of settlers, so that by 1803 the county was established, and Xenia laid out, and designated as the county seat. Its first court house, a primitive log structure, was long preserved as a curiosity. It would indeed be a curiosity now.

Zane's trace, passing from Wheeling to Maysville, crossed the Hockhocking* River, in Fairfield County, where Lancaster is now built. Mr. Zane located one of his three sections on this river, covering the site of Zanesville. Following this trace in 1797, many individuals noted the desirableness of the locality, some of whom determined to return and settle. "The site of the city had in former times been the home of the Wyandots, who had a town here, that, in 1790, contained over 500 wigwams and more than one 1,000 souls. Their town was called *Tarhee*, or, in English, the *Crane-town*, and derived its name from the principal chief of that tribe. Another portion of the tribe then lived at Toby-town, nine miles west of Tarhe-town (now Royaltown), and was governed by an inferior chief called Toby. The chief's wigwam in Tarhe stood on the bank of the prairie, near a beautiful and abundant spring of water, whose outlet was the river. The wigwams of the Indians were built of the bark of trees, set on poles, in the form of a sugar-camp, with one square open, fronting a fire, and about the height of a man. The Wyandot tribe that day numbered about 500 warriors. By the treaty of Greenville, they ceded all their territory, and the majority, under their chief, removed to Upper Sandusky. The remainder lingered awhile, loath to leave the home of their ancestors, but as game became scarce, they, too, left for better hunting-grounds."*

In April, 1798, Capt. Joseph Hunter, a bold, enterprising man, settled on Zane's trace, on the bank of the prairie, west of the crossings, at a place since known as "Hunter's settlement." For a time, he had no neighbors nearer than the settlers on the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers. He lived to see the country he had found a wilderness, full of the homes of industry. His wife was the first white woman that settled in the valley, and shared with him all the privations of a pioneer life.

Mr. Hunter had not been long in the valley till he was joined by Nathaniel Wilson, John and Allen Green, John and Joseph McMullen, Robert Cooper, Isaac Shaefer, and a few others, who erected cabins and planted corn. The next year, the tide of emigration came in with great force. In the spring, two settlements were made in Greenfield Township, each settlement containing twenty or more families. One was called the Forks of the Hockhocking, the other, Yankeetown. Settlements were also made along the river below Hunter's, on Rush Creek, Raccoon and Indian Creeks, Pleasant Run, Felter's Run, at Tobeytown, Muddy Prairie, and on Clear Creek. In the fall, —1799—Joseph Loveland and Hezekiah Smith built a log grist-mill at the Upper Falls of the Hockhocking, afterward known as Rock Mill. This was the first mill on this river. In the latter part of the year, a mail route was established over the trace. The mail was carried through on horseback, and, in the settlements in this locality, was left at the cabin of Samuel Coates, who lived on the prairie at the crossings of the river.

*The word Hock-hock-ing in the Delaware language signifies *a bottle*: the Shawanees have it *Wea-tha-kagh-qua* sepe, ie; *bottle river*. John White in the American Pioneer says: "About seven miles nort west of Lancaster, there is a fall in the Hockhocking of about twenty feet. Above the fall for a short distance, the creek is very narrow and straight forming a neck, while at the falls it suddenly widens on each side and swells into the appearance of the body of a bottle. The whole, when seen from above, appears exactly in the shape of a bottle, and from this fact the Indians called the river Hock-hock-ing."—*Howe's Collections.*

*Lecture of George Anderson.—*Howe's Collections.*

In the fall of the next year, Ebenezer Zane laid out Lancaster, which, until 1805, was known as New Lancaster. The lots sold very rapidly, at $50 each, and, in less than one year, quite a village appeared. December 9, the Governor and Judges of the Northwest Territory organized Fairfield County, and made Lancaster the county seat. The next year, Rev. John Wright, of the Presbyterian Church, and Revs. Asa Shinn and James Quinn, of the Methodist Church, came, and from that time on schools and churches were maintained.

Not far from Lancaster are immense mural escarpments of sandstone formation. They were noted among the aborigines, and were, probably, used by them as places of outlook and defense.

The same summer Fairfield County was settled, the towns of Bethel and Williamsburg, in Clermont County, were settled and laid out, and in 1800, the county was erected.

A settlement was also made immediately south of Fairfield County, in Hocking County, by Christian Westenhaver, a German, from near Hagerstown, Md. He came in the spring of 1798, and was soon joined by several families, who formed quite a settlement. The territory included in the county remained a part of Ross, Holmes, Athens and Fairfield, until 1818, when Hocking County was erected, and Logan, which had been laid out in 1816, was made the county seat.

The country comprised in the county is rather broken, especially along the Hockhocking River. This broken country was a favorite resort of the Wyandot Indians, who could easily hide in the numerous grottoes and ravines made by the river and its affluents as the water cut its way through the sandstone rocks.

In 1798, soon after Zane's trace was cut through the country, a Mr. Graham located on the site of Cambridge, in Guernsey County. His was then the only dwelling between Wheeling and Zanesville, on the trace. He remained here alone about two years, when he was succeeded by George Beymer, from Somerset, Penn. Both these persons kept a tavern and ferry over Will's Creek. In April, 1803, Mr. Beymer was succeeded by John Beatty, who came from Loudon, Va. His family consisted of eleven persons. The Indians hunted in this vicinity, and were frequent visitors at the tavern. In June, 1806, Cambridge was laid out, and on the day the lots were offered for sale, several families from the British Isle of Guernsey, near the coast of France, stopped here on their way to the West. They were satisfied with the location and purchased many of the lots, and some land in the vicinity. They were soon followed by other families from the same place, all of whom settling in this locality gave the name to the county when it was erected in 1810.

A settlement was made in the central part of the State, on Darby Creek, in Union County, in the summer of 1798, by James and Joshua Ewing. The next year, they were joined by Samuel and David Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell, Jr., Samuel Kirkpatrick and Samuel McCullough, and, in 1800, by George and Samuel Reed, Robert Snodgrass and Paul Hodgson.

"James Ewing's farm was the site of an ancient and noted Mingo town, which was deserted at the time the Mingo towns, in what is now Logan County, were destroyed by Gen. Logan, of Kentucky, in 1786. When Mr. Ewing took possession of his farm, the cabins were still standing, and, among others, the remains of a blacksmith's shop, with coal, cinders, iron-dross, etc. Jonathan Alden, formerly a prisoner among the Indians, says the shop was carried on by a renegade white man, named Butler, who lived among the Mingoes. Extensive fields had formerly been cultivated in the vicinity of the town."*

Soon after the settlement was established, Col. James Curry located here. He was quite an influential man, and, in 1820, succeeded in getting the county formed from portions of Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Logan, and a part of the old Indian Territory. Marysville was made the county seat.

During the year 1789, a fort, called Fort Steuben, was built on the site of Steubenville, but was dismantled at the conclusion of hostilities in 1795. Three years after, Bezaleel Williams and Hon. James Ross, for whom Ross County was named, located the town of Steubenville about the old fort, and, by liberal offers of lots, soon attracted quite a number of settlers. In 1805, the town was incorporated, and then had a population of several hundred persons. Jefferson County was created by Gov. St. Clair, July 29, 1797, the year before Steubenville was laid out. It then included the large scope of country west of Pennsylvania; east and north of a line from the mouth of the Cuyahoga; southwardly to the Muskingum, and east to the Ohio; including, in its territories, the cities of Cleveland, Canton, Steubenville and War-

* Howe's Collections.

ren. Only a short time, however, was it allowed to retain this size, as the increase in emigration rendered it necessary to erect new counties, which was rapidly done, especially on the adoption of the State government.

The county is rich in early history, prior to its settlement by the Americans. It was the home of the celebrated Mingo chief, Logan, who resided awhile at an old Mingo town, a few miles below the site of Steubenville, the place where the troops under Col. Williamson rendezvoused on their infamous raid against the Moravian Indians; and also where Col. Crawford and his men met, when starting on their unfortunate expedition.

In the Reserve, settlements were often made remote from populous localities, in accordance with the wish of a proprietor, who might own a tract of country twenty or thirty miles in the interior. In the present county of Geauga, three families located at Burton in 1798. They lived at a considerable distance from any other settlement for some time, and were greatly inconvenienced for the want of mills or shops. As time progressed, however, these were brought nearer, or built in their midst, and, ere long, almost all parts of the Reserve could show some settlement, even if isolated.

The next year, 1799, settlements were made at Ravenna, Deerfield and Palmyra, in Portage County. Hon. Benjamin Tappan came to the site of Ravenna in June, at which time he found one white man, a Mr. Honey, living there. At this date, a solitary log cabin occupied the sites of Buffalo and Cleveland. On his journey from New England, Mr. Tappan fell in with David Hudson, the founder of the Hudson settlement in Summit County. After many days of travel, they landed at a prairie in Summit County. Mr. Tappan left his goods in a cabin, built for the purpose, under the care of a hired man, and went on his way, cutting a road to the site of Ravenna, where his land lay. On his return for a second load of goods, they found the cabin deserted, and evidences of its plunder by the Indians. Not long after, it was learned that the man left in charge had gone to Mr. Hudson's settlement, he having set out immediately on his arrival, for his own land. Mr. Tappan gathered the remainder of his goods, and started back for Ravenna. On his way one of his oxen died, and he found himself in a vast forest, away from any habitation, and with one dollar in money. He did not falter a moment, but sent his hired man, a faithful fellow, to Erie, Penn., a distance of one hundred miles through the wilderness, with the compass for his guide, requesting from Capt. Lyman, the commander at the fort there, a loan of money. At the same time, he followed the township lines to Youngstown, where he became acquainted with Col. James Hillman, who did not hesitate to sell him an ox on credit, at a fair price. He returned to his load in a few days, found his ox all right, hitched the two together and went on. He was soon joined by his hired man, with the money, and together they spent the winter in a log cabin. He gave his man one hundred acres of land as a reward, and paid Col. Hillman for the ox. In a year or two he had a prosperous settlement, and when the county was erected in 1807, Ravenna was made the seat of justice.

About the same time Mr. Tappan began his settlement, others were commenced in other localities in this county. Early in May, 1799, Lewis Day and his son Horatio, of Granby, Conn., and Moses Tibbals and Green Frost, of Granville, Mass., left their homes in a one-horse wagon, and, the 29th of May, arrived in what is now Deerfield Township. Theirs was the first wagon that had ever penetrated farther westward in this region than Canfield. The country west of that place had been an unbroken wilderness until within a few days. Capt. Caleb Atwater, of Wallingford, Conn., had hired some men to open a road to Township No. 1, in the Seventh Range, of which he was the owner. This road passed through Deerfield, and was completed to that place when the party arrived at the point of their destination. These emigrants selected sites, and commenced clearing the land. In July, Lewis Ely arrived from Granville, and wintered here, while those who came first, and had made their improvements, returned East. The 4th of March, 1800, Alva Day (son of Lewis Day), John Campbell and Joel Thrall arrived. In April, George and Robert Taylor and James Laughlin, from Pennsylvania, with their families, came. Mr. Laughlin built a grist-mill, which was of great convenience to the settlers. July 29, Lewis Day returned with his family and his brother-in-law, Maj. Rogers, who, the next year, also brought his family.

"Much suffering was experienced at first on account of the scarcity of provisions. They were chiefly supplied from the settlements east of the Ohio River, the nearest of which was Georgetown, forty miles away. The provisions were brought on pack-horses through the wilderness. August 22, Mrs. Alva Day gave birth to a child—a female—the first child born in the township.

November 7, the first wedding took place. John Campbell and Sarah Ely were joined in wedlock by Calvin Austin, Esq., of Warren. He was accompanied from Warren, a distance of twenty-seven miles, by Mr. Pease, then a lawyer, afterward a well-known Judge. They came on foot, there being no road; and, as they threaded their way through the woods, young Pease taught the Justice the marriage ceremony by oft repetition.

"In 1802, Franklin Township was organized, embracing all of Portage and parts of Trumbull and Summit Counties. About this time the settlement received accessions from all parts of the East. In February, 1801, Rev. Badger came and began his labors, and two years later Dr. Shadrac Bostwick organized a Methodist Episcopal church.* The remaining settlement in this county, Palmyra, was begun about the same time as the others, by David Daniels, from Salisbury, Conn. The next year he brought out his family. Soon after he was joined by E. N. and W. Bacon, E. Cutler, A. Thurber, A. Preston, N. Bois, J. T. Baldwin, T. and C. Gilbert, D. A. and S. Waller, N. Smith, Joseph Fisher, J. Tuttle and others.

"When this region was first settled, there was an Indian trail commencing at Fort McIntosh (Beaver, Penn.), and extending westward to Sandusky and Detroit. The trail followed the highest ground. Along the trail, parties of Indians were frequently seen passing, for several years after the whites came. It seemed to be the great aboriginal thoroughfare from Sandusky to the Ohio River. There were several large piles of stones on the trail in this locality, under which human skeletons have been discovered. These are supposed to be the remains of Indians slain in war, or murdered by their enemies, as tradition says it is an Indian custom for each one to cast a stone on the grave of an enemy, whenever he passes by. These stones appear to have been picked up along the trail, and cast upon the heaps at different times.

"At the point where this trail crosses Silver Creek, Fredrick Daniels and others, in 1814, discovered, painted on several trees, various devices, evidently the work of Indians. The bark was carefully shaved off two-thirds of the way around, and figures cut upon the wood. On one of these was delineated seven Indians, equipped in a particular manner, one of whom was without a head. This was supposed to have been made by a party on their return westward, to give intelligence to their friends behind, of the loss of one of their party at this place; and, on making search, a human skeleton was discovered near by." *

The celebrated Indian hunter, Brady, made his remarkable leap across the Cuyahoga, in this county. The county also contains Brady's Pond, a large sheet of water, in which he once made his escape from the Indians, from which circumstance it received its name.

The locality comprised in Clark County was settled the same summer as those in Summit County. John Humphries came to this part of the State with Gen. Simon Kenton, in 1799. With them came six families from Kentucky, who settled north of the site of Springfield. A fort was erected on Mad River, for security against the Indians. Fourteen cabins were soon built near it, all being surrounded by a strong picket fence. David Lowery, one of the pioneers here, built the first flat-boat, to operate on the Great Miami, and, in 1800, made the first trip on that river, coming down from Dayton. He took his boat and cargo on down to New Orleans, where he disposed of his load of "five hundred venison hams and bacon."

Springfield was laid out in March, 1801. Griffith Foos, who came that spring, built a tavern, which he completed and opened in June, remaining in this place till 1814. He often stated that when emigrating West, his party were four days and a half getting from Franklinton, on the Scioto, to Springfield, a distance of forty-two miles. When crossing the Big Darby, they were obliged to carry all their goods over on horseback, and then drag their wagons across with ropes, while some of the party swam by the side of the wagon, to prevent its upsetting. The site of the town was of such practical beauty and utility, that it soon attracted a large number of settlers, and, in a few years, Springfield was incorporated. In 1811, a church was built by the residents for the use of all denominations.

Clark County is made famous in aboriginal history, as the birthplace and childhood home of the noted Indian, Tecumseh.† He was born in

* Howe's Collections.

* Howe's Collections.

†Tecumseh, or Tecumshe, was a son of Puckeshinwa, a member of the Kiscopoke tribe, and Methoataske, of the Turtle tribe of the Shawanee nation. They removed from Florida to Ohio soon after their marriage. The father, Puckeshinwa, rose to the rank of a chief, and fell at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. After his death, the mother, Methoata-ke, returned to the south, where she died at an advanced age. Tecumseh was born about the year 1768. He early showed a passion for war, and, when only 27 years of age, was made a chief. The next year he removed to Deer Creek, in the vicinity of Urbana, and from there to the site of Piqua, on the Great Miami. In 1798 he accepted the invitation of the Delawares in the vicinity of White River, Indiana, and from that time made

the old Indian town of Piqua, the ancient Piqua of the Shawanees, on the north side of Mad River, about five miles west of Springfield. The town was destroyed by the Kentucky Rangers under Gen. George Rogers Clarke in 1780, at the same time he destroyed "Old Chillicothe." Immense fields of standing corn about both towns were cut down, compelling the Indians to resort to the hunt with more than ordinary vigor, to sustain themselves and their wives and children. This search insured safety for some time on the borders. The site of Cadiz, in Harrison County, was settled in April, 1799, by Alexander Henderson and his family, from Washington County, Penn. When they arrived, they found neighbors in the persons of Daniel Peterson and his family, who lived near the forks of Short Creek, and who had preceded them but a very short time. The next year, emigrants began to cross the Ohio in great numbers, and in five or six years large settlements could be seen in this part of the State. The county was erected in 1814, and Cadiz, laid out in 1803, made the county seat.

While the settlers were locating in and about Cadiz, a few families came to what is now Monroe County, and settled near the present town of Beallsville. Shortly after, a few persons settled on the Clear Fork of the Little Muskingum, and a few others on the east fork of Duck Creek. The next season all these settlements received additions and a few other localities were also occupied. Before long the town of Beallsville was laid out, and in time became quite populous. The county was not erected until 1813, and in 1815 Woodsfield was laid out and made the seat of justice.

The opening of the season of 1800—the dawn of a new century—saw a vast emigration westward. Old settlements in Ohio received immense increase of emigrants, while, branching out in all directions like the *radii* of a circle, other settlements were constantly formed until, in a few years, all parts of the State knew the presence of the white man.

Towns sprang into existence here and there; mills and factories were erected; post offices and post-routes were established, and the comforts and conveniences of life began to appear.

With this came the desire, so potent to the mind of all American citizens, to rule themselves through representatives chosen by their own votes. Hitherto, they had been ruled by a Governor and Judges appointed by the President, who, in turn, appointed county and judicial officers. The arbitrary rulings of the Governor, St. Clair, had arrayed the mass of the people against him, and made the desire for the second grade of government stronger, and finally led to its creation.

his home with them. He was most active in the war of 1812 against the Americans, and from the time he began his work to unite the tribes, his history is so closely identified therewith that the reader is referred to the history of that war in succeeding pages.

It may not be amiss to say that all stories regarding the manner of his death are considered erroneous. He was undoubtedly killed in the outset of the battle of the Thames in Canada in 1814, and his body secretly buried by the Indians.

CHAPTER X.

FORMATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT—OHIO A STATE—THE STATE CAPITALS—LEGISLATION—THE "SWEEPING RESOLUTIONS"—TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS.

SETTLEMENTS increased so rapidly in that part of the Northwest Territory included in Ohio, during the decade from 1788 to 1798, despite the Indian war, that the demand for an election of a Territorial Assembly could not be ignored by Gov. St. Clair, who, having ascertained that 5,000 free males resided within the limits of the Territory, issued his proclamation October 29, 1798, directing the electors to elect representatives to a General Assembly. He ordered the election to be held on the third Monday in December, and directed the representatives to meet in Cincinnati January 22, 1799.

On the day designated, the representatives * assembled at Cincinnati, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President, who selected five to constitute the Legislative Council,

*Those elected were: from Washington County, Return Jonathan Meigs and Paul Fearing; from Hamilton County, William Goforth, William McMillan, John Smith, John Ludlow, Robert Benham, Aaron Caldwell and Isaac Martin; from St. Clair County (Illinois), Shadrach Bond; from Knox County (Indiana), John Small; from Randolph County (Illinois), John Edgar; from Wayne County, Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visgar and Charles F. Chabart de Joncavie; from Adams County, Joseph Darlington and Nathaniel Massie; from Jefferson County, James Pritchard; from Ross County, Thomas Worthington, Elias Langham, Samuel Findley and Edward Tiffin. The five gentlemen chosen as the Upper House were all from counties afterward included in Ohio.

or Upper House. These five were Jacob Burnet, James Findley, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. On the 3d of March, the Senate confirmed their nomination, and the Territorial Government of Ohio*—or, more properly, the Northwest—was complete. As this comprised the essential business of this body, it was prorogued by the Governor, and the Assembly directed to meet at the same place September 16, 1799, and proceed to the enactment of laws for the Territory.

That day, the Territorial Legislature met again at Cincinnati, but, for want of a quorum, did not organize until the 24th. The House consisted of nineteen members, seven of whom were from Hamilton County, four from Ross, three from Wayne, two from Adams, one from Jefferson, one from Washington and one from Knox. Assembling both branches of the Legislature, Gov. St. Clair addressed them, recommending such measures to their consideration as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country. The Council then organized, electing Henry Vanderburgh, President; William C. Schenck, Secretary; George Howard, Doorkeeper, and Abraham Carey, Sergeant-at-arms.

The House also organized, electing Edward Tiffin, Speaker; John Reilly, Clerk; Joshua Rowland, Doorkeeper, and Abraham Carey, Sergeant-at-arms.

This was the first legislature elected in the old Northwestern Territory. During its first session, it passed thirty bills, of which the Governor vetoed eleven. They also elected William Henry Harrison, then Secretary of the Territory, delegate to Congress. The Legislature continued in session till December 19, having much to do in forming new laws, when they were prorogued by the Governor, until the first Monday in November, 1800. The second session was held in Chillicothe, which had been designated as the seat of government by Congress, until a permanent capital should be selected.

May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act establishing Indiana Territory, including all the country west of the Great Miami River to the Mississippi, and appointed William Henry Harrison its Governor. At the autumn session of the Legislature of the eastern, or old part of the Territory, William McMillan and Paul Fearing were elected to the vacancies caused by this act. By the organization of this Territory, the counties of Knox, St. Clair and Randolph, were taken out of the jurisdiction of the old Territory, and with them the representatives, Henry Vandenburgh, Shadrach Bond, John Small and John Edgar.

Before the time for the next Assembly came, a new election had occurred, and a few changes were the result. Robert Oliver, of Marietta, was chosen Speaker in the place of Henry Vanderburgh. There was considerable business at this session; several new counties were to be erected; the country was rapidly filling with people, and where the scruples of the Governor could be overcome, some organization was made. He was very tenacious of his power, and arbitrary in his rulings, affirming that he, alone, had the power to create new counties. This dogmatic exercise of his veto power, his rights as ruler, and his defeat by the Indians, all tended against him, resulting in his displacement by the President. This was done, however, just at the time the Territory came from the second grade of government, and the State was created.

The third session of the Territorial Legislature continued from November 24, 1801, to January 23, 1802, when it adjourned to meet in Cincinnati, the fourth Monday in November, but owing to reasons made obvious by subsequent events, was never held, and the third session marks the decline of the Territorial government.

April 30, 1802, Congress passed an act "to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such States into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes." In pursuance of this act, an election had been held in this part of the Territory, and members of a constitutional convention chosen, who were to meet at Chillicothe, November 1, to perform the duty assigned them.

The people throughout the country contemplated in the new State were anxious for the adoption of a State government. The arbitrary acts of the Territorial Governor had heightened this feeling; the census of the Territory gave it the lawful number of inhabitants, and nothing stood in its way.

The convention met the day designated and proceeded at once to its duties. When the time arrived for the opening of the Fourth Territorial

* Ohio never existed as a Territory proper. It was known, both before and after the division of the Northwest Territory, as the "Territory northwest of the Ohio River." Still, as the country comprised in its limits was the principal theater of action, the short resume given here is made necessary in the logical course of events. Ohio, *as* Ohio, never existed until the creation of the State in March, 1803.

Legislature, the convention was in session and had evidently about completed its labors. The members of the Legislature (eight of whom were members of the convention) seeing that a speedy termination of the Territorial government was inevitable, wisely concluded it was inexpedient and unnecessary to hold the proposed session.

The convention concluded its labors the 29th of November. The Constitution adopted at that time, though rather crude in some of its details, was an excellent organic instrument, and remained almost entire until 1851, when the present one was adopted. Either is too long for insertion here, but either will well pay a perusal. The one adopted by the convention in 1802 was never submitted to the people, owing to the circumstances of the times; but it was submitted to Congress February 19, 1803, and by that body accepted, and an act passed admitting Ohio to the Union.

The Territorial government ended March 3, 1803, by the organization, that day, of the State government, which organization defined the present limits of the State.

"We, the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, having the right of admission into the General Government as a member of the Union, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, the Ordinance of Congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the law of Congress, entitled 'An act to enable the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, to form a Constitution and a State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes;' in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following Constitution or form of government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of Ohio."*—*Preamble, Constitution of 1802.*

When the convention forming the Constitution, completed its labors and presented the results to Congress, and that body passed the act forming the State, the territory included therein was divided into nine counties, whose names and dates of erection were as follows:

Washington, July 27, 1788; Hamilton, January 2, 1790; (owing to the Indian war no other counties were erected till peace was restored); Adams, July 10, 1797; Jefferson, July 29, 1797; Ross, August 20, 1798; Clermont, Fairfield and Trumbull, December 9, 1800; Belmont, September 7, 1801. These counties were the thickest-settled part of the State, yet many other localities needed organization and were clamoring for it, but owing to St. Clair's views, he refused to grant their requests. One of the first acts on the assembling of the State Legislature, March 1, 1803, was the creation of seven new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Geauga, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

Section Sixth of the "Schedule" of the Constitution required an election for the various officers and Representatives necessary under the new government, to be held the second Tuesday of January, 1803, these officers to take their seats and assume their duties March 3. The Second Article provided for the regular elections, to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in each year. The Governor elected at first was to hold his office until the first regular election could be held, and thereafter to continue in office two years.

The January elections placed Edward Tiffin in the Governor's office, sent Jeremiah Morrow to Congress, and chose an Assembly, who met on the day designated, at Chillicothe. Michael Baldwin was chosen Speaker of the House, and Nathaniel Massie, of the Senate. The Assembly appointed William Creighton, Jr., Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlevy, Wyllys Silliman and Calvin Pease, President Judges of the First, Second and Third Districts, and Thomas Worthington and John Smith, United States Senators. Charles Willing Byrd was made the United States District Judge.

The act of Congress forming the State, contained certain requisitions regarding public schools, the "salt springs," public lands, taxation of Government lands, Symmes' purchase, etc., which the constitutional convention agreed to with a few minor considerations. These Congress accepted, and passed the act in accordance thereto. The First General Assembly found abundance of work

* The name of the State is derived from the river forming its southern boundary. Its origin is somewhat obscure, but is commonly ascribed to the Indians. On this point, Col. Johnston says: "The Shawanoese called the Ohio River '*Kis-ke-pi-la, Sepe, i. e.*, '*Eagle River.*' The Wyandots were in the country generations before the Shawanoese, and, consequently, their name of the river is the primitive one and should stand in preference to all others. Ohio may be called an improvement on the expression, '*O-he-zuh,*' and was, no doubt, adopted by the early French voyagers in their boat-songs, and is substantially the same word as used by the Wyandots: the meaning applied by the French, fair and beautiful '*la belle river,*' being the same precisely as that meant by the Indians—'great, grand and fair to look upon.'"—*Howe's Collections.*

Webster's Dictionary gives the word as of Indian origin, and its meaning to be, "Beautiful."

to do regarding these various items, and, at once, set themselves to the task. Laws were passed regarding all these; new counties created; officers appointed for the same, until they could be elected, and courts and machinery of government put in motion. President Judges and lawyers traveled their circuits holding courts, often in the open air or in a log shanty; a constable doing duty as guard over a jury, probably seated on a log under a tree, or in the bushes. The President Judge instructed the officers of new counties in their duties, and though the whole keeping of matters accorded with the times, an honest feeling generally prevailed, inducing each one to perform his part as effectually as his knowledge permitted.

The State continually filled with people. New towns arose all over the country. Excepting the occasional sicknesses caused by the new climate and fresh soil, the general health of the people improved as time went on. They were fully in accord with the President, Jefferson, and carefully nurtured those principles of personal liberty engrafted in the fundamental law of 1787, and later, in the Constitution of the State.

Little if any change occurred in the natural course of events, following the change of government until Burr's expedition and plan of secession in 1805 and 1806 appeared. What his plans were, have never been definitely ascertained. His action related more to the General Government, yet Ohio was called upon to aid in putting down his insurrection—for such it was thought to be—and defeated his purposes, whatever they were. His plans ended only in ignominious defeat; the breaking-up of one of the finest homes in the Western country, and the expulsion of himself and all those who were actively engaged in his scheme, whatever its imports were.

Again, for a period of four or five years, no exciting events occurred. Settlements continued; mills and factories increased; towns and cities grew; counties were created; trade enlarged, and naught save the common course of events transpired to mark the course of time. Other States were made from the old Northwest Territory, all parts of which were rapidly being occupied by settlers. The danger from Indian hostilities was little, and the adventurous whites were rapidly occupying their country. One thing, however, was yet a continual source of annoyance to the Americans, viz., the British interference with the Indians. Their traders did not scruple, nor fail on every opportunity, to aid these sons of the forest with arms and ammunition as occasion offered, endeavoring to stir them up against the Americans, until events here and on the high seas culminated in a declaration of hostilities, and the war of 1812 was the result. The deluded red men found then, as they found in 1795, that they were made tools by a stronger power, and dropped when the time came that they were no longer needed.

Before the opening of hostilities occurred, however, a series of acts passed the General Assembly, causing considerable excitement. These were the famous "Sweeping Resolutions," passed in 1810. For a few years prior to their passage, considerable discontent prevailed among many of the legislators regarding the rulings of the courts, and by many of these embryo law-makers, the legislative power was considered omnipotent. They could change existing laws and contracts did they desire to, thought many of them, even if such acts conflicted with the State and National Constitutions. The "Sweeping Resolutions" were brought about mainly by the action of the judges in declaring that justices of the peace could, in the collection of debts, hold jurisdiction in amounts not exceeding fifty dollars without the aid of a jury. The Constitution of the United States gave the jury control in all such cases where the amount did not exceed twenty dollars. There was a direct contradiction against the organic law of the land—to which every other law and act is subversive, and when the judges declared the legislative act unconstitutional and hence null and void, the Legislature became suddenly inflamed at their independence, and proceeded at once to punish the administrators of justice. The legislature was one of the worst that ever controlled the State, and was composed of many men who were not only ignorant of common law, the necessities of a State, and the dignity and true import of their office, but were demagogues in every respect. Having the power to impeach officers, that body at once did so, having enough to carry a two-thirds majority, and removed several judges. Further maturing their plans, the "Sweepers," as they were known, construed the law appointing certain judges and civil officers for seven years, to mean seven years from the organization of the State, whether they had been officers that length of time or not. All officers, whether of new or old counties, were construed as included in the act, and, utterly ignoring the Constitution, an act was passed in January, 1810, removing every civil officer in the State.

February 10, they proceeded to fill all these vacant offices, from State officers down to the lowest county office, either by appointment or by ordering an election in the manner prescribed by law.

The Constitution provided that the office of judges should continue for seven years, evidently seven years from the time they were elected, and not from the date of the admission of the State, which latter construction this headlong Legislature had construed as the meaning. Many of the counties had been organized but a year or two, others three or four years; hence an indescribable confusion arose as soon as the new set of officers were appointed or elected. The new order of things could not be made to work, and finally, so utterly impossible did the justness of the proceedings become, that it was dropped. The decisions of the courts were upheld, and the invidious doctrine of supremacy in State legislation received such a check that it is not likely ever to be repeated.

Another act of the Assembly, during this period, shows its construction. Congress had granted a township of land for the use of a university, and located the township in Symmes' purchase. This Assembly located the university on land outside of this purchase, ignoring the act of Congress, as they had done before, showing not only ignorance of the true scope of law, but a lack of respect unbecoming such bodies.

The seat of government was also moved from Chillicothe to Zanesville, which vainly hoped to be made the permanent State capital, but the next session it was again taken to Chillicothe, and commissioners appointed to locate a permanent capital site.

These commissioners were James Findley, Joseph Darlington, Wyllys Silliman, Reason Beall, and William McFarland. It is stated that they reported at first in favor of Dublin, a small town on the Scioto about fourteen miles above Columbus. At the session of 1812–13, the Assembly accepted the proposals of Col. James Johnston, Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr, and Lyne Starling, who owned the site of Columbus. The Assembly also decreed that the temporary seat of government should remain at Chillicothe until the buildings necessary for the State officers should be erected, when it would be taken there, forever to remain. This was done in 1816, in December of that year the first meeting of the Assembly being held there.

The site selected for the capital was on the east bank of the Scioto, about a mile below its junction with the Olentangy. Wide streets were laid out, and preparations for a city made. The expectations of the founders have been, in this respect, realized. The town was laid out in the spring of 1812, under the direction of Moses Wright. A short time after, the contract for making it the capital was signed. June 18, the same day war was declared against Great Britain, the sale of lots took place. Among the early settlers were George McCormick, George B. Harvey, John Shields, Michael Patton, Alexander Patton, William Altman, John Collett, William McElvain, Daniel Kooser, Peter Putnam, Jacob Hare, Christian Heyl, Jarvis, George and Benjamin Pike, William Long, and Dr. John M. Edminson. In 1814, a house of worship was built, a school opened, a newspaper—*The Western Intelligencer* and Columbus *Gazette*, now the *Ohio State Journal*—was started, and the old State House erected. In 1816, the "Borough of Columbus" was incorporated, and a mail route once a week between Chillicothe and Columbus started. In 1819, the old United States Court House was erected, and the seat of justice removed from Franklinton to Columbus. Until 1826, times were exceedingly "slow" in the new capital, and but little growth experienced. The improvement period revived the capital, and enlivened its trade and growth so that in 1834, a city charter was granted. The city is now about third in size in the State, and contains many of the most prominent public institutions. The present capitol building, one of the best in the West, is patterned somewhat after the national Capitol at Washington City.

From the close of the agitation of the "Sweeping Resolutions," until the opening of the war of 1812, but a short time elapsed. In fact, scarcely had one subsided, ere the other was upon the country. Though the war was national, its theater of operations was partly in Ohio, that State taking an active part in its operations. Indeed, its liberty depended on the war.

LIST OF TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS,

From the organization of the first civil government in the Northwest Territory (1788 *to* 1802), *of which the State of Ohio was a part, until the year* 1880.

NAME.	COUNTY.	Term Commenced.	Term Ended.
(*a*) Arthur St. Clair		July 13, 1788	1802
*Charles Willing Byrd	Hamilton	1802	March 3, 1803
(*b*) Edward Tiffin	Ross	March 3, 1803	March 4, 1807
(*c*) †Thomas Kirker	Adams	March 4, 1807	Dec. 12, 1808
Samuel Huntington	Trumbull	Dec. 12, 1808	Dec. 8, 1810
(*d*) Return Jonathan Meigs	Washington	Dec. 8, 1810	March 25, 1814
†Othniel Looker	Hamilton	April 14, 1814	Dec. 8, 1814
Thomas Worthington	Ross	Dec. 8, 1814	Dec. 14, 1818
(*e*) Ethan Allen Brown	Hamilton	Dec. 14, 1818	Jan. 4, 1822
†Allen Trimble	Highland	Jan. 7, 1822	Dec. 28, 1822
Jeremiah Morrow	Warren	Dec. 28, 1822	Dec. 19, 1826
Allen Trimble	Highland	Dec. 19, 1826	Dec. 18, 1830
Duncan McArthur	Ross	Dec. 18, 1830	Dec. 7, 1832
Robert Lucas	Pike	Dec. 7, 1832	Dec. 13, 1836
Joseph Vance	Champaign	Dec. 13, 1836	Dec. 13, 1838
Wilson Shannon	Belmont	Dec. 13, 1838	Dec. 16, 1840
Thomas Corwin	Warren	Dec. 16, 1840	Dec. 14, 1842
(*f*) Wilson Shannon	Belmont	Dec, 14, 1842	April 13, 1844
‡Thomas W. Bartley	Richland	April 13, 1844	Dec. 3, 1844
Mordecai Bartley	Richland	Dec. 3, 1844	Dec. 12, 1846
William Bebb	Butler	Dec. 12, 1846	Jan. 22, 1849
(*g*) Seabury Ford	Geauga	Jan. 22, 1849	Dec. 12, 1850
(*h*) Reuben Wood	Cuyahoga	Dec. 12, 1850	July 15, 1853
(*j*) ¶ William Medill	Fairfield	July 15, 1853	Jan. 14, 1856
Salmon P. Chase	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1856	Jan. 9, 1860
William Dennison	Franklin	Jan. 9, 1860	Jan. 13, 1862
David Tod	Mahoning	Jan. 13, 1862	Jan. 12, 1864
(*k*) John Brough	Cuyahoga	Jan. 12, 1864	Aug. 29, 1865
‰Charles Anderson	Montgomery	Aug. 30, 1865	Jan. 9, 1866
Jacob D. Cox	Trumbull	Jan 9, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Rutherford B. Hayes	Hamilton	Jan. 13, 1868	Jan. 8, 1872
Edward F. Noyes	Hamilton	Jan. 8, 1872	Jan. 12, 1874
William Allen	Ross	Jan. 12, 1874	Jan. 14, 1876
(*l*) Rutherford B. Hayes	Sandusky	Jan. 14, 1876	March 2, 1877
(*m*) Thomas L. Young	Hamilton	March 2, 1877	Jan. 14, 1878
Richard M. Bishop	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1878	Jan. 14, 1880
Charles Foster	Sandusky	Jan. 14, 1880	

(*a*) Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, from July 13, 1788, when the first civil government was established in the Territory, until about the close of the year 1802, when he was removed by the President.

*Secretary of the Territory, and was acting Governor of the Territory after the removal of Gov. St. Clair.

(*b*) Resigned March 3, 1807, to accept the office of U. S. Senator.

(*c*) Return Jonathan Meigs was elected Governor on the second Tuesday of October, 1807, over Nathaniel Massie, who contested the election of Meigs, on the ground that "he had not been a resident of this State for four years next preceding the election, as required by the Constitution," and the General Assembly, in joint convention, declared that he was not eligible. The office was not given to Massie, nor does it appear, from the records that he claimed it, but Thomas Kirker, acting Governor, continued to discharge the duties of the office until December 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated, he having been elected on the second Tuesday of October in that year.

(*d*) Resigned March 25, 1814, to accept the office of Postmaster-General of the United States.

(*e*) Resigned January 4, 1822, to accept the office of United States Senator.

(*f*) Resigned April 13, 1844, to accept the office of Minister to Mexico.

(*g*) The result of the election in 1848 was not finally determined in joint convention of the two houses of the General Assembly until January 19, 1849, and the inauguration did not take place until the 22d of that month.

(*h*) Resigned July 15, 1853 to accept the office of Consul to Valparaiso.

(*j*) Elected in October, 1853, for the regular term, to commence on the second Monday of January, 1854.

(*k*) Died August 29, 1865.

† Acting Governor.

‡ Acting Governor, vice Wilson Shannon, resigned.

¶ Acting Governor, vice Reuben Wood, resigned.

‰ Acting Governor, vice John Brough, deceased.

(*l*) Resigned March 2, 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States.

(*m*) Vice Rutherford B. Hayes, resigned.

CHAPTER XI.

THE WAR OF 1812—GROWTH OF THE STATE—CANAL, RAILROADS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS —DEVELOPMENT OF STATE RESOURCES.

IN June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. Before this, an act was passed by Congress, authorizing the increase of the regular army to thirty-five thousand troops, and a large force of volunteers, to serve twelve months. Under this act, Return J. Meigs, then Governor of Ohio, in April and May, 1812, raised three regiments of troops to serve twelve months. They rendezvoused at Dayton, elected their officers, and prepared for the campaign. These regiments were numbered First, Second and Third. Duncan McArthur was Colonel of the First; James Findlay, of the Second, and Lewis Cass, of the Third. Early in June these troops marched to Urbana, where they were joined by Boyd's Fourth Regiment of regular troops, under command of Col. Miller, who had been in the battle of Tippecanoe. Near the middle of June, this little army of about twenty-five hundred men, under command of Gov. William Hull, of Michigan, who had been authorized by Congress to raise the troops, started on its northern march. By the end of June, the army had reached the Maumee, after a very severe march, erecting, on the way, Forts McArthur, Necessity and Findlay. By some carelessness on the part of the American Government, no official word had been sent to the frontiers regarding the war, while the British had taken an early precaution to prepare for the crisis. Gov. Hull was very careful in military etiquette, and refused to march, or do any offensive acts, unless commanded by his superior officers at Washington. While at the Maumee, by a careless move, all his personal effects, including all his plans, number and strength of his army, etc., fell into the hands of the enemy. His campaign ended only in ignominious defeat, and well-nigh paralyzed future efforts. All Michigan fell into the hands of the British. The commander, though a good man, lacked bravery and promptness. Had Gen. Harrison been in command no such results would have been the case, and the war would have probably ended at the outset.

Before Hull had surrendered, Charles Scott, Governor of Kentucky, invited Gen. Harrison, Governor of Indiana Territory, to visit Frankfort, to consult on the subject of defending the Northwest. Gov. Harrison had visited Gov. Scott, and in August, 1812, accepted the appointment of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and, by hasty traveling, on the receipt of the news of the surrender of Detroit, reached Cincinnati on the morning of the 27th of that month. On the 30th he left Cincinnati, and the next day overtook the army he was to command, on its way to Dayton. After leaving Dayton, he was overtaken by an express, informing him of his appointment by the Government as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Indiana and Illinois Territories. The army reached Piqua, September 3. From this place Harrison sent a body of troops to aid in the defense of Fort Wayne, threatened by the enemy. On the 6th he ordered all the troops forward, and while on the march, on September 17, he was informed of his appointment as commander of the entire Northwestern troops. He found the army poorly clothed for a winter campaign, now approaching, and at once issued a stirring address to the people, asking for food and comfortable clothing. The address was not in vain. After his appointment, Gen. Harrison pushed on to Auglaize, where, leaving the army under command of Gen. Winchester, he returned to the interior of the State, and establishing his headquarters at Franklinton, began active measures for the campaign.

Early in March, 1812, Col. John Miller raised, under orders, a regiment of infantry in Ohio, and in July assembled his enlisted men at Chillicothe, where, placing them—only one hundred and forty in number—under command of Captain Angus Lewis, he sent them on to the frontier. They erected a block-house at Piqua and then went on to Defiance, to the main body of the army.

In July, 1812, Gen. Edward W. Tupper, of Gallia County, raised one thousand men for six months' duty. Under orders from Gen. Winchester, they marched through Chillicothe and Urbana, on to the Maumee, where, near the lower end of the rapids, they made an ineffectual attempt to drive off the enemy. Failing in this, the enemy

attacked Tupper and his troops, who, though worn down with the march and not a little disorganized through the jealousies of the officers, withstood the attack, and repulsed the British and their red allies, who returned to Detroit, and the Americans to Fort McArthur.

In the fall of 1812, Gen. Harrison ordered a detachment of six hundred men, mostly mounted, to destroy the Indian towns on the Missisineway River, one of the head-waters of the Wabash. The winter set in early and with unusual severity. At the same time this expedition was carried on, Bonaparte was retreating from Moscow. The expedition accomplished its design, though the troops suffered greatly from the cold, no less than two hundred men being more or less frost bitten.

Gen. Harrison determined at once to retake Michigan and establish a line of defense along the southern shores of the lakes. Winchester was sent to occupy Forts Wayne and Defiance; Perkins' brigade to Lower Sandusky, to fortify an old stockade, and some Pennsylvania troops and artillery sent there at the same time. As soon as Gen. Harrison heard the results of the Missisineway expedition, he went to Chillicothe to consult with Gov. Meigs about further movements, and the best methods to keep the way between the Upper Miami and the Maumee continually open. He also sent Gen. Winchester word to move forward to the rapids of the Maumee and prepare for winter quarters. This Winchester did by the middle of January, 1813, establishing himself on the northern bank of the river, just above Wayne's old battle-ground. He was well fixed here, and was enabled to give his troops good bread, made from corn gathered in Indian corn-fields in this vicinity.

While here, the inhabitants of Frenchtown, on the Raisin River, about twenty miles from Detroit, sent Winchester word claiming protection from the threatened British and Indian invasion, avowing themselves in sympathy with the Americans. A council of war decided in favor of their request, and Col. Lewis, with 550 men, sent to their relief. Soon after, Col. Allen was sent with more troops, and the enemy easily driven away from about Frenchtown. Word was sent to Gen. Winchester, who determined to march with all the men he could spare to aid in holding the post gained. He left, the 19th of January, with 250 men, and arrived on the evening of the 20th. Failing to take the necessary precaution, from some unexplained reason, the enemy came up in the night, established his batteries, and, the next day, surprised and defeated the American Army with a terrible loss. Gen. Winchester was made a prisoner, and, finally, those who were intrenched in the town surrendered, under promise of Proctor, the British commander, of protection from the Indians. This promise was grossly violated the next day. The savages were allowed to enter the town and enact a massacre as cruel and bloody as any in the annals of the war, to the everlasting ignominy of the British General and his troops.

Those of the American Army that escaped, arrived at the rapids on the evening of the 22d of January, and soon the sorrowful news spread throughout the army and nations. Gen. Harrison set about retrieving the disaster at once. Delay could do no good. A fort was built at the rapids, named Fort Meigs, and troops from the south and west hurriedly advanced to the scene of action. The investment and capture of Detroit was abandoned, that winter, owing to the defeat at Frenchtown, and expiration of the terms of service of many of the troops. Others took their places, all parts of Ohio and bordering States sending men.

The erection of Fort Meigs was an obstacle in the path of the British they determined to remove, and, on the 28th of February, 1813, a large band of British and Indians, under command of Proctor, Tecumseh, Walk-in-the-water, and other Indian chiefs, appeared in the Maumee in boats, and prepared for the attack. Without entering into details regarding the investment of the fort, it is only necessary to add, that after a prolonged siege, lasting to the early part of May, the British were obliged to abandon the fort, having been severely defeated, and sailed for the Canadian shores.

Next followed the attacks on Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, and other predatory excursions, by the British. All of these failed of their design; the defense of Maj. Croghan and his men constituting one of the most brilliant actions of the war. For the gallant defense of Fort Stephenson by Maj. Croghan, then a young man, the army merited the highest honors. The ladies of Chillicothe voted the heroic Major a fine sword, while the whole land rejoiced at the exploits of him and his band.

The decisive efforts of the army, the great numbers of men offered—many of whom Gen. Harrison was obliged to send home, much to their disgust—Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813—all presaged the triumph of the American arms, soon to ensue. As soon as the battle on the lake was over, the British at Malden burned

their stores, and fled, while the Americans, under their gallant commander, followed them in Perry's vessel to the Canada shore, overtaking them on the River Thames, October 5. In the battle that ensued, Tecumseh was slain, and the British Army routed.

The war was now practically closed in the West. Ohio troops had done nobly in defending their northern frontier, and in regaining the Northwestern country. Gen. Harrison was soon after elected to Congress by the Cincinnati district, and Gen. Duncan McArthur was appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army, and assigned to the command in his place. Gen. McArthur made an expedition into Upper Canada in the spring of 1814, destroying considerable property, and driving the British farther into their own dominions. Peace was declared early in 1815, and that spring, the troops were mustered out of service at Chillicothe, and peace with England reigned supreme.

The results of the war in Ohio were, for awhile, similar to the Indian war of 1795. It brought many people into the State, and opened new portions, before unknown. Many of the soldiers immediately invested their money in lands, and became citizens. The war drove many people from the Atlantic Coast west, and as a result much money, for awhile, circulated. Labor and provisions rose, which enabled both workmen and tradesmen to enter tracts of land, and aided emigration. At the conclusion of Wayne's war in 1795, probably not more than five thousand people dwelt in the limits of the State; at the close of the war of 1812, that number was largely increased, even with the odds of war against them. After the last war, the emigration was constant and gradual, building up the State in a manner that betokened a healthful life.

As soon as the effects of the war had worn off, a period of depression set in, as a result of too free speculation indulged in at its close. Gradually a stagnation of business ensued, and many who found themselves unable to meet contracts made in "flush" times, found no alternative but to fail. To relieve the pressure in all parts of the West, Congress, about 1815, reduced the price of public lands from $2 to $1.25 per acre. This measure worked no little hardship on those who owned large tracts of lands, for portions of which they had not fully paid, and as a consequence, these lands, as well as all others of this class, reverted to the Government. The general market was in New Orleans, whither goods were transported in flatboats built especially for this pupose. This commerce, though small and poorly repaid, was the main avenue of trade, and did much for the slow prosperity prevalent. The few banks in the State found their bills at a discount abroad, and gradually becoming drained of their specie, either closed business or failed, the major part of them adopting the latter course.

The steamboat began to be an important factor in the river navigation of the West about this period. The first boat to descend the Ohio was the Orleans, built at Pittsburg in 1812, and in December of that year, while the fortunes of war hung over the land, she made her first trip from the Iron City to New Orleans, being just twelve days on the way. The second, built by Samuel Smith, was called the Comet, and made a trip as far south as Louisville, in the summer of 1813. The third, the Vesuvius, was built by Fulton, and went to New Orleans in 1814. The fourth, built by Daniel French at Brownsville, Penn., made two trips to Louisville in the summer of 1814. The next vessel, the Ætna, was built by Fulton & Company in 1815. So fast did the business increase, that, four years after, more than forty steamers floated on the Western waters. Improvements in machinery kept pace with the building, until, in 1838, a competent writer stated there were no less than four hundred steamers in the West. Since then, the erection of railways has greatly retarded ship-building, and it is altogether probable the number has increased but little.

The question of canals began to agitate the Western country during the decade succeeding the war. They had been and were being constructed in older countries, and presaged good and prosperous times. If only the waters of the lakes and the Ohio River could be united by a canal running through the midst of the State, thought the people, prosperous cities and towns would arise on its banks, and commerce flow through the land. One of the firmest friends of such improvements was De Witt Clinton, who had been the chief man in forwarding the "Clinton Canal," in New York. He was among the first to advocate the feasibility of a canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio River, and, by the success of the New York canals, did much to bring it about. Popular writers of the day all urged the scheme, so that when the Assembly met, early in December, 1821, the resolution, offered by Micajah T. Williams, of Cincinnati,

for the appointment of a committee of five members to take into consideration so much of the Governor's message as related to canals, and see if some feasible plan could not be adopted whereby a beginning could be made, was quickly adopted.

The report of the committee, advising a survey and examination of routes, met with the approval of the Assembly, and commissioners were appointed who were to employ an engineer, examine the country and report on the practicability of a canal between the lakes and the rivers. The commissioners employed James Geddes, of Onondaga County, N. Y., as an engineer. He arrived in Columbus in June, 1822, and, before eight months, the corps of engineers, under his direction, had examined one route. During the next two summers, the examinations continued. A number of routes were examined and surveyed, and one, from Cleveland on the lake, to Portsmouth on the Ohio, was recommended. Another canal, from Cincinnati to Dayton, on the Miami, was determined on, and preparations to commence work made. A Board of Canal Fund Commissioners was created, money was borrowed, and the morning of July 4, 1825, the first shovelful of earth was dug near Newark, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York, and a mighty concourse of people assembled to witness the auspicious event.

Gov. Clinton was escorted all over the State to aid in developing the energy everywhere apparent. The events were important ones in the history of the State, and, though they led to the creation of a vast debt, yet, in the end, the canals were a benefit.

The main canal—the Ohio and Erie Canal—was not completed till 1832. The Maumee Canal, from Dayton to Cincinnati, was finished in 1834. They cost the State about $6,000,000. Each of the main canals had branches leading to important towns, where their construction could be made without too much expense. The Miami and Maumee Canal, from Cincinnati northward along the Miami River to Piqua, thence to the Maumee and on to the lake, was the largest canal made, and, for many years, was one of the most important in the State. It joined the Wabash Canal on the eastern boundary of Indiana, and thereby saved the construction of many miles by joining this great canal from Toledo to Evansville.

The largest artificial lake in the world, it is said, was built to supply water to the Miami Canal. It exists yet, though the canal is not much used. It is in the eastern part of Mercer County, and is about nine miles long by from two to four wide. It was formed by raising two walls of earth from ten to thirty feet high, called respectively the east and west embankments; the first of which is about two miles in length; the second, about four. These walls, with the elevation of the ground to the north and south, formed a huge basin, to retain the water. The reservoir was commenced in 1837, and finished in 1845, at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars. When first built, during the accumulation of water, much malarial disease prevailed in the surrounding country, owing to the stagnant condition of the water. The citizens, enraged at what they considered an innovation of their rights, met, and, during a dark night, tore out a portion of the lower wall, letting the water flow out. The damage cost thousands of dollars to repair. All who participated in the proceedings were liable to a severe imprisonment, but the state of feeling was such, in Mercer County, where the offense was committed, that no jury could be found that would try them, and the affair gradually died out.

The canals, so efficacious in their day, were, however, superseded by the railroads rapidly finding their way into the West. From England, where they were early used in the collieries, the transition to America was easy.

The first railroad in the United States was built in the summer of 1826, from the granite quarry belonging to the Bunker Hill Monument Association to the wharf landing, three miles distant. The road was a slight decline from the quarry to the wharf, hence the loaded cars were propelled by their own gravity. On their return, when empty, they were drawn up by a single horse. Other roads, or tramways, quickly followed this. They were built at the Pennsylvania coal mines, in South Carolina, at New Orleans, and at Baltimore. Steam motive power was used in 1831 or 1832, first in America on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in Charlestown, on a railroad there.

To transfer these highways to the West was the question of but a few years' time. The prairies of Illinois and Indiana offered superior inducements to such enterprises, and, early in 1835, they began to be agitated there. In 1838, the first rail was laid in Illinois, at Meredosia, a little town on the Illinois River, on what is now the Wabash Railway.

"The first railroad made in Ohio," writes Caleb Atwater, in his "History of Ohio," in 1838, "was finished in 1836 by the people of Toledo, a town

some two years old then, situated near the mouth of Maumee River. The road extends westward into Michigan and is some thirty miles in length. There is a road about to be made from Cincinnati to Springfield. This road follows the Ohio River up to the Little Miami River, and there turns northwardly up its valley to Xenia, and, passing the Yellow Springs, reaches Springfield. Its length must be about ninety miles. The State will own one-half of the road, individuals and the city of Cincinnati the other half. This road will, no doubt, be extended to Lake Erie, at Sandusky City, within a few short years."

"There is a railroad," continues Mr. Atwater, "about to be made from Painesville to the Ohio River. There are many charters for other roads, which will never be made."

Mr. Atwater notes also, the various turnpikes as well as the famous National road from Baltimore westward, then completed only to the mountains. This latter did as much as any enterprise ever enacted in building up and populating the West. It gave a national thoroughfare, which, for many years, was the principal wagon-way from the Atlantic to the Mississippi Valley.

The railroad to which Mr. Atwater refers as about to be built from Cincinnati to Springfield, was what was known as the Mad River Railroad. It is commonly conceded to be the first one built in Ohio.* Its history shows that it was chartered March 11, 1836, that work began in 1837; that it was completed and opened for business from Cincinnati to Milford, in December, 1842; to Xenia, in August, 1845, and to Springfield, in August, 1846. It was laid with strap rails until about 1848, when the present form of rail was adopted.

One of the earliest roads in Ohio was what was known as the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad. It was chartered at first as the Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad, March 9, 1835. March 12, 1836, the Mansfield & New Haven road was chartered; the Columbus & Lake Erie, March 12, 1845, and the Huron & Oxford, February 27, 1846. At first it ran only from Sandusky to Monroeville, then from Mansfield to Huron. These two were connected and consolidated, and then extended to Newark, and finally, by connections, to Columbus.

It is unnecessary to follow closely the history of these improvements through the years succeeding their introduction. At first the State owned a share in nearly all railroads and canals, but finally finding itself in debt about $15,000,000 for such improvements, and learning by its own and neighbors' experiences, that such policy was detrimental to the best interests of the people, abandoned the plan, and allowed private parties entire control of all such works. After the close of the Mexican war, and the return to solid values in 1854 or thereabouts, the increase of railroads in all parts of Ohio, as well as all parts of the West, was simply marvelous. At this date there are more than ten thousand miles of railroads in Ohio, alongside of which stretch innumerable lines of telegraph, a system of swift messages invented by Prof. Morse, and adopted in the United States about 1851.

About the time railroad building began to assume a tangible shape, in 1840, occurred the celebrated political campaign known in history as the "Hard Cider Campaign." The gradual encroachments of the slave power in the West, its arrogant attitude in the Congress of the United States and in several State legislatures: its forcible seizure of slaves in the free States, and the enactment and attempted enforcement of the "fugitive slave" law all tended to awaken in the minds of the Northern people an antagonism, terminating only in the late war and the abolishment of that hideous system in the United States.

The "Whig Party" strenuously urged the abridgment or confinement of slavery in the Southern States, and in the contest the party took a most active part, and elected William Henry Harrison President of the United States. As he had been one of the foremost leaders in the war of 1812, a resident of Ohio, and one of its most popular citizens, a log cabin and a barrel of cider were adopted as his exponents of popular opinion, as expressive of the rule of the common people represented in the cabin and cider, in turn representing their primitive and simple habits of life. Though a rugged man when elected, he lived but thirty days after his inauguration, dying April 9, 1841. John Tyler, the Vice President, succeeded him in the office.

The building of railroads; the extension of commerce; the settlement of all parts of the State; its growth in commerce, education, religion and

* Hon. E D. Mansfield states, in 1873, that the "first actual piece of railroad laid in Ohio, was made on the Cincinnati & Sandusky Railroad; but, about the same time we have the Little Miami Railroad, which was surveyed in 1836 and 1837. If this, the generally accepted opinion, is correct, then Mr. Atwater's statement as given, is wrong. His history is, however, generally conceded to be correct. Written in 1838, he surely ought to know whereof he was writing, as the railroads were then only in construction; but few, if any, in operation.

population, are the chief events from 1841 to the Mexican war. Hard times occurred about as often as they do now, preceded by "flush" times, when speculation ran rife, the people all infatuated with an insane idea that something could be had for nothing. The bubble burst as often as inflated, ruining many people, but seemingly teaching few lessons.

CHAPTER XII.

MEXICAN WAR—CONTINUED GROWTH OF THE STATE—WAR OF THE REBELLION—OHIO'S PART IN THE CONFLICT.

THE Mexican War grew out of the question of the annexation of Texas, then a province of Mexico, whose territory extended to the Indian Territory on the north, and on up to the Oregon Territory on the Pacific Coast. Texas had been settled largely by Americans, who saw the condition of affairs that would inevitably ensue did the country remain under Mexican rule. They first took steps to secede from Mexico, and then asked the aid of America to sustain them, and annex the country to itself.

The Whig party and many others opposed this, chiefly on the grounds of the extension of slave territory. But to no avail. The war came on, Mexico was conquered, the war lasting from April 20, 1846, to May 30, 1848. Fifty thousand volunteers were called for the war by the Congress, and $10,000,000 placed at the disposal of the President, James K. Polk, to sustain the army and prosecute the war.

The part that Ohio took in the war may be briefly summed up as follows: She had five volunteer regiments, five companies in the Fifteenth Infantry, and several independent companies, with her full proportion among the regulars. When war was declared, it was something of a crusade to many; full of romance to others; hence, many more were offered than could be received. It was a campaign of romance to some, yet one of reality, ending in death, to many.

When the first call for troops came, the First, Second and Third Regiments of infantry responded at once. Alexander Mitchell was made Colonel of the First; John D. Weller its Lieutenant Colonel; and —— Giddings, of Dayton, its Major. Thomas Hanna, one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio, started with the First as its Major, but, before the regiment left the State, he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and, at the battle of Monterey, distinguished himself; and there contracted disease and laid down his life. The regiment's Colonel, who had been wounded at Monterey, came home, removed to Minnesota, and there died. Lieut. Col. Weller went to California after the close of the war. He was a representative from that State in the halls of Congress, and, at last, died in New Orleans.

The Second Regiment was commanded by Col. George W. Morgan, now of Mount Vernon; Lieut. Col. William Irwin, of Lancaster, and Maj. William Wall. After the war closed, Irwin settled in Texas, and remained there till he died. Wall lived out his days in Ohio. The regiment was never in active field service, but was a credit to the State.

The officers of the Third Regiment were, Col. Samuel Curtis; Lieut. Col. G. W. McCook and Maj. John Love. The first two are now dead; the Major lives in Connellsville.

At the close of the first year of the war, these regiments (First, Second and Third) were mustered out of service, as their term of enlistment had expired.

When the second year of the war began, the call for more troops on the part of the Government induced the Second Ohio Infantry to re-organize, and again enter the service. William Irwin, of the former organization, was chosen Colonel; William Latham, of Columbus, Lieutenant Colonel, and —— Link, of Circleville, Major. All of them are now dead.

The regular army was increased by eight Ohio regiments of infantry, the Third Dragoons, and the Voltigeurs—light-armed soldiers. In the Fifteenth Regiment of the United States Army, there were five Ohio companies. The others were three from Michigan, and two from Wisconsin. Col. Morgan, of the old Second, was made Colonel of the Fifteenth, and John Howard, of Detroit, an old artillery officer in the regular army, Lieutenant Colonel. Samuel Wood, a captain in the Sixth

United States Infantry, was made Major; but was afterward succeeded by —— Mill, of Vermont. The Fifteenth was in a number of skirmishes at first, and later in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and Chapultepec. At the battle of Cherubusco, the Colonel was severely wounded, and Maj. Mill, with several officers, and a large number of men, killed. For gallant service at Contreras, Col. Morgan, though only twenty-seven years old, was made a Brevet Brigadier General in the United States Army. Since the war he has delivered a number of addresses in Ohio, on the campaigns in Mexico.

The survivors of the war are now few. Though seventy-five thousand men from the United States went into that conflict, less than ten thousand now survive. They are now veterans, and as such delight to recount their reminiscences on the fields of Mexico. They are all in the decline of life, and ere a generation passes away, few, if any, will be left.

After the war, the continual growth of Ohio, the change in all its relations, necessitated a new organic law. The Constitution of 1852 was the result. It re-affirmed the political principles of the "ordinance of 1787" and the Constitution of 1802, and made a few changes necessitated by the advance made in the interim. It created the office of Lieutenant Governor, fixing the term of service at two years. This Constitution yet stands notwithstanding the prolonged attempt in 1873–74 to create a new one. It is now the organic law of Ohio.

From this time on to the opening of the late war, the prosperity of the State received no check. Towns and cities grew; railroads multiplied; commerce was extended; the vacant lands were rapidly filled by settlers, and everything tending to the advancement of the people was well prosecuted. Banks, after much tribulation, had become in a measure somewhat secure, their only and serious drawback being their isolation or the confinement of their circulation to their immediate localities. But signs of a mighty contest were apparent. A contest almost without a parallel in the annals of history; a contest between freedom and slavery; between wrong and right; a contest that could only end in defeat to the wrong. The Republican party came into existence at the close of President Pierce's term, in 1855. Its object then was, principally, the restriction of the slave power; ultimately its extinction. One of the chief exponents and supporters of this growing party in Ohio, was Salmon P. Chase; one who never faltered nor lost faith; and who was at the helm of State; in the halls of Congress; chief of one the most important bureaus of the Government, and, finally, Chief Justice of the United States. When war came, after the election of Abraham Lincoln by the Republican party, Ohio was one of the first to answer to the call for troops. Mr. Chase, while Governor, had re-organized the militia on a sensible basis, and rescued it from the ignominy into which it had fallen. When Mr. Lincoln asked for seventy-five thousand men, Ohio's quota was thirteen regiments. The various chaotic regiments and militia troops in the State did not exceed 1,500 men. The call was issued April 15, 1861; by the 18th, two regiments were organized in Columbus, whither these companies had gathered; before sunrise of the 19th the *first* and *second* regiments were on their way to Washington City. The President had only asked for thirteen regiments; *thirty* were gathering; the Government, not yet fully comprehending the nature of the rebellion, refused the surplus troops, but Gov. Dennison was authorized to put ten additional regiments in the field, as a defensive measure, and was also authorized to act on the defensive as well as on the offensive. The immense extent of southern border made this necessary, as all the loyal people in West Virginia and Kentucky asked for help.

In the limits of this history, it is impossible to trace all the steps Ohio took in the war. One of her most talented sons, now at the head of one of the greatest newspapers of the world, says, regarding the action of the people and their Legislature:

"In one part of the nation there existed a gradual growth of sentiment against the Union, ending in open hostility against its integrity and its Constitutional law; on the other side stood a resolute, and determined people, though divided in minor matters, firmly united on the question of national supremacy. The people of Ohio stood squarely on this side. Before this her people had been divided up to the hour when—

"'That fierce and sudden flash across the rugged blackness broke,
And, with a voice that shook the land, the guns of Sumter spoke;
* * * * * * * * *
And whereso'er the summons came, there rose the angry din,
As when, upon a rocky coast, a stormy tide sets in.'

"All waverings then ceased among the people and in the Ohio Legislature. The Union must be

preserved. The white heat of patriotism and fealty to the flag that had been victorious in three wars, and had never met but temporary defeat then melted all parties, and dissolved all hesitation, and, April 18, 1861, by a unanimous vote of ninety-nine Representatives in its favor, there was passed a bill appropriating $500,000 to carry into effect the requisition of the President, to protect the National Government, of which sum $450,000 were to purchase arms and equipments for the troops required by that requisition as the quota of Ohio, and $50,000 as an extraordinary contingent fund for the Governor. The commissioners of the State Sinking Fund were authorized, by the same bill, to borrow this money, on the 6 per cent bonds of the State, and to issue for the same certificates, freeing such bonds from taxation. Then followed other such legislation that declared the property of volunteers free from execution for debt during their term of service; that declared any resident of the State, who gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, guilty of treason against the State, to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for life; and, as it had become already evident that thousands of militia, beyond Ohio's quota of the President's call, would volunteer, the Legislature, adopting the sagacious suggestion of Gov. Dennison, resolved that all excess of volunteers should be retained and paid for service, under direction of the Governor. Thereupon a bill was passed, authorizing the acceptance of volunteers to form ten regiments, and providing $500,000 for their arms and equipments, and $1,500,000 more to be disbursed for troops in case of an invasion of the State. Then other legislation was enacted, looking to and providing against the shipment from or through the State of arms or munitions of war, to States either assuming to be neutral or in open rebellion; organizing the whole body of the State militia; providing suitable officers for duty on the staff of the Governor; requiring contracts for subsistence of volunteers to be let to the lowest bidder, and authorizing the appointment of additional general officers.

"Before the adjournment of that Legislature, the Speaker of the House had resigned to take command of one of the regiments then about to start for Washington City; two leading Senators had been appointed Brigadier Generals, and many, in fact nearly all, of the other members of both houses had, in one capacity or another, entered the military service. It was the first war legislature ever elected in Ohio, and, under sudden pressure, nobly met the first shock, and enacted the first measures of law for war. Laboring under difficulties inseparable from a condition so unexpected, and in the performance of duties so novel, it may be historically stated that for patriotism, zeal and ability, the Ohio Legislature of 1861 was the equal of any of its successors; while in that exuberance of patriotism which obliterated party lines and united all in a common effort to meet the threatened integrity of the United States as a nation, it surpassed them both.

"The war was fought, the slave power forever destroyed, and under additional amendments to her organic law, the United States wiped the stain of human slavery from her escutcheon, liberating over four million human beings, nineteen-twentieths of whom were native-born residents.

"When Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Ohio had two hundred regiments of all arms in the National service. In the course of the war, she had furnished two hundred and thirty regiments, besides twenty-six independent batteries of artillery, five independent companies of cavalry, several companies of sharpshooters, large parts of five regiments credited to the West Virginia contingent, two regiments credited to the Kentucky contingent, two transferred to the United States colored troops, and a large proportion of the rank and file of the Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments, also colored men. Of these organizations, twenty-three were infantry regiments furnished on the first call of the President, an excess of nearly one-half over the State's quota; one hundred and ninety-one were infantry regiments, furnished on subsequent calls of the President—one hundred and seventeen for three years, twenty-seven for one year, two for six months, two for three months, and forty-two for one hundred days. Thirteen were cavalry, and three artillery for three years. Of these three-years troops, over twenty thousand re-enlisted, as veterans, at the end of their long term of service, to fight till the war would end."

As original members of these organizations, Ohio furnished to the National service the magnificent army of 310,654 actual soldiers, omitting from the above number all those who paid commutation money, veteran enlistments, and citizens who enlisted as soldiers or sailors in other States. The count is made from the reports of the Provost Marshal General to the War Department. Pennsylvania gave not quite 28,000 more, while Illinois fell 48,000 behind; Indiana, 116,000 less;

Kentucky, 235,000, and Massachusetts, 164,000. Thus Ohio more than maintained, in the National army, the rank among her sisters which her population supported. Ohio furnished more troops than the President ever required of her; and at the end of the war, with more than a thousand men in the camp of the State who were never mustered into the service, she still had a credit on the rolls of the War Department for 4,332 soldiers, beyond the aggregate of all quotas ever assigned to her; and, besides all these, 6,479 citizens had, in lieu of personal service, paid the commutation; while Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York were all from five to one hundred thousand behind their quotas. So ably, through all those years of trial and death, did she keep the promise of the memorable dispatch from her first war Governor: "If Kentucky refuses to fill her quota, Ohio will fill it for her."

"Of these troops 11,237 were killed or mortally wounded in action, and of these 6,563 were left dead on the field of battle. They fought on well-nigh every battle-field of the war. Within forty-eight hours after the first call was made for troops, two regiments were on the way to Washington. An Ohio brigade covered the retreat from the first battle of Bull Run. Ohio troops formed the bulk of army that saved to the Union the territory afterward erected into West Virginia; the bulk of the army that kept Kentucky from seceding; a large part of the army that captured Fort Donelson and Island No. 10; a great part of the army that from Stone River and Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge and Atlanta, swept to the sea and captured Fort McAllister, and north through the Carolinas to Virginia."

When Sherman started on his famous march to the sea, some one said to President Lincoln, "They will never get through; they will all be captured, and the Union will be lost." "It is impossible," replied the President; "it cannot be done. *There is a mighty sight of fight in one hundred thousand Western men.*"

Ohio troops fought at Pea Ridge. They charged at Wagner. They helped redeem North Carolina. They were in the sieges of Vicksburg, Charleston, Mobile and Richmond. At Pittsburg Landing, at Antietam, Gettysburg and Corinth, in the Wilderness, at Five Forks, before Nashville and Appomattox Court House; "their bones, reposing on the fields they won and in the graves they fill, are a perpetual pledge that no flag shall ever wave over their graves but that flag they died to maintain."

Ohio's soil gave birth to, or furnished, a Grant, a Sherman, a Sheridan, a McPherson, a Rosecrans, a McClellan, a McDowell, a Mitchell, a Gilmore, a Hazen, a Sill, a Stanley, a Steadman, and others—all but one, children of the country, reared at West Point for such emergencies. Ohio's war record shows one General, one Lieutenant General, twenty Major Generals, twenty-seven Brevet Major Generals, and thirty Brigadier Generals, and one hundred and fifty Brevet Brigadier Generals. Her three war Governors were William Dennison, David Todd, and John Brough. She furnished, at the same time, one Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, and one Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. Her Senators were Benjamin F. Wade and John Sherman. At least three out of five of Ohio's able-bodied men stood in the line of battle. On the head stone of one of these soldiers, who gave his life for the country, and who now lies in a National Cemetery, is inscribed these words:

"We charge the living to preserve that Constitution we have died to defend."

The close of the war and return of peace brought a period of fictitious values on the country, occasioned by the immense amount of currency afloat. Property rose to unheard-of values, and everything with it. Ere long, however, the decline came, and with it "hard times." The climax broke over the country in 1873, and for awhile it seemed as if the country was on the verge of ruin. People found again, as preceding generations had found, that real value was the only basis of true prosperity, and gradually began to work to the fact. The Government established the specie basis by gradual means, and on the 1st day of January, 1879, began to redeem its outstanding obligations in coin. The effect was felt everywhere. Business of all kinds sprang anew into life. A feeling of confidence grew as the times went on, and now, on the threshold of the year 1880, the State is entering on an era of steadfast prosperity; one which has a sure and certain foundation.

Nearly four years have elaped since the great Centennial Exhibition was held in Philadelphia; an exhibition that brought from every State in the Union the best products of her soil, factories, and all industries. In that exhibit Ohio made an excellent display. Her stone, iron, coal, cereals, woods and everything pertaining to her welfare were all represented. Ohio, occupying the middle ground of the Union, was expected to show to foreign nations what the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio

could produce. The State nobly stood the test and ranked foremost among all others. Her centennial building was among the first completed and among the neatest and best on the grounds. During the summer, the Centennial Commission extended invitations to the Governors of the several States to appoint an orator and name a day for his delivery of an address on the history, progress and resources of his State. Gov. Hayes named the Hon. Edward D. Mansfield for this purpose, and August 9th, that gentleman delivered an address so valuable for the matter which it contains, that we here give a synopsis of it.

CHAPTER XIII.

OHIO IN THE CENTENNIAL—ADDRESS OF EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, LL. D., PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 9, 1876.

ONE hundred years ago, the whole territory, from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains was a wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and Indians. The Jesuit and Moravian missionaries were the only white men who had penetrated the wilderness or beheld its mighty lakes and rivers. While the thirteen old colonies were declaring their independence, the thirteen new States, which now lie in the western interior, had no existence, and gave no sign of the future. The solitude of nature was unbroken by the steps of civilization. The wisest statesman had not contemplated the probability of the coming States, and the boldest patriot did not dream that this interior wilderness should soon contain a greater population than the thirteen old States, with all the added growth of one hundred years.

Ten years after that, the old States had ceded their Western lands to the General Government, and the Congress of the United States had passed the ordinance of 1785, for the survey of the public territory, and, in 1787, the celebrated ordinance which organized the Northwestern Territory, and dedicated it to freedom and intelligence.

Fifteen years after that, and more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence, the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union, being the seventeenth which accepted the Constitution of the United States. It has since grown up to be great, populous and prosperous under the influence of those ordinances. At her admittance, in 1803, the tide of emigration had begun to flow over the Alleghanies into the Valley of the Mississippi, and, although no steamboat, no railroad then existed, nor even a stage coach helped the immigrant, yet the wooden "ark" on the Ohio, and the heavy wagon, slowly winding over the mountains, bore these tens of thousands to the wilds of Kentucky and the plains of Ohio. In the spring of 1788—the first year of settlement—four thousand five hundred persons passed the mouth of the Muskingum in three months, and the tide continued to pour on for half a century in a widening stream, mingled with all the races of Europe and America, until now, in the hundredth year of America's independence, the five States of the Northwestern Territory, in the wilderness of 1776, contain ten millions of people, enjoying all the blessings which peace and prosperity, freedom and Christianity, can confer upon any people. Of these five States, born under the ordinance of 1787, Ohio is the first, oldest, and, in many things, the greatest. In some things it is the greatest State in the Union. Let us, then, attempt, in the briefest terms, to draw an outline portrait of this great and remarkable commonwealth.

Let us observe its physical aspects. Ohio is just one-sixth part of the Northwestern Territory —40,000 square miles. It lies between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, having 200 miles of navigable waters, on one side flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, and on the other into the Gulf of Mexico. Through the lakes, its vessels touch on 6,000 miles of interior coast, and, through the Mississippi, on 36,000 miles of river coast; so that a citizen of Ohio may pursue his navigation through 42,000 miles, all in his own country, and all within navigable reach of his own State. He who has circumnavigated the globe, has gone but little more than half the distance which the citizen of Ohio finds within his natural reach in this vast interior.

Looking upon the surface of this State, we find no mountains, no barren sands, no marshy wastes, no lava-covered plains, but one broad, compact

body of arable land, intersected with rivers and streams and running waters, while the beautiful Ohio flows tranquilly by its side. More than three times the surface of Belgium, and one-third of the whole of Italy, it has more natural resources in proportion than either, and is capable of ultimately supporting a larger population than any equal surface in Europe. Looking from this great arable surface, where upon the very hills the grass and the forest trees now grow exuberant and abundant, we find that underneath this surface, and easily accessible, lie 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron—coal and iron enough to supply the basis of manufacture for a world! All this vast deposit of metal and fuel does not interrupt or take from that arable surface at all. There you may find in one place the same machine bringing up coal and salt water from below, while the wheat and the corn grow upon the surface above. The immense masses of coal, iron, salt and freestone deposited below have not in any way diminished the fertility and production of the soil.

It has been said by some writer that the character of a people is shaped or modified by the character of the country in which they live. If the people of Switzerland have acquired a certain air of liberty and independence from the rugged mountains around which they live; if the people of Southern Italy, or beautiful France, have acquired a tone of ease and politeness from their mild and genial clime, so the people of Ohio, placed amidst such a wealth of nature, in the temperate zone, should show the best fruits of peaceful industry and the best culture of Christian civilization. Have they done so? Have their own labor and arts and culture come up to the advantages of their natural situation? Let us examine this growth and their product.

The first settlement of Ohio was made by a colony from New England, at the mouth of the Muskingum. It was literally a remnant of the officers of the Revolution. Of this colony no praise of the historian can be as competent, or as strong, as the language of Washington. He says, in answer to inquiries addressed to him: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, prosperity and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community;" and he adds that if he were a young man, he knows no country in which he would sooner settle than in this Western region." This colony, left alone for a time, made its own government and nailed its laws to a tree in the village, an early indication of that law-abiding and peaceful spirit which has since made Ohio a just and well-ordered community. The subsequent settlements on the Miami and Scioto were made by citizens of New Jersey and Virginia, and it is certainly remarkable that among all the early immigration, there were no ignorant people. In the language of Washington, they came with "information," qualified to promote the welfare of the community.

Soon after the settlement on the Muskingum and the Miami, the great wave of migration flowed on to the plains and valleys of Ohio and Kentucky. Kentucky had been settled earlier, but the main body of emigrants in subsequent years went into Ohio, influenced partly by the great ordinance of 1787, securing freedom and schools forever, and partly by the greater security of titles under the survey and guarantee of the United States Government. Soon the new State grew up, with a rapidity which, until then, was unknown in the history of civilization. On the Muskingum, where the buffalo had roamed; on the Scioto, where the Shawanees had built their towns; on the Miami, where the great chiefs of the Miamis had reigned; on the plains of Sandusky, yet red with the blood of the white man; on the Maumee, where Wayne, by the victory of the "Fallen Timbers," had broken the power of the Indian confederacy—the emigrants from the old States and from Europe came in to cultivate the fields, to build up towns, and to rear the institutions of Christian civilization, until the single State of Ohio is greater in numbers, wealth, and education, than was the whole American Union when the Declaration of Independence was made.

Let us now look at the statistics of this growth and magnitude, as they are exhibited in the census of the United States. Taking intervals of twenty years, Ohio had: In 1810, 45,365; in 1830, 937,903; in 1850, 1,980,329; in 1870, 2,665,260. Add to this the increase of population in the last six years, and Ohio now has, in round numbers, 3,000,000 of people—half a million more than the thirteen States in 1776; and her cities and towns have to-day six times the population of all the cities of America one hundred years ago. This State is now the third in numbers and wealth, and the first in some of those institutions which mark the progress of

mankind. That a small part of the wilderness of 1776 should be more populous than the whole Union was then, and that it should have made a social and moral advance greater than that of any nation in the same time, must be regarded as one of the most startling and instructive facts which attend this year of commemoration. If such has been the social growth of Ohio, let us look at its physical development; this is best expressed by the aggregate productions of the labor and arts of a people applied to the earth. In the census statistics of the United States these are expressed in the aggregate results of agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce. Let us simplify these statistics, by comparing the aggregate and ratios as between several States, and between Ohio and some countries of Europe.

The aggregate amount of grain and potatoes—farinaceous food, produced in Ohio in 1870 was 134,938,413 bushels, and in 1874, there were 157,323,597 bushels, being the largest aggregate amount raised in any State but one, Illinois, and larger per square mile than Illinois or any other State in the country. The promises of nature were thus vindicated by the labor of man; and the industry of Ohio has fulfilled its whole duty to the sustenance of the country and the world. She has raised more grain than ten of the old States together, and more than half raised by Great Britain or by France. I have not the recent statistics of Europe, but McGregor, in his statistics of nations for 1832—a period of profound peace—gives the following ratios for the leading countries of Europe: Great Britain, area 120,324 miles; amount of grain, 262,500,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 2,190 to 1; Austria—area 258,603 miles; amount of grain, 366,800,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,422 to 1; France—area 215,858 miles; amount of grain, 233,847,300 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,080 to 1. The State of Ohio—area per square miles, 40,000; amount of grain, 150,000,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 3,750. Combining the great countries of Great Britain, Austria, and France, we find that they had 594,785 square miles and produced 863,147,300 bushels of grain, which was, at the time these statistics were taken, 1,450 bushels per square mile, and ten bushels to each one of the population. Ohio, on the other hand, had 3,750 bushels per square mile, and fifty bushels to each one of the population; that is, there was five times as much grain raised in Ohio, in proportion to the people, as in these great countries of Europe. As letters make words, and words express ideas, so these dry figures of statistics express facts, and these facts make the whole history of civilization.

Let us now look at the statistics of domestic animals. These are always indicative of the state of society in regard to the physical comforts. The horse must furnish domestic conveyances; the cattle must furnish the products of the dairy, as well as meat, and the sheep must furnish wool.

Let us see how Ohio compares with other States and with Europe: In 1870, Ohio had 8,818,000 domestic animals; Illinois, 6,925,000; New York, 5,283,000; Pennsylvania, 4,493,000; and other States less. The proportion to population in these States was, in Ohio, to each person, 3.3; Illinois, 2.7; New York, 1.2; Pennsylvania, 1.2.

Let us now see the proportion of domestic animals in Europe. The results given by McGregor's statistics are: In Great Britain, to each person, 2.44; Russia, 2.00; France, 1.50; Prussia, 1.02; Austria, 1.00. It will be seen that the proportion in Great Britain is only two-thirds that of Ohio; in France, only one-half; and in Austria and Prussia only one-third. It may be said that, in the course of civilization, the number of animals diminishes as the density of population increases; and, therefore, this result might have been expected in the old countries of Europe. But this does not apply to Russia or Germany, still less to other States in this country. Russia in Europe has not more than half the density of population now in Ohio. Austria and Prussia have less than 150 to the square mile. The whole of the north of Europe has not so dense a population as the State of Ohio, still less have the States of Illinois and Missouri, west of Ohio. Then, therefore, Ohio showing a larger proportion of domestic animals than the north of Europe, or States west of her, with a population not so dense, we see at once there must be other causes to produce such a phenomenon.

Looking to some of the incidental results of this vast agricultural production, we see that the United States exports to Europe immense amounts of grain and provisions; and that there is manufactured in this country an immense amount of woolen goods. Then, taking these statistics of the raw material, we find that Ohio produces *one-fifth* of all the wool; *one-seventh* of all the cheese; *one-eighth* of all the corn, and *one-tenth* of all the wheat; and yet Ohio has but a *fourteenth* part of the population, and *one-eightieth* part of the surface of this country.

Let us take another—a commercial view of this matter. We have seen that Ohio raises five times as much grain per square mile as is raised per square mile in the empires of Great Britain, France and Austria, taken together. After making allowance for the differences of living, in the working classes of this country, at least two-thirds of the food and grain of Ohio are a surplus beyond the necessities of life, and, therefore, so much in the commercial balance of exports. This corresponds with the fact, that, in the shape of grain, meat, liquors and dairy products, this vast surplus is constantly moved to the Atlantic States and to Europe. The money value of this exported product is equal to $100,000,000 per annum, and to a solid capital of $1,500,000,000, after all the sustenance of the people has been taken out of the annual crop.

We are speaking of agriculture alone. We are speaking of a State which began its career more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence was made. And now, it may be asked, what is the real cause of this extraordinary result, which, without saying anything invidious of other States, we may safely say has never been surpassed in any country? We have already stated two of the advantages possessed by Ohio. The first is that it is a compact, unbroken body of arable land, surrounded and intersected by watercourses, equal to all the demands of commerce and navigation. Next, that it was secured forever to freedom and intelligence by the ordinance of 1787. The intelligence of its future people was secured by immense grants of public lands for the purpose of education; but neither the blessings of nature, nor the wisdom of laws, could obtain such results without the continuous labor of an intelligent people. Such it had, and we have only to take the testimony of Washington, already quoted, and the statistical results I have given, to prove that no people has exhibited more steady industry, nor has any people directed their labor with more intelligence.

After the agricultural capacity and production of a country, its most important physical feature is its mineral products; its capacity for coal and iron, the two great elements of material civilization. If we were to take away from Great Britain her capacity to produce coal in such vast quantities, we should reduce her to a third-rate position, no longer numbered among the great nations of the earth. Coal has smelted her iron, run her steam engines, and is the basis of her manufactures. But when we compare the coal fields of Great Britain with those of this country, they are insignificant. The coal fields of all Europe are small compared with those of the central United States. The coal district of Durham and Northumberland, in England, is only 880 square miles. There are other districts of smaller extent, making in the whole probably one-half the extent of that in Ohio. The English coal-beds are represented as more important, in reference to extent, on account of their thickness. There is a small coal district in Lancashire, where the workable coal-beds are in all 150 feet in thickness. But this involves, as is well known, the necessity of going to immense depths and incurring immense expense. On the other hand, the workable coal-beds of Ohio are near the surface, and some of them require no excavating, except that of the horizontal lead from the mine to the river or the railroad. In one county of Ohio there are three beds of twelve, six and four feet each, within fifty feet of the surface. At some of the mines having the best coal, the lead from the mines is nearly horizontal, and just high enough to dump the coal into the railroad cars. These coals are of all qualities, from that adapted to the domestic fire to the very best quality for smelting or manufacturing iron. Recollecting these facts, let us try to get an idea of the coal district of Ohio. The bituminous coal region descending the western slopes of the Alleghanies, occupies large portions of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. I suppose that this coal field is not less than fifty thousand square miles, exclusive of Western Maryland and the southern terminations of that field in Georgia and Alabama. Of this vast field of coal, exceeding anything found in Europe, about one-fifth part lies in Ohio. Prof. Mather, in his report on the geology of the State (first Geological Report of the State) says:

"The coal-measures within Ohio occupy a space of about one hundred and eighty miles in length by eighty in breadth at the widest part, with an area of about ten thousand square miles, extending along the Ohio from Trumbull County in the north to near the mouth of the Scioto in the south. The regularity in the dip, and the moderate inclination of the strata, afford facilities to the mines not known to those of most other countries, especially Great Britain, where the strata in which the coal is imbedded have been broken and thrown out of place since its deposit, occasioning many slips and faults, and causing much labor and expense in again recovering the bed. In Ohio there is very

little difficulty of this kind, the faults being small and seldom found."

Now, taking into consideration these geological facts, let us look at the extent of the Ohio coal field. It occupies, wholly or in part, thirty-six counties, including, geographically, 14,000 square miles; but leaving out fractions, and reducing the Ohio coal field within its narrowest limits, it is 10,000 square miles in extent, lies near the surface, and has on an average twenty feet thickness of workable coal-beds. Let us compare this with the coal mines of Durham and Northumberland (England), the largest and best coal mines there. That coal district is estimated at 850 square miles, twelve feet thick, and is calculated to contain 9,000,000,000 tons of coal. The coal field of Ohio is twelve times larger and one-third thicker. Estimated by that standard, the coal field of Ohio contains 180,000,000,000 tons of coal. Marketed at only $2 per ton, this coal is worth $360,000,000,000, or, in other words, ten times as much as the whole valuation of the United States at the present time. But we need not undertake to estimate either its quantity or value. It is enough to say that it is a quantity which we can scarcely imagine, which is tenfold that of England, and which is enough to supply the entire continent for ages to come.

After coal, iron is beyond doubt the most valuable mineral product of a State. As the material of manufacture, it is the most important. What are called the "precious metals" are not to be compared with it as an element of industry or profit. But since no manufactures can be successfully carried on without fuel, coal becomes the first material element of the arts. Iron is unquestionably the next. Ohio has an iron district extending from the mouth of the Scioto River to some point north of the Mahoning River, in Trumbull County. The whole length is nearly two hundred miles, and the breadth twenty miles, making, as near as we can ascertain, 4,000 square miles. The iron in this district is of various qualities, and is manufactured largely into bars and castings. In this iron district are one hundred furnaces, forty-four rolling-mills, and fifteen rail-mills, being the largest number of either in any State in the Union, except only Pennsylvania.

Although only the seventeenth State in its admission, I find that, by the census statistics of 1870, it is the third State in the production of iron and iron manufactures. Already, and within the life of one man, this State begins to show what must in future time be the vast results of coal and iron, applied to the arts and manufactures. In the year 1874, there were 420,000 tons of pig iron produced in Ohio, which is larger than the product of any State, except Pennsylvania. The product and the manufacture of iron in Ohio have increased so rapidly, and the basis for increase is so great, that we may not doubt that Ohio will continue to be the greatest producer of iron and iron fabrics, except only Pennsylvania. At Cincinnati, the iron manufacture of the Ohio Valley is concentrating, and at Cleveland the ores of Lake Superior are being smelted.

After coal and iron, we may place *salt* among the necessaries of life. In connection with the coal region west of the Alleghanies, there lies in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, a large space of country underlaid by the salt rock, which already produces immense amounts of salt. Of this, Ohio has its full proportion. In a large section of the southeastern portion of the State, salt is produced without any known limitation. At Pomeroy and other points, the salt rock lies about one thousand feet below the surface, but salt water is brought easily to the surface by the steam engine. There, the salt rock, the coal seam, and the noble sandstone lie in successive strata, while the green corn and the yellow wheat bloom on the surface above. The State of Ohio produced, in 1874, 3,500,000 bushels of salt, being one-fifth of all produced in the United States. The salt section of Ohio is exceeded only by that of Syracuse, New York, and of Saginaw, Michigan. There is no definite limit to the underlying salt rock of Ohio, and, therefore, the production will be proportioned only to the extent of the demand.

Having now considered the resources and the products of the soil and the mines of Ohio, we may properly ask how far the people have employed their resources in the increase of art and manufacture. We have two modes of comparison, the rate of increase within the State, and the ratio they bear to other States. The aggregate value of the products of manufacture, exclusive of mining, in the last three censuses were: in 1850, $62,692,000; in 1860, $121,691,000; in 1870, $269,713,000.

The ratio of increase was over 100 per cent in each ten years, a rate far beyond that of the increase of population, and much beyond the ratio of increase in the whole country. In 1850, the manufactures of Ohio were one-sixteenth part of the aggregate in the country; in 1860, one-fifteenth

part; in 1870, one-twelfth part. In addition to this, we find, from the returns of Cincinnati and Cleveland, that the value of the manufactured products of Ohio in 1875, must have reached $400,000,000, and, by reference to the census tables, it will be seen that the ratio of increase exceeded that of the great manufacturing States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Of all the States admitted into the Union prior to Ohio, Pennsylvania alone has kept pace in the progress of manufacture. Some little reference to the manufacture of leading articles may throw some light on the cause of this. In the production of agricultural machinery and implements, Ohio is the first State; in animal and vegetable oils and in pig iron, the second; in cast iron and in tobacco, the third; in salt, in machinery and in leather, the fourth. These facts show how largely the resources of coal, iron and agriculture have entered into the manufactures of the State. This great advance in the manufactures of Ohio, when we consider that this State is, relatively to its surface, the first agricultural State in the country, leads to the inevitable inference that its people are remarkably industrious. When, on forty thousand square miles of surface, three millions of people raise one hundred and fifty million bushels of grain, and produce manufactures to the amount of $269,000,000 (which is fifty bushels of breadstuff to each man, woman and child, and $133 of manufacture), it will be difficult to find any community surpassing such results. It is a testimony, not only to the State of Ohio, but to the industry, sagacity and energy of the American people.

Looking now to the commerce of the State, we have said there are six hundred miles of coast line, which embraces some of the principal internal ports of the Ohio and the lakes, such as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Portsmouth, but whose commerce is most wholly inland. Of course, no comparison can be made with the foreign commerce of the ocean ports. On the other hand, it is well known that the inland trade of the country far exceeds that of all its foreign commerce, and that the largest part of this interior trade is carried on its rivers and lakes. The materials for the vast consumption of the interior must be conveyed in its vessels, whether of sail or steam, adapted to these waters. Let us take, then, the ship-building, the navigation, and the exchange trades of Ohio, as elements in determining the position of this State in reference to the commerce of the country. At the ports of Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Cincinnati, there have been built one thousand sail and steam vessels in the last twenty years, making an average of fifty each year. The number of sail, steam and all kinds of vessels in Ohio is eleven hundred and ninety, which is equal to the number in all the other States in the Ohio Valley and the Upper Mississippi.

When we look to the navigable points to which these vessels are destined, we find them on all this vast coast line, which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Yellowstone, and from Duluth to the St. Lawrence.

Looking again to see the extent of this vast interior trade which is handled by Ohio alone, we find that the imports and exports of the principal articles of Cincinnati, amount in value to $500,000,000; and when we look at the great trade of Cleveland and Toledo, we shall find that the annual trade of Ohio exceeds $700,000,000. The lines of railroad which connect with its ports, are more than four thousand miles in length, or rather more than one mile in length to each ten square miles of surface. This great amount of railroads is engaged not merely in transporting to the Atlantic and thence to Europe, the immense surplus grain and meat in Ohio, but in carrying the largest part of that greater surplus, which exists in the States west of Ohio, the granary of the West. Ohio holds the gateway of every railroad north of the Ohio, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and hence it is that the great transit lines of the country pass through Ohio.

Let us now turn from the progress of the arts to the progress of ideas; from material to intellectual development. It is said that a State consists of men, and history shows that no art or science, wealth or power, will compensate for the want of moral or intellectual stability in the minds of a nation. Hence, it is admitted that the strength and perpetuity of our republic must consist in the intelligence and morality of the people. A republic can last only when the people are enlightened. This was an axiom with the early legislators of this country. Hence it was that when Virginia, Connecticut and the original colonies ceded to the General Government that vast and then unknown wilderness which lay west of the Alleghanies, in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, they took care that its future inhabitants should be an educated people. The Constitution was not formed when the celebrated ordinance of 1787 was passed.

That ordinance provided that, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good

government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged;" and by the ordinance of 1785 for the survey of public lands in the Northwestern Territory, Section 16 in each township, that is, one thirty-sixth part, was reserved for the maintenance of public schools in said townships. As the State of Ohio contained a little more than twenty-five millions of acres, this, together with two special grants of three townships to universities, amounted to the dedication of 740,000 acres of land to the maintenance of schools and colleges. It was a splendid endowment, but it was many years before it became available. It was sixteen years after the passage of this ordinance (in 1803), when Ohio entered the Union, and legislation upon this grant became possible. The Constitution of the State pursued the language of the ordinance, and declared that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision." The Governors of Ohio, in successive messages, urged attention to this subject upon the people; but the thinness of settlement, making it impossible, except in few districts, to collect youth in sufficient numbers, and impossible to sell or lease lands to advantage, caused the delay of efficient school system for many years. In 1825, however, a general law establishing a school system, and levying a tax for its support, was passed.

This was again enlarged and increased by new legislation in 1836 and 1846. From that time to this, Ohio has had a broad, liberal and efficient system of public instruction. The taxation for schools, and the number enrolled in them at different periods, will best show what has been done. In 1855 the total taxation for school purposes was $2,672,827. The proportion of youth of schoolable age enrolled was 67 per cent. In 1874 the amount raised by taxation was $7,425,135. The number enrolled of schoolable age was 70 per cent, or 707,943.

As the schoolable age extends to twenty-one years, and as there are very few youth in school after fifteen years of age, it follows that the 70 per cent of schoolable youths enrolled in the public schools must comprehend nearly the whole number between four and fifteen years. It is important to observe this fact, because it has been inferred that, as the whole number of youth between five and twenty-one have not been enrolled, therefore they are not educated. This is a mistake; nearly all over fifteen years of age have been in the public schools, and all the native youth of the State, and all foreign born, young enough, have had the benefit of the public schools. But in consequence of the large number who have come from other States and from foreign countries, there are still a few who are classed by the census statistics among the "illiterate;" the proportion of this class, however, is less in proportion than in twenty-eight other States, and less in proportion than in Connecticut and Massachusetts, two of the oldest States most noted for popular education. In fact, every youth in Ohio, under twenty-one years of age, may have the benefit of a public education; and, since the system of graded and high schools has been adopted, may obtain a common knowledge from the alphabet to the classics. The enumerated branches of study in the public schools of Ohio are thirty-four, including mathematics and astronomy, French, German and the classics. Thus the State which was in the heart of the wilderness in 1776, and was not a State until the nineteenth century had begun, now presents to the world, not merely an unrivaled development of material prosperity, but an unsurpassed system of popular education.

In what is called the higher education, in the colleges and universities, embracing the classics and sciences taught in regular classes, it is the popular idea, and one which few dare to question, that we must look to the Eastern States for superiority and excellence; but that also is becoming an assumption without proof; a proposition difficult to sustain. The facts in regard to the education of universities and colleges, their faculties, students and course of instruction, are all set forth in the complete statistics of the Bureau of Education for 1874. They show that the State of Ohio had the largest number of such institutions; the largest number of instructors in their faculties, except one State, New York; and the largest number of students in regular college classes, in proportion to their population, except the two States of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Perhaps, if we look at the statistics of classical students in the colleges, disregarding preparatory and irregular courses, we shall get a more accurate idea of the progress of the higher education in those States which claim the best. In Ohio, 36 colleges, 258 teachers, 2,139 students, proportion, 1 in 124; in Pennsylvania, 27 colleges, 239 teachers, 2,359 students, proportion, 1 in 150; in New York, 26 colleges, 343 teachers, 2,764 students, proportion, 1 in 176; in the six New England States, 17 colleges, 252 teachers, 3,341 students, proportion, 1 in 105; in Illi-

nois, 24 colleges, 219 teachers, 1,701 students, proportion, 1 in 140.

This shows there are more collegiate institutions in Ohio than in all New England; a greater number of college teachers, and only a little smaller ratio of students to the population; a greater number of such students than either in New York or Pennsylvania, and, as a broad, general fact, Ohio has made more progress in education than either of the old States which formed the American Union. Such a fact is a higher testimony to the strength and the beneficent influence of the American Government than any which the statistician or the historian can advance.

Let us now turn to the moral aspects of the people of Ohio. No human society is found without its poor and dependent classes, whether made so by the defects of nature, by acts of Providence, or by the accidents of fortune. Since no society is exempt from these classes, it must be judged not so much by the fact of their existence, as by the manner in which it treats them. In the civilized nations of antiquity, such as Greece and Rome, hospitals, infirmaries, orphan homes, and asylums for the infirm, were unknown. These are the creations of Christianity, and that must be esteemed practically the most Christian State which most practices this Christian beneficence. In Ohio, as in all the States of this country, and of all Christian countries, there is a large number of the infirm and dependent classes; but, although Ohio is the third State in population, she is only the fourteenth in the proportion of dependent classes. The more important point, however, was, how does she treat them? Is there wanting any of all the varied institutions of benevolence? How does she compare with other States and countries in this respect? It is believed that no State or country can present a larger proportion of all these institutions which the benevolence of the wise and good have suggested for the alleviation of suffering and misfortune, than the State of Ohio. With 3,500 of the insane within her borders, she has five great lunatic asylums, capable of accommodating them all. She has asylums for the deaf and dumb, the idiotic, and the blind. She has the best hospitals in the country. She has schools of reform and houses of refuge. She has "homes" for the boys and girls, to the number of 800, who are children of soldiers. She has penitentiaries and jails, orphan asylums and infirmaries. In every county there is an infirmary, and in every public institution, except the penitentiary, there is a school. So that the State has used every human means to relieve the suffering, to instruct the ignorant, and to reform the criminal. There are in the State 80,000 who come under all the various forms of the infirm, the poor, the sick and the criminal, who, in a greater or less degree, make the dependent class. For these the State has made every provision which humanity or justice or intelligence can require. A young State, developed in the wilderness, she challenges, without any invidious comparison, both Europe and America, to show her superior in the development of humanity manifested in the benefaction of public institutions.

Intimately connected with public morals and with charitable institutions, is the religion of a people. The people of the United States are a Christian people. The people of Ohio have manifested their zeal by the erection of churches, of Sunday schools, and of religious institutions. So far as these are outwardly manifested, they are made known by the social statistics of the census. The number of church organizations in the leading States were: In the State of Ohio, 6,488; in the State of New York, 5,627: in the State of Pennsylvania, 5,984; in the State of Illinois, 4,298. It thus appears that Ohio had a larger number of churches than any State of the Union. The number of sittings, however, was not quite as large as those in New York and Pennsylvania. The denominations are of all the sects known in this country, about thirty in number, the majority of the whole being Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists. Long before the American Independence, the Moravians had settled on the Mahoning and Tuscarawas Rivers, but only to be destroyed; and when the peace with Great Britain was made, not a vestige of Christianity remained on the soil of Ohio; yet we see that within ninety years from that time the State of Ohio was, in the number of its churches, the first of this great Union.

In the beginning of this address, I said that Ohio was the oldest and first of these great States, carved out of the Northwestern Territory, and that it was in some things the greatest State of the American Union. I have now traced the physical, commercial, intellectual and moral features of the State during the seventy-five years of its constitutional history. The result is to establish fully the propositions with which I began. These facts have brought out:

1. That Ohio is, in reference to the square miles of its surface, the first State in agriculture

of the American Union; this, too, notwithstanding it has 800,000 in cities and towns, and a large development of capital and products in manufactures.

2. That Ohio has raised more grain per square mile than either France, Austria, or Great Britain. They raised 1,450 bushels per square mile, and 10 bushels to each person. Ohio raised 3,750 bushels per square mile, and 50 bushels to each one of the population; or, in other words, five times the proportion of grain raised in Europe.

3. Ohio was the first State of the Union in the production of domestic animals, being far in advance of either New York, Pennsylvania or Illinois. The proportion of domestic animals to each person in Ohio was three and one-third, and in New York and Pennsylvania less than half that. The largest proportion of domestic animals produced in Europe was in Great Britain and Russia, neither of which come near that of Ohio.

4. The coal-field of Ohio is vastly greater than that of Great Britain, and we need make no comparison with other States in regard to coal or iron; for the 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron in Ohio, are enough to supply the whole American continent for ages to come.

5. Neither need we compare the results of commerce and navigation, since, from the ports of Cleveland and Cincinnati, the vessels of Ohio touch on 42,000 miles of coast, and her 5,000 miles of railroad carry her products to every part of the American continent.

6. Notwithstanding the immense proportion and products of agriculture in Ohio, yet she has more than kept pace with New York and New England in the progress of manufactures during the last twenty years. Her coal and iron are producing their legitimate results in making her a great manufacturing State.

7. Ohio is the first State in the Union as to the proportion of youth attending school; and the States west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio have more youth in school, proportionably, than New England and New York. The facts on this subject are so extraordinary that I may be excused for giving them a little in detail.

The proportion of youth in Ohio attending school to the population, is 1 in 4.2; in Illinois, 1 in 4.3; in Pennsylvania, 1 in 4.8; in New York, 1 in 5.2; in Connecticut and Massachusetts, 1 in 8.7.

These proportions show that it is in the West, and not in the East, that education is now advancing; and it is here that we see the stimulus given by the ordinance of 1787, is working out its great and beneficent results. The land grant for education was a great one, but, at last, its chief effort was in stimulating popular education; for the State of Ohio has taxed itself tens of millions of dollars beyond the utmost value of the land grant, to found and maintain a system of public education which the world has not surpassed.

We have seen that above and beyond all this material and intellectual development, Ohio has provided a vast benefaction of asylums, hospitals, and infirmaries, and special schools for the support and instruction of the dependent classes. There is not within all her borders a single one of the deaf, dumb, and blind, of the poor, sick, and insane, not an orphan or a vagrant, who is not provided for by the broad and generous liberality of the State and her people. A charity which the classic ages knew nothing of, a beneficence which the splendid hierarchies and aristocracies of Europe cannot equal, has been exhibited in this young State, whose name was unknown one hundred years ago, whose people, from Europe to the Atlantic, and from the Atlantic to the Ohio, were, like Adam and Eve, cast out—"*the world before them where to choose.*"

Lastly, we see that, although the third in population, and the seventeenth in admission to the Union, Ohio had, in 1870, 6,400 churches, the largest number in any one State, and numbering among them every form of Christian worship. The people, whose fields were rich with grain, whose mines were boundless in wealth, and whose commerce extended through thousands of miles of lakes and rivers, came here, as they came to New England's rock-bound coast—

"With freedom to worship God."

The church and the schoolhouse rose beside the green fields, and the morning bells rang forth to cheerful children going to school, and to a Christian people going to the church of God.

Let us now look at the possibilities of Ohio in the future development of the American Republican Republic. The two most populous parts of Europe, because the most food-producing, are the Netherlands and Italy, or, more precisely, Belgium and ancient Lombardy; to the present time, their population is, in round numbers, three hundred to the square mile. The density of population in England proper is about the same. We may assume, therefore, that three hundred to the square

mile is, in round numbers, the limit of comfortable subsistence under modern civilization. It is true that modern improvements in agricultural machinery and fertilization have greatly increased the capacity of production, on a given amount of land, with a given amount of labor. It is true, also, that the old countries of Europe do not possess an equal amount of arable land with Ohio in proportion to the same surface. It would seem, therefore, that the density of population in Ohio might exceed that of any part of Europe. On the other hand, it may be said with truth that the American people will not become so dense as in Europe while they have new lands in the West to occupy. This is true; but lands such as those in the valley of the Ohio are now becoming scarce in the West, and we think that, with her great capacity for the production of grain on one hand, and of illimitable quantities of coal and iron to manufacture with on the other, that Ohio will, at no remote period, reach nearly the density of Belgium, which will give her 10,000,000 of people. This seems extravagant, but the tide of migration, which flowed so fast to the West, is beginning to ebb, while the manufactures of the interior offer greater inducements.

With population comes wealth, the material for education, the development of the arts, advance in all the material elements of civilization, and the still grander advancements in the strength and elevation of the human mind, conquering to itself new realms of material and intellectual power, acquiring in the future what we have seen in the past, a wealth of resources unknown and undreamed of when, a hundred years ago, the fathers of the republic declared their independence. I know how easy it is to treat this statement with easy incredulity, but statistics is a certain science; the elements of civilization are now measured, and we know the progress of the human race as we know that of a cultivated plant. We know the resources of the country, its food-producing capacity, its art processes, its power of education, and the undefined and illimitable power of the human mind for new inventions and unimagined progress. With this knowledge, it is not difficult nor unsafe to say that the future will produce more, and in a far greater ratio, than the past. The pictured scenes of the prophets have already been more than fulfilled, and the visions of beauty and glory, which their imagination failed fully to describe, will be more than realized in the bloom of that garden which republican America will present to the eyes of astonished mankind. Long before another century shall have passed by, the single State of Ohio will present fourfold the population with which the thirteen States began their independence, more wealth than the entire Union now has; greater universities than any now in the country, and a development of arts and manufacture which the world now knows nothing of. You have seen more than that since the Constitution was adopted, and what right have you to say the future shall not equal the past?

I have aimed, in this address, to give an exact picture of what Ohio is, not more for the sake of Ohio than as a representation of the products which the American Republic has given to the world. A State which began long after the Declaration of Independence, in the then unknown wilderness of North America, presents to-day the fairest example of what a republican government with Christian civilization can do. Look upon this picture and upon those of Assyria, of Greece or Rome, or of Europe in her best estate, and say where is the civilization of the earth which can equal this. If a Roman citizen could say with pride, "*Civis Romanus sum*," with far greater pride can you say this day, "I am an American citizen."

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION*—EARLY SCHOOL LAWS—NOTES—INSTITUTES AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS—SCHOOL SYSTEM—SCHOOL FUNDS—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

WHEN the survey of the Northwest Territory was ordered by Congress, March 20, 1785, it was decreed that every sixteenth section of land should be reserved for the "maintenance of public schools within each township." The ordinance of 1787—thanks to the New England Associates—proclaimed that, "religion, morality and knowledge being essential to good government, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged." The State Constitution of 1802 declared that "schools and the means of instruction should be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience." In 1825, through the persevering efforts of Nathan Guilford, Senator from Hamilton County, Ephraim Cutler, Representative from Washington County, and other friends of education, a bill was passed, "laying the foundation for a general system of common schools." This bill provided a tax of one-half mill, to be levied by the County Commissioners for school purposes; provided for school examiners, and made Township Clerks and County Auditors school officers. In 1829, this county tax was raised to three-fourths of a mill; in 1834 to one mill, and, in 1836, to one and a half mills.

In March, 1837, Samuel Lewis, of Hamilton County, was appointed State Superintendent of Common Schools. He was a very energetic worker, traveling on horseback all over the State, delivering addresses and encouraging school officers and teachers. Through his efforts much good was done, and many important features engrafted on the school system. He resigned in 1839, when the office was abolished, and its duties imposed on the Secretary of State.

The most important adjunct in early education in the State was the college of teachers organized in Cincinnati in 1831. Albert Pickett, Dr. Joseph Ray, William H. McGuffey—so largely known by his Readers—and Milo G. Williams, were at its head. Leading men in all parts of the West attended its meetings. Their published deliberations did much for the advancement of education among the people. Through the efforts of the college, the first convention held in Ohio for educational purposes was called at Columbus, January 13, 1836. Two years after, in December, the first convention in which the different sections of the State were represented, was held. At both these conventions, all the needs of the schools, both common and higher, were ably and fully discussed, and appeals made to the people for a more cordial support of the law. No successful attempts were made to organize a permanent educational society until December, 1847, when the Ohio State Teachers' Association was formed at Akron, Summit County, with Samuel Galloway as President; T. W. Harvey, Recording Secretary; M. D. Leggett, Corresponding Secretary; William Bowen, Treasurer, and M. F. Cowdrey, Chairman of the Executive Committee. This Association entered upon its work with commendable earnestness, and has since

* From the School Commissioners' Reports, principally those of Thomas W. Harvey, A. M.

NOTE 1.—The first school taught in Ohio, or in the Northwestern Territory, was in 1791. The first teacher was Maj. Austin Tupper, eldestson of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, both Revolutionary officers. The room occupied was the same as that in which the first Court was held, and was situated in the northwest block-house of the garrison, called the stockade, at Marietta. During the Indian war school was also taught at Fort Harmar, Point Marietta, and at other settlements. A meeting was held in Marietta, April 29, 1797, to consider the erection of a school building suitable for the instruction of the youth, and for conducting religious services. Resolutions were adopted which led to the erection of a building called the Muskingum Academy. The building was of frame, forty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, and is yet (1878) standing. The building was twelve feet high, with an arched ceiling. It stood upon a stone foundation, three steps from the ground. There were two chimneys and a lobby projection. There was a cellar under the whole building. It stood upon a beautiful lot, fronting the Muskingum River, and about sixty feet back from the street. Some large trees were upon the lot and on the street in front. Across the street was an open common, and beyond that the river. Immediately opposite the door, on entering, was a broad aisle, and, at the end of the aisle, against the wall, was a desk or pulpit. On the right and left of the pulpit, against the wall, and fronting the pulpit, was a row of slips. On each side of the door, facing the pulpit, were two slips, and, at each end of the room, one slip. These slips were stationary, and were fitted with desks that could be let down, and there were boxes in the desks for holding books and papers. In the center of the room was an open space, which could be filled with movable seats. The first school was opened here in 1800."—*Letter of A. T. Nye.*

NOTE 2.—Another evidence of the character of the New England Associates is the founding of a public library as early as 1796, or before. Another was also established at Belpre about the same time. Abundant evidence proves the existence of these libraries, all tending to the fact that the early settlers, though conquering a wilderness and a savage foe, would not allow their mental faculties to lack for food. The character of the books shows that "solid" reading predominated.

never abated its zeal. Semi-annual meetings were at first held, but, since 1858, only annual meetings occur. They are always largely attended, and always by the best and most energetic teachers. The Association has given tone to the educational interests of the State, and has done a vast amount of good in popularizing education. In the spring of 1851, Lorin Andrews, then Superintendent of the Massillon school, resigned his place, and became a common-school missionary. In July, the Association, at Cleveland, made him its agent, and instituted measures to sustain him. He remained zealously at work in this relation until 1853, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Kenyon College, at Gambier. Dr. A. Lord was then chosen general agent and resident editor of the *Journal of Education*, which positions he filled two years, with eminent ability.

The year that Dr. Lord resigned, the ex officio relation of the Secretary of State to the common schools was abolished, and the office of school commissioner again created. H. H. Barney was elected to the place in October, 1853. The office has since been held by Rev. Anson Smyth, elected in 1856, and re-elected in 1859; E. E. White, appointed by the Governor, November 11, 1863, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. W. H. Cathcart, who was elected in 1862; John A. Norris, in 1865; W. D. Henkle, in 1868; Thomas W. Harvey, in 1871; C. S. Smart, in 1875, and the present incumbent, J. J. Burns, elected in 1878, his term expiring in 1881.

The first teachers' institute in Northern Ohio was held at Sandusky, in September, 1845, conducted by Salem Town, of New York, A. D. Lord and M. F. Cowdrey. The second was held at Chardon, Geauga Co., in November of the same year. The first institute in the southern part of the State was held at Cincinnati, in February, 1837; the first in the central part at Newark, in March, 1848. Since then these meetings of teachers have occurred annually, and have been the means of great good in elevating the teacher and the public in educational interests. In 1848, on petition of forty teachers, county commissioners were authorized to pay lecturers from surplus revenue, and the next year, to appropriate $100 for institute purposes, upon pledge of teachers to raise half that amount. By the statutes of 1864, applicants for teachers were required to pay 50 cents each as an examination fee. One-third of the amount thus raised was allowed the use of examiners as traveling expenses, the remainder to be applied to institute instruction. For the year 1871, sixty-eight teachers' institutes were held in the State, at which 308 instructors and lecturers were employed, and 7,158 teachers in attendance. The expense incurred was $16,361.99, of which $10,127.13 was taken from the institute fund; $2,730.34, was contributed by members; $680, by county commissioners, and the balance, $1,371.50, was obtained from other sources. The last report of the State Commissioners—1878—shows that eighty-five county institutes were held in the State, continuing in session 748 days; 416 instructors were employed; 11,466 teachers attended; $22,531.47 were received from all sources, and that the expenses were $19,587.51, or $1.71 per member. There was a balance on hand of $9,460.74 to commence the next year, just now closed, whose work has been as progressive and thorough as any former year. The State Association now comprises three sections; the general association, the superintendents' section and the ungraded school section. All have done a good work, and all report progress.

The old State Constitution, adopted by a convention in 1802, was supplemented in 1851 by the present one, under which the General Assembly, elected under it, met in 1852. Harvey Rice, a Senator from Cuyahoga County, Chairman of Senate Committee on "Common Schools and School Lands," reported a bill the 29th of March, to provide "for the re-organization, supervision and maintenance of common schools." This bill, amended in a few particulars, became a law March 14, 1853. The prominent features of the new law were: The substitution of a State school tax for the county tax; creation of the office of the State School Commissioner; the creation of a Township Board of Education, consisting of representatives from the subdistricts; the abolition of rate-bills, making education free to all the youth of the State; the raising of a fund, by a tax of one-tenth of a mill yearly, "for the purpose of furnishing school libraries and apparatus to all the common schools." This "library tax" was abolished in 1860, otherwise the law has remained practically unchanged.

School journals, like the popular press, have been a potent agency in the educational history of the State. As early as 1838, the *Ohio School Director* was issued by Samuel Lewis, by legislative authority, though after six months' continuance, it ceased for want of support. The same year the *Pestalozzian*, by E. L. Sawtell and H. K. Smith, of Akron, and the *Common School*

Advocate, of Cincinnati, were issued. In 1846, the *School Journal* began to be published by A. D. Lord, of Kirtland. The same year saw the *Free School Clarion*, by W. Bowen, of Massillon, and the *School Friend*, by W. B. Smith & Co., of Cincinnati. The next year, W. H. Moore & Co., of Cincinnati, started the *Western School Journal*. In 1851, the *Ohio Teacher*, by Thomas Rainey, appeared; the *News and Educator*, in 1863, and the *Educational Times*, in 1866. In 1850, Dr. Lord's *Journal of Education* was united with the *School Friend*, and became the recognized organ of the teachers in Ohio. The Doctor remained its principal editor until 1856, when he was succeeded by Anson Smyth, who edited the journal one year. In 1857, it was edited by John D. Caldwell; in 1858 and and 1859, by W. T. Coggeshall; in 1860, by Anson Smyth again, when it passed into the hands of E. E. White, who yet controls it. It has an immense circulation among Ohio teachers, and, though competed by other journals, since started, it maintains its place.

The school system of the State may be briefly explained as follows: Cities and incorporated villages are independent of township and county control, in the management of schools, having boards of education and examiners of their own. Some of them are organized for school purposes, under special acts. Each township has a board of education, composed of one member from each subdistrict. The township clerk is clerk of this board, but has no vote. Each subdistrict has a local board of trustees, which manages its school affairs, subject to the advice and control of the township board. These officers are elected on the first Monday in April, and hold their offices three years. An enumeration of all the youth between the ages of five and twenty-one is made yearly. All public schools are required to be in session at least twenty-four weeks each year. The township clerk reports annually such facts concerning school affairs as the law requires, to the county auditor, who in turn reports to the State Commissioner, who collects these reports in a general report to the Legislature each year.

A board of examiners is appointed in each county by the Probate Judge. This board has power to grant certificates for a term not exceeding two years, and good only in the county in which they are executed; they may be revoked on sufficient cause. In 1864, a State Board of Examiners was created, with power to issue life certificates, valid in all parts of the State. Since then, up to January 1, 1879, there have been 188 of these issued. They are considered an excellent test of scholarship and ability, and are very creditable to the holder.

The school funds, in 1865, amounted to $3,271,275.66. They were the proceeds of appropriations of land by Congress for school purposes, upon which the State pays an annual interest of 6 per cent. The funds are known as the Virginia Military School Fund, the proceeds of eighteen quarter-townships and three sections of land, selected by lot from lands lying in the United States Military Reserve, appropriated for the use of schools in the Virginia Military Reservation; the United States Military School Fund, the proceeds of one thirty-sixth part of the land in the United States Military District, appropriated "for the use of schools within the same;" the Western Reserve School Fund, the proceeds from fourteen quarter-townships, situated in the United States Military District, and 37,758 acres, most of which was located in Defiance, Williams, Paulding, Van Wert and Putnam Counties, appropriated for the use of the schools in the Western Reserve; Section 16, the proceeds from the sixteenth section of each township in that part of the State in which the Indian title was not extinguished in 1803; the Moravian School Fund, the proceeds from one thirty-sixth part of each of three tracts of 4,000 acres situated in Tuscarawas County, originally granted by Congress to the Society of United Brethren, and reconveyed by this Society to the United States in 1834. The income of these funds is not distributed by any uniform rule, owing to defects in the granting of the funds. The territorial divisions designated receive the income in proportion to the whole number of youth therein, while in the remainder of the State, the rent of Section 16, or the interest on the proceeds arising from its sale, is paid to the inhabitants of the originally surveyed townships. In these territorial divisions, an increase or decrease of population must necessarily increase or diminish the amount each youth is entitled to receive; and the fortunate location or judicious sale of the sixteenth section may entitle one township to receive a large sum, while an adjacent township receives a mere pittance. This inequality of benefit may be good for localities, but it is certainly a detriment to the State at large. There seems to be no legal remedy for it. In addition to the income from the beforementioned funds, a variable revenue is received

from certain fines and licenses paid to either county or township treasurers for the use of schools; from the sale of swamp lands ($25,720.07 allotted to the State in 1850), and from personal property escheated to the State.

Aside from the funds, a State school tax is fixed by statute. Local taxes vary with the needs of localities, are limited by law, and are contingent on the liberality and public spirit of different communities.

The State contains more than twenty colleges and universities, more than the same number of female seminaries, and about thirty normal schools and academies. The amount of property invested in these is more than $6,000,000. The Miami University is the oldest college in the State.

In addition to the regular colleges, the State controls the Ohio State University, formerly the Agricultural and Mechanical College, established from the proceeds of the land scrip voted by Congress to Ohio for such purposes. The amount realized from the sale was nearly $500,000. This is to constitute a permanent fund, the interest only to be used. In addition, the sum of $300,000 was voted by the citizens of Franklin County, in consideration of the location of the college in that county. Of this sum $111,000 was paid for three hundred and fifteen acres of land near the city of Columbus, and $112,000 for a college building, the balance being expended as circumstances required, for additional buildings, laboratory, apparatus, etc. Thorough instruction is given in all branches relating to agriculture and the mechanical arts. Already excellent results are attained.

By the provisions of the act of March 14, 1853, township boards are made bodies politic and corporate in law, and are invested with the title, care and custody of all school property belonging to the school district or township. They have control of the central or high schools of their townships; prescribe rules for the district schools; may appoint one of their number manager of the schools of the township, and allow him reasonable pay for his services; determine the text-books to be used; fix the boundaries of districts and locate schoolhouse sites; make estimates of the amount of money required; apportion the money among the districts, and are required to make an annual report to the County Auditor, who incorporates the same in his report to the State Commissioner, by whom it reaches the Legislature.

Local directors control the subdistricts. They enumerate the children of school age, employ and dismiss teachers, make contracts for building and furnishing schoolhouses, and make all necessary provision for the convenience of the district schools. Practically, the entire management rests with them.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE—AREA OF THE STATE—EARLY AGRICULTURE IN THE WEST—MARKETS—LIVE STOCK—NURSERIES, FRUITS, ETC.—CEREALS—ROOT AND CUCURBITACEOUS CROPS—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—POMOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

"Oft did the harvest to their sickles yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their teams afield!
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

THE majority of the readers of these pages are farmers, hence a resume of agriculture in the State, would not only be appropriate, but valuable as a matter of history. It is the true basis of national prosperity, and, therefore, justly occupies a foremost place.

In the year 1800, the Territory of Ohio contained a population of 45,365 inhabitants, or a little more than one person to the square mile. At this date, the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State began to be agitated. When the census was made to ascertain the legality of the act, in conformity to the "Compact of 1787," no endeavor was made to ascertain additional statistics, as now; hence, the cultivated land was not returned, and no account remains to tell how much existed. In 1805, three years after the admission of the State into the Union, 7,252,856 acres had been purchased from the General Government. Still no returns of the cultivated lands were made. In 1810, the population of Ohio was 230,760, and the land purchased from the Gov-

ernment amounted to 9,933,150 acres, of which amount, however, 3,569,314 acres, or more than one-third, was held by non-residents. Of the lands occupied by resident land-owners, there appear to have been 100,968 acres of first-rate, 1,929,600 of second, and 1,538,745 acres of third rate lands. At this period there were very few exports from the farm, loom or shop. The people still needed all they produced to sustain themselves, and were yet in that pioneer period where they were obliged to produce all they wanted, and yet were opening new farms, and bringing the old ones to a productive state.

Kentucky, and the country on the Monongahela, lying along the western slopes of the Alleghany Mountains, having been much longer settled, had begun, as early as 1795, to send considerable quantities of flour, whisky, bacon and tobacco to the lower towns on the Mississippi, at that time in the possession of the Spaniards. At the French settlements on the Illinois, and at Detroit, were being raised much more than could be used, and these were exporting also large quantities of these materials, as well as peltries and such commodities as their nomadic lives furnished. As the Mississippi was the natural outlet of the West, any attempt to impede its free navigation by the various powers at times controlling its outlet, would lead at once to violent outbreaks among the Western settlers, some of whom were aided by unscrupulous persons, who thought to form an independent Western country. Providence seems to have had a watchful eye over all these events, and to have so guided them that the attempts with such objects in view, invariably ended in disgrace to their perpetrators. This outlet to the West was thought to be the only one that could carry their produce to market, for none of the Westerners then dreamed of the immense system of railways now covering that part of the Union. As soon as ship-building commenced at Marietta, in the year 1800, the farmers along the borders of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers turned their attention to the cultivation of hemp, in addition to their other crops. In a few years sufficient was raised, not only to furnish cordage to the ships in the West, but large quantities were worked up in the various rope-walks and sent to the Atlantic cities. Iron had been discovered, and forges on the Juniata were busy converting that necessary and valued material into implements of industry.

By the year 1805, two ships, seven brigs and three schooners had been built and rigged by the citizens of Marietta. Their construction gave a fresh impetus to agriculture, as by means of them the surplus products could be carried away to a foreign market, where, if it did not bring money, it could be exchanged for merchandise equally valuable. Captain David Devoll was one of the earliest of Ohio's shipwrights. He settled on the fertile Muskingum bottom, about five miles above Marietta, soon after the Indian war. Here he built a "floating mill," for making flour, and, in 1801, a ship of two hundred and fifty tons, called the Muskingum, and the brig Eliza Greene, of one hundred and fifty tons. In 1804, he built a schooner on his own account, and in the spring of the next year, it was finished and loaded for a voyage down the Mississippi. It was small, only of seventy tons burden, of a light draft, and intended to run on the lakes east of New Orleans. In shape and model, it fully sustained its name, Nonpareil. Its complement of sails, small at first, was completed when it arrived in New Orleans. It had a large cabin to accommodate passengers, was well and finely painted, and sat gracefully on the water. Its load was of assorted articles, and shows very well the nature of exports of the day. It consisted of two hundred barrels of flour, fifty barrels of kiln-dried corn meal, four thousand pounds of cheese, six thousand of bacon, one hundred sets of rum puncheon shooks, and a few grindstones. The flour and meal were made at Captain Devoll's floating mill, and the cheese made in Belpre, at that date one of Ohio's most flourishing agricultural districts. The Captain and others carried on boating as well as the circumstances of the days permitted, fearing only the hostility of the Indians, and the duty the Spaniards were liable to levy on boats going down to New Orleans, even if they did not take it into their erratic heads to stop the entire navigation of the great river by vessels other than their own. By such means, merchandise was carried on almost entirely until the construction of canals, and even then, until modern times, the flat-boat was the main-stay of the shipper inhabiting the country adjoining the upper Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Commonly, very little stock was kept beyond what was necessary for the use of the family and to perform the labor on the farm. The Scioto Valley was perhaps the only exception in Ohio to this general condition. Horses were brought by the emigrants from the East and were characteristic of that region. In the French settlements in Illinois and about Detroit, French ponies, marvels of

endurance, were chiefly used. They were impracticable in hauling the immense emigrant wagons over the mountains, and hence were comparatively unknown in Ohio. Until 1828, draft horses were chiefly used here, the best strains being brought by the "Tunkers," "Mennonites," and "Ormish,"—three religious sects, whose members were invariably agriculturists. In Stark, Wayne, Holmes, and Richland Counties, as a general thing, they congregated in communities, where the neatness of their farms, the excellent condition of their stock, and the primitive simplicity of their manners, made them conspicuous.

In 1828, the French began to settle in Stark County, where they introduced the stock of horses known as "Selim," "Florizel," "Post Boy" and "Timolen." These, crossed upon the descents of the Norman and Conestoga, produced an excellent stock of farm horses, now largely used.

In the Western Reserve, blooded horses were introduced as early as 1825. John I. Van Meter brought fine horses into the Scioto Valley in 1815, or thereabouts. Soon after, fine horses were brought to Steubenville from Virginia and Pennsylvania. In Northern Ohio the stock was more miscellaneous, until the introduction of improved breeds from 1815 to 1835. By the latter date the strains of horses had greatly improved. The same could be said of other parts of the State. Until after 1825, only farm and road horses were required. That year a race-course—the first in the State—was established in Cincinnati, shortly followed by others at Chillicothe, Dayton and Hamilton. From that date the race-horse steadily improved. Until 1838, however, all race-courses were rather irregular, and, of those named, it is difficult to determine which one has priority of date over the others. To Cincinnati, the precedence is, however, generally given. In 1838, the Buckeye Course was established in Cincinnati, and before a year had elapsed, it is stated, there were fifteen regular race-courses in Ohio. The effect of these courses was to greatly stimulate the stock of racers, and rather detract from draft and road horses. The organization of companies to import blooded horses has again revived the interest in this class, and now, at annual stock sales, these strains of horses are eagerly sought after by those having occasion to use them.

Cattle were brought over the mountains, and, for several years, were kept entirely for domestic uses. By 1805, the country had so far settled that the surplus stock was fattened on corn and fodder, and a drove was driven to Baltimore. The drove was owned by George Renick, of Chillicothe, and the feat was looked upon as one of great importance. The drove arrived in Baltimore in excellent condition. The impetus given by this movement of Mr. Renick stimulated greatly the feeding of cattle, and led to the improvement of the breed, heretofore only of an ordinary kind.

Until the advent of railroads and the shipment of cattle thereon, the number of cattle driven to eastern markets from Ohio alone, was estimated at over fifteen thousand annually, whose value was placed at $600,000. Besides this, large numbers were driven from Indiana and Illinois, whose boundless prairies gave free scope to the herding of cattle. Improved breeds, "Short Horns," "Long Horns" and others, were introduced into Ohio as early as 1810 and 1815. Since then the stock has been gradually improved and acclimated, until now Ohio produces as fine cattle as any State in the Union. In some localities, especially in the Western Reserve, cheesemaking and dairy interests are the chief occupations of whole neighborhoods, where may be found men who have grown wealthy in this business.

Sheep were kept by almost every family, in pioneer times, in order to be supplied with wool for clothing. The wool was carded by hand, spun in the cabin, and frequently dyed and woven as well as shaped into garments there, too. All emigrants brought the best household and farming implements their limited means would allow, so also did they bring the best strains of horses, cattle and sheep they could obtain. About the year 1809, Mr. Thomas Rotch, a Quaker, emigrated to Stark County, and brought with him a small flock of Merino sheep. They were good, and a part of them were from the original flock brought over from Spain, in 1801, by Col. Humphrey, United States Minister to that country. He had brought 200 of these sheep, and hoped, in time, to see every part of the United States stocked with Merinos. In this he partially succeeded only, owing to the prejudice against them. In 1816, Messrs. Wells & Dickenson, who were, for the day, extensive woolen manufacturers in Steubenville, drove their fine flocks out on the Stark County Plains for the summer, and brought them back for the winter. This course was pursued for several years, until farms were prepared, when they were permanently kept in Stark County. This flock was originally derived from the Humphrey importation. The failure of Wells & Dickenson, in 1824, placed

a good portion of this flock in the hands of Adam Hildebrand, and became the basis of his celebrated flock. Mr. T. S. Humrickhouse, of Coshocton, in a communication regarding sheep, writes as follows:

"The first merinos brought to Ohio were doubtless by Seth Adams, of Zanesville. They were Humphrey's Merinos—undoubtedly the best ever imported into the United States, by whatever name called. He kept them part of the time in Washington, and afterward in Muskingum County. He had a sort of partnership agency from Gen. Humphrey for keeping and selling them. They were scattered, and, had they been taken care of and appreciated, would have laid a better foundation of flocks in Ohio than any sheep brought into it from that time till 1852. The precise date at which Adams brought them cannot now be ascertained; but it was prior to 1813, perhaps as early as 1804."

"The first Southdowns," continues Mr. Humrickhouse," "New Leicester, Lincolnshire and Cotswold sheep I ever saw, were brought into Coshocton County from England by Isaac Maynard, nephew of the famous Sir John, in 1834. There were about ten Southdowns and a trio of each of the other kinds. He was offered $500 for his Lincolnshire ram, in Buffalo, as he passed through, but refused. He was selfish, and unwilling to put them into other hands when he went on a farm, all in the woods, and, in about three years, most of them had perished."

The raising and improvement of sheep has kept steady tread with the growth of the State, and now Ohio wool is known the world over. In quantity it is equal to any State in America, while its quality is unequaled.

The first stock of hogs brought to Ohio were rather poor, scrawny creatures, and, in a short time, when left to themselves to pick a livelihood from the beech mast and other nuts in the woods, degenerated into a wild condition, almost akin to their originators. As the country settled, however, they were gathered from their lairs, and, by feeding them corn, the farmers soon brought them out of their semi-barbarous state. Improved breeds were introduced. The laws for their protection and guarding were made, and now the hog of today shows what improvement and civilization can do for any wild animal. The chief city of the State has become famous as a slaughtering place; her bacon and sides being known in all the civilized world.

Other domestic animals, mules, asses, etc., have been brought to the State as occasion required. Wherever their use has been demanded, they have been obtained, until the State has her complement of all animals her citizens can use in their daily labors.

Most of the early emigrants brought with them young fruit trees or grafts of some favorite variety from the "old homestead." Hence, on the Western Reserve are to be found chiefly—especially in old orchards—New England varieties, while, in the localities immediately south of the Reserve, Pennsylvania and Maryland varieties predominate; but at Marietta, New England fruits are again found, as well as throughout Southeastern Ohio. One of the oldest of these orchards was on a Mr. Dana's farm, near Cincinnati, on the Ohio River bank. It consisted of five acres, in which apple seeds and seedlings were planted as early as 1790. Part of the old orchard is yet to be seen, though the trees are almost past their usefulness. Peaches, pears, cherries and apples were planted by all the pioneers in their gardens. As soon as the seed produced seedlings, these were transplanted to some hillside, and the orchard, in a few years, was a productive unit in the life of the settler. The first fruit brought, was, like everything else of the pioneers, rather inferior, and admitted of much cultivation. Soon steps were taken by the more enterprising settlers to obtain better varieties. Israel Putnam, as early as 1796, returned to the East, partly to get cions of the choicest apples, and, partly, on other business. He obtained quite a quantity of choice apples, of some forty or fifty varieties, and set them out. A portion of them were distributed to the settlers who had trees, to ingraft. From these old grafts are yet to be traced some of the best orchards in Ohio. Israel Putnam was one of the most prominent men in early Ohio days. He was always active in promoting the interests of the settlers. Among his earliest efforts, that of improving the fruit may well be mentioned. He and his brother, Aaron W. Putnam, living at Belpre, opposite Blennerhasset's Island, began the nursery business soon after their arrival in the West. The apples brought by them from their Connecticut home were used to commence the business. These, and the apples obtained from trees planted in their gardens, gave them a beginning. They were the only two men in Ohio engaged in the business till 1817.

In early times, in the central part of Ohio, there existed a curious character known as "Johnny

Appleseed." His real name was John Chapman. He received his name from his habit of planting, along all the streams in that part of the State, apple-seeds from which sprang many of the old orchards. He did this as a religious duty, thinking it to be his especial mission. He had, it is said, been disappointed in his youth in a love affair, and came West about 1800, and ever after followed his singular life. He was extensively known, was quite harmless, very patient, and did, without doubt, much good. He died in 1847, at the house of a Mr. Worth, near Fort Wayne, Indiana, who had long known him, and often befriended him. He was a minister in the Swedenborgian Church, and, in his own way, a zealous worker.

The settlers of the Western Reserve, coming from New England, chiefly from Connecticut, brought all varieties of fruit known in their old homes. These, whether seeds or grafts, were planted in gardens, and as soon as an orchard could be cleared on some favorable hillside, the young trees were transplanted there, and in time an orchard was the result. Much confusion regarding the kinds of fruits thus produced arose, partly from the fact that the trees grown from seeds did not always prove to be of the same quality as the seeds. Climate, soil and surroundings often change the character of such fruits. Many new varieties, unknown to the growers, were the result. The fruit thus produced was often of an inferior growth, and when grafts were brought from the old New England home and grafted into the Ohio trees, an improvement as well as the old home fruit was the result. After the orchards in the Reserve began to bear, the fruit was very often taken to the Ohio River for shipment, and thence found its way to the Southern and Eastern seaboard cities.

Among the individuals prominent in introducing fruits into the State, were Mr. Dille, of Euclid, Judge Fuller, Judge Whittlesey, and Mr. Lindley. George Hoadly was also very prominent and energetic in the matter, and was, perhaps, the first to introduce the pear to any extent. He was one of the most persistent and enthusiastic amateurs in horticulture and pomology in the West. About the year 1810, Dr. Jared Kirtland, father of Prof. J. P. Kirtland, so well known among horticulturists and pomologists, came from Connecticut and settled in Portland, Mahoning County, with his family. This family has done more than any other in the State, perhaps, to advance fruit culture. About the year 1824, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, in connection with his brother, established a nursery at Poland, then in Trumbull County, and brought on from New England above a hundred of their best varieties of apples, cherries, peaches, pears, and smaller fruits, and a year or two after brought from New Jersey a hundred of the best varieties of that State; others were obtained in New York, so that they possessed the largest and most varied stock in the Western country. These two men gave a great impetus to fruit culture in the West, and did more than any others of that day to introduce improved kinds of all fruits in that part of the United States.

Another prominent man in this branch of industry was Mr. Andrew H. Ernst, of Cincinnati. Although not so early a settler as the Kirtlands, he was, like them, an ardent student and propagator of fine fruits. He introduced more than six hundred varieties of apples and seven hundred of pears, both native and foreign. His object was to test by actual experience the most valuable sorts for the diversified soil and climate of the Western country.

The name of Nicholas Longworth, also of Cincinnati, is one of the most extensively known of any in the science of horticulture and pomology. For more than fifty years he made these his especial delight. Having a large tract of land in the lower part of Cincinnati, he established nurseries, and planted and disseminated every variety of fruits that could be found in the United States—East or West—making occasional importations from European countries of such varieties as were thought to be adapted to the Western climate. His success has been variable, governed by the season, and in a measure by his numerous experiments. His vineyards, cultivated by tenants, generally Germans, on the European plan, during the latter years of his experience paid him a handsome revenue. He introduced the famous Catawba grape, the standard grape of the West. It is stated that Mr. Longworth bears the same relation to vineyard culture that Fulton did to steam navigation. Others made earlier effort, but he was the first to establish it on a permanent basis. He has also been eminently successful in the cultivation of the strawberry, and was the first to firmly establish it on Western soil. He also brought the Ohio Everbearing Raspberry into notice in the State, and widely disseminated it throughout the country.

Other smaller fruits were brought out to the West like those mentioned. In some cases fruits

indigenous to the soil were cultivated and improved, and as improved fruits, are known favorably wherever used.

In chronology and importance, of all the cereals, corn stands foremost. During the early pioneer period, it was the staple article of food for both man and beast. It could be made into a variety of forms of food, and as such was not only palatable but highly nutritious and strengthening.

It is very difficult to determine whether corn originated in America or in the Old World. Many prominent botanists assert it is a native of Turkey, and originally was known as "Turkey wheat." Still others claimed to have found mention of maize in Chinese writings antedating the Turkish discovery. Grains of maize were found in an Egyptian mummy, which goes to prove to many the cereal was known in Africa since the earliest times. Maize was found in America when first visited by white men, but of its origin Indians could give no account. It had always been known among them, and constituted their chief article of vegetable diet. It was cultivated exclusively by their squaws, the men considering it beneath their dignity to engage in any manual labor. It is altogether probable corn was known in the Old World long before the New was discovered. The Arabs or Crusaders probably introduced it into Europe. How it was introduced into America will, in all probability, remain unknown. It may have been an indigenous plant, like many others. Its introduction into Ohio dates with the settlement of the whites, especially its cultivation and use as an article of trade. True, the Indians had cultivated it in small quantities; each lodge a little for itself, but no effort to make of it a national support began until the civilization of the white race became established. From that time on, the increase in crops has grown with the State, and, excepting the great corn States of the West, Ohio produces an amount equal to any State in the Union. The statistical tables printed in agricultural reports show the acres planted, and bushels grown. Figures speak an unanswerable logic.

Wheat is probably the next in importance of the cereals in the State. Its origin, like corn, is lost in the mists of antiquity. Its berry was no doubt used as food by the ancients for ages anterior to any historical records. It is often called corn in old writings, and under that name is frequently mentioned in the Bible.

"As far back in the vistas of ages as human records go, we find that wheat has been cultivated, and, with corn, aside from animal food, has formed one of the chief alimentary articles of all nations; but as the wheat plant has nowhere been found wild, or in a state of nature, the inference has been drawn by men of unquestioned scientific ability, that the original plant from which wheat has been derived was either totally annihilated, or else cultivation has wrought so great a change, that the original is by no means obvious, or manifest to botanists."

It is supposed by many, wheat originated in Persia. Others affirm it was known and cultivated in Egypt long ere it found its way into Persia. It was certainly grown on the Nile ages ago, and among the tombs are found grains of wheat in a perfectly sound condition, that unquestionably have been buried thousands of years. It may be, however, that wheat was grown in Persia first, and thence found its way into Egypt and Africa, or, vice versa. It grew first in Egypt and Africa and thence crossed into Persia, and from there found its way into India and all parts of Asia.

It is also claimed that wheat is indigenous to the island of Sicily, and that from there it spread along the shores of the Mediterranean into Asia Minor and Egypt, and, as communities advanced, it was cultivated, not only to a greater extent, but with greater success.

The goddess of agriculture, more especially of grains, who, by the Greeks, was called Demeter, and, by the Romans, Ceres—hence the name cereals—was said to have her home at Enna, a fertile region of that island, thus indicating the source from which the Greeks and Romans derived their *Ceralia*. Homer mentions wheat and spelt as bread; also corn and barley, and describes his heroes as using them as fodder for their horses, as the people in the South of Europe do at present. Rye was introduced into Greece from Thrace, or by way of Thrace, in the time of Galen. In Cæsar's time the Romans grew a species of wheat enveloped in a husk, like barley, and by them called "Far."

During the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii, wheat, in an excellent state of preservation, was frequently found.

Dr. Anson Hart, Superintendent, at one time, of Indian Affairs in Oregon, states that he found numerous patches of wheat and flax growing wild in the Yackemas country, in Upper Oregon. There is but little doubt that both cereals were introduced into Oregon at an early period by the Hudson Bay, or other fur companies. Wheat was also

found by Dr. Boyle, of Columbus, Ohio, growing in a similar state in the Carson Valley. It was, doubtless, brought there by the early Spaniards. In 1530, one of Cortez's slaves found several grains of wheat accidentally mixed with the rice. The careful negro planted the handful of grains, and succeeding years saw a wheat crop in Mexico, which found its way northward, probably into California..

Turn where we may, wherever the foot of civilization has trod, there will we find this wheat plant, which, like a monument, has perpetuated the memory of the event; but nowhere do we find the plant wild. It is the result of cultivation in bygone ages, and has been produced by "progressive development."

It is beyond the limit and province of these pages to discuss the composition of this important cereal; only its historic properties can be noticed. With the advent of the white men in America, wheat, like corn, came to be one of the staple products of life. It followed the pioneer over the mountains westward, where, in the rich Mississippi and Illinois bottoms, it has been cultivated by the French since 1690. When the hardy New Englanders came to the alluvial lands adjoining the Ohio, Muskingum or Miami Rivers, they brought with them this "staff of life," and forthwith began its cultivation. Who sowed the first wheat in Ohio, is a question Mr. A. S. Guthrie answers, in a letter published in the Agricultural Report of 1857, as follows:

"My father, Thomas Guthrie, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in the year 1788, and arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum in July, about three months after Gen. Putnam had arrived with the first pioneers of Ohio. My father brought a bushel of wheat with him from one of the frontier counties of Pennsylvania, which he sowed on a lot of land in Marietta, which he cleared for that purpose, on the second bottom or plain, in the neighborhood of where the Court House now stands."

Mr. Guthrie's opinion is corroborated by Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, in his "Pioneer Settlers of Ohio," and is, no doubt, correct.

From that date on down through the years of Ohio's growth, the crops of wheat have kept pace with the advance and growth of civilization. The soil is admirably adapted to the growth of this cereal, a large number of varieties being grown, and an excellent quality produced. It is firm in body, and, in many cases, is a successful rival of wheat produced in the great wheat-producing regions of the United States—Minnesota, and the farther Northwest.

Oats, rye, barley, and other grains were also brought to Ohio from the Atlantic Coast, though some of them had been cultivated by the French in Illinois and about Detroit. They were at first used only as food for home consumption, and, until the successful attempts at river and canal navigation were brought about, but little was ever sent to market.

Of all the root crops known to man, the potato is probably the most valuable. Next to wheat, it is claimed by many as the staff of life. In some localities, this assumption is undoubtedly true. What would Ireland have done in her famines but for this simple vegetable? The potato is a native of the mountainous districts of tropical and subtropical America, probably from Chili to Mexico; but there is considerable difficulty in deciding where it is really indigenous, and where it has spread after being introduced by man. Humboldt, the learned savant, doubted if it had ever been found wild, but scholars no less famous, and of late date, have expressed an opposite opinion. In the wild plant, as in all others, the tubers are smaller than in the cultivated. The potato had been cultivated in America, and its tubers used for food, long before the advent of the Europeans. It seems to have been first brought to Europe by the Spaniards, from the neighborhood of Quito, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and spread through Spain, the Netherlands, Burgundy and Italy, cultivated in gardens as an ornament only and not for an article of food. It long received through European countries the same name with the batatas—sweet potato, which is the plant meant by all English writers down to the seventeenth century.

It appears that the potato was brought from Virginia to Ireland by Hawkins, a slave-trader, in 1565, and to England by Sir Francis Drake, twenty years later. It did not at first attract much notice, and not until it was a third time imported from America, in 1623, by Sir Walter Raleigh, did the Europeans make a practical use of it. Even then it was a long time before it was extensively cultivated. It is noticed in agricultural journals as food for cattle only as late as 1719. Poor people began using it, however, and finding it highly nutritious, the Royal Geographical Society, in 1663, adopted measures for its propagation. About this time it began to be used in Ireland as

food, and from the beginning of the eighteenth century, its use has never declined. It is now known in every quarter of the world, and has, by cultivation, been greatly improved.

The inhabitants of America learned its use from the Indians, who cultivated it and other root crops—rutabagas, radishes, etc., and taught the whites their value. When the pioneers of Ohio came to its fertile valleys, they brought improved species with them, which by cultivation and soil, are now greatly increased, and are among the standard crops of the State.

The cucurbitaceous plants, squashes, etc., were, like the potato and similar root crops, indigenous to America—others, like the melons, to Asia—and were among the staple foods of the original inhabitants. The early French missionaries of the West speak of both root crops and cucurbitaceous plants as in use among the aboriginal inhabitants. "They are very sweet and wholesome," wrote Marquette. Others speak in the same terms, though some of the plants in this order had found their way to these valleys through the Spaniards and others through early Atlantic Coast and Mexican inhabitants. Their use by the settlers of the West, especially Ohio, is traced to New England, as the first settlers came from that portion of the Union. They grow well in all parts of the State, and by cultivation have been greatly improved in quality and variety. All cucurbitaceous plants require a rich, porous soil, and by proper attention to their cultivation, excellent results can be attained.

Probably the earliest and most important implement of husbandry known is the plow. Grain, plants and roots will not grow well unless the soil in which they are planted be properly stirred, hence the first requirement was an instrument that would fulfill such conditions.

The first implements were rude indeed; generally, stout wooden sticks, drawn through the earth by thongs attached to rude ox-yokes, or fastened to the animal's horns. Such plows were in use among the ancient Egyptians, and may yet be found among uncivilized nations. The Old Testament furnishes numerous instances of the use of the plow, while, on the ruins of ancient cities and among the pyramids of Egypt, and on the buried walls of Babylon, and other extinct cities, are rude drawings of this useful implement. As the use of iron became apparent and general, it was utilized for plow-points, where the wood alone would not penetrate the earth. They got their plow-shares sharpened in Old Testament days, also coulters, which shows, beyond a doubt, that iron-pointed plows were then in use. From times mentioned in the Bible, on heathen tombs, and ancient catacombs, the improvement of the plow, like other farming tools, went on, as the race of man grew in intelligence. Extensive manors in the old country required increased means of turning the ground, and, to meet these demands, ingenious mechanics, from time to time, invented improved plows. Strange to say, however, no improvement was ever made by the farmer himself. This is accounted for in his habits of life, and, too often, the disposition to "take things as they are." When America was settled, the plow had become an implement capable of turning two or three acres per day. Still, and for many years, and even until lately, the mold-board was entirely wooden, the point only iron. Later developments changed the wood for steel, which now alone is used. Still later, especially in prairie States, riding plows are used. Like all other improvements, they were obliged to combat an obtuse public mind among the ruralists, who slowly combat almost every move made to better their condition. In many places in America, wooden plows, straight ax handles, and a stone in one end of the bag, to balance the grist in the other, are the rule, and for no other reason in the world are they maintained than the laconic answer:

"My father did so, and why should not I? Am I better than he?"

After the plow comes the harrow, but little changed, save in lightness and beauty. Formerly, a log of wood, or a brush harrow, supplied its place, but in the State of Ohio, the toothed instrument has nearly always been used.

The hoe is lighter made than formerly, and is now made of steel. At first, the common iron hoe, sharpened by the blacksmith, was in constant use. Now, it is rarely seen outside of the Southern States, where it has long been the chief implement in agriculture.

The various small plows for the cultivation of corn and such other crops as necessitated their use are all the result of modern civilization. Now, their number is large, and, in many places, there are two or more attached to one carriage, whose operator rides. These kinds are much used in the Western States, whose rootless and stoneless soil is admirably adapted to such machinery.

When the grain became ripe, implements to cut it were in demand. In ancient times, the sickle

was the only instrument used. It was a short, curved iron, whose inner edge was sharpened and serrated. In its most ancient form, it is doubtful if the edge was but little, if any, serrated. It is mentioned in all ancient works, and in the Bible is frequently referred to.

"Thrust in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe," wrote the sacred New Testament, while the Old chronicles as early as the time of Moses: "As thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn."

In more modern times, the handle of the sickle was lengthened, then the blade, which in time led to the scythe. Both are yet in use in many parts of the world. The use of the scythe led some thinking person to add a "finger" or two, and to change the shape of the handle. The old cradle was the result. At first it met considerable opposition from the laborers, who brought forward the old-time argument of ignorance, that it would cheapen labor.

Whether the cradle is a native of America or Europe is not accurately decided; probably of the mother country. It came into common use about 1818, and in a few years had found its way into the wheat-producing regions of the West. Where small crops are raised, the cradle is yet much used. A man can cut from two to four acres per day, hence, it is much cheaper than a reaper, where the crop is small.

The mower and reaper are comparatively modern inventions. A rude reaping machine is mentioned by Pliny in the first century. It was pushed by an ox through the standing grain. On its front was a sharp edge, which cut the grain. It was, however, impracticable, as it cut only a portion of the grain, and the peasantry preferred the sickle. Other and later attempts to make reapers do not seem to have been successful, and not till the present century was a machine made that would do the work required. In 1826, Mr. Bell, of Scotland, constructed a machine which is yet used in many parts of that country. In America, Mr. Hussey and Mr. McCormick took out patents for reaping machines of superior character in 1833 and 1834. At first the cutters of these machines were various contrivances, but both manufacturers soon adopted a serrated knife, triangular shaped, attached to a bar, and driven through "finger guards" attached to it, by a forward and backward motion. These are the common ones now in use, save that all do not use serrated knives. Since these pioneer machines were introduced into the harvest fields they have been greatly improved and changed. Of late years they have been constructed so as to bind the sheaves, and now a good stout boy, and a team with a "harvester," will do as much as many men could do a few years ago, and with much greater ease.

As was expected by the inventors of reapers, they met with a determined resistance from those who in former times made their living by harvesting. It was again absurdly argued that they would cheapen labor, and hence were an injury to the laboring man. Indeed, when the first machines were brought into Ohio, many of them were torn to pieces by the ignorant hands. Others left fields in a body when the proprietor brought a reaper to his farm. Like all such fallacies, these, in time, passed away, leaving only their stain.

Following the reaper came the thresher. As the country filled with inhabitants, and men increased their possessions, more rapid means than the old flail or roller method were demanded. At first the grain was trodden out by horses driven over the bundles, which were laid in a circular inclosure. The old flail, the tramping-out by horses, and the cleaning by the sheet, or throwing the grain up against a current of air, were too slow, and machines were the result of the demand. In Ohio the manufacture of threshers began in 1846, in the southwestern part. Isaac Tobias, who came to Hamilton from Miamisburg that year, commenced building the threshers then in use. They were without the cleaning attachment, and simply hulled the grain. Two years later, he began manufacturing the combined thresher and cleaner, which were then coming into use. He continued in business till 1851. Four years after, the increased demand for such machines, consequent upon the increased agricultural products, induced the firm of Owens, Lane & Dyer to fit their establishment for the manufacture of threshers. They afterward added the manufacture of steam engines to be used in the place of horse power. Since then the manufacture of these machines, as well as that of all other agricultural machinery, has greatly multiplied and improved, until now it seems as though but little room for improvement remains. One of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of threshers and their component machinery is located at Mansfield—the Aultman & Taylor Co. Others are at Massillon, and at other cities in the West.

Modern times and modern enterprise have developed a marvelous variety of agricultural implements

—too many to be mentioned in a volume like this. Under special subjects they will occasionally be found. The farmer's life, so cheerless in pioneer times, and so full of weary labor, is daily becoming less laborious, until, if they as a class profit by the advances, they can find a life of ease in farm pursuits, not attainable in any other profession. Now machines do almost all the work. They sow, cultivate, cut, bind, thresh, winnow and carry the grain. They, cut, rake, load, mow and dry the hay. They husk, shell and clean the corn. They cut and split the wood. They do almost all; until it seems as though the day may come when the farmer can sit in his house and simply guide the affairs of his farm.

Any occupation prospers in proportion to the interest taken in it by its members. This interest is always heightened by an exchange of views, hence societies and periodicals exercise an influence at first hardy realized. This feeling among prominent agriculturists led to the formation of agricultural societies, at first by counties, then districts, then by States, and lastly by associations of States. The day may come when a national agricultural fair may be one of the annual attractions of America.

Without noticing the early attempts to found such societies in Europe or America, the narrative will begin with those of Ohio. The first agricultural society organized in the Buckeye State was the Hamilton County Agricultural Society. Its exact date of organization is not now preserved, but to a certainty it is known that the Society held public exhibitions as a County Society prior to 1823. Previous to that date there were, doubtless, small, private exhibitions held in older localities, probably at Marietta, but no regular organization seems to have been maintained. The Hamilton County Society held its fairs annually, with marked success. Its successor, the present Society, is now one of the largest county societies in the Union.

During the legislative session of 1832–33, the subject of agriculture seems to have agitated the minds of the people through their representatives, for the records of that session show the first laws passed for their benefit. The acts of that body seem to have been productive of some good, for, though no records of the number of societies organized at that date exist, yet the record shows that "many societies have been organized in conformity to this act," etc. No doubt many societies held fairs from this time, for a greater or less number of years. Agricultural journals* were, at this period, rare in the State, and the subject of agricultural improvement did not receive that attention from the press it does at this time; and, for want of public spirit and attention to sustain these fairs, they were gradually discontinued until the new act respecting their organization was passed in 1846. However, records of several county societies of the years between 1832 and 1846 yet exist, showing that in some parts of the State, the interest in these fairs was by no means diminished. The Delaware County Society reports for the year 1833—it was organized in June of that year—good progress for a beginning, and that much interest was manifested by the citizens of the county.

Ross County held its first exhibition in the autumn of that year, and the report of the managers is quite cheerful. Nearly all of the exhibited articles were sold at auction, at greatly advanced prices from the current ones of the day. The entry seems to have been free, in an open inclosure, and but little revenue was derived. Little was expected, hence no one was disappointed.

Washington County reports an excellent cattle show for that year, and a number of premiums awarded to the successful exhibitors. This same year the Ohio Importation Company was organized at the Ross County fair. The Company began the next season the importation of fine cattle from England, and, in a few years, did incalculable good in this respect, as well as make considerable money in the enterprise.

These societies were re-organized when the law of 1846 went into effect, and, with those that had gone down and the new ones started, gave an impetus to agriculture that to this day is felt. Now every county has a society, while district, State and inter-State societies are annually held; all promotive in their tendency, and all a benefit to every one.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture was organized by an act of the Legislature, passed February 27, 1846. Since then various amendments to the organic law have been passed from time to time as

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*The *Western Tiller* was published in Cincinnati, in 1826. It was "miscellaneous," but contained many excellent articles on agriculture.

The *Farmers' Record* was published in Cincinnati, in 1831, and continued for several years.

The *Ohio Farmer* was published at Batavia, Clermont County, in 1833, by Hon. Samuel Medary.

These were the early agricultural journals, some of which yet survive, though in new names, and under new management. Others have, also, since been added, some of which have an exceedingly large circulation, and are an influence for much good in the State.

the necessities of the Board and of agriculture in the State demanded. The same day that the act was passed creating the State Board, an act was also passed providing for the erection of county and district societies, under which law, with subsequent amendments, the present county and district agricultural societies are managed. During the years from 1846 down to the present time, great improvements have been made in the manner of conducting these societies, resulting in exhibitions unsurpassed in any other State.

Pomology and horticulture are branches of industry so closely allied with agriculture that a brief resume of their operations in Ohio will be eminently adapted to these pages. The early planting and care of fruit in Ohio has already been noticed. Among the earliest pioneers were men of fine tastes, who not only desired to benefit themselves and their country, but who were possessed with a laudable ambition to produce the best fruits and vegetables the State could raise. For this end they studied carefully the topography of the country, its soil, climate, and various influences upon such culture, and by careful experiments with fruit and vegetables, produced the excellent varieties now in use. Mention has been made of Mr. Longworth and Mr. Ernst, of Cincinnati; and Israel and Aaron W. Putnam, on the Muskingum River; Mr. Dille, Judges Fuller and Whittlesey, Dr. Jared Kirtland and his sons, and others—all practical enthusiasts in these departments. At first, individual efforts alone, owing to the condition of the country, could be made. As the State filled with settlers, and means of communication became better, a desire for an interchange of views became apparent, resulting in the establishment of periodicals devoted to these subjects, and societies where different ones could meet and discuss these things.

A Horticultural and Pomological Society was organized in Ohio in 1866. Before the organization of State societies, however, several distinct or independent societies existed; in fact, out of these grew the State Society, which in turn produced good by stimulating the creation of county societies. All these societies, aids to agriculture, have progressed as the State developed, and have done much in advancing fine fruit, and a taste for æsthetic culture. In all parts of the West, their influence is seen in better and improved fruit; its culture and its demand.

To-day, Ohio stands in the van of the Western States in agriculture and all its kindred associations. It only needs the active energy of her citizens to keep her in this place, advancing as time advances, until the goal of her ambition is reached.

CHAPTER XVI.

CLIMATOLOGY—OUTLINE—VARIATION IN OHIO—ESTIMATE IN DEGREES—RAINFALL—AMOUNT—VARIABILITY.

THE climate of Ohio varies about four degrees. Though originally liable to malaria in many districts when first settled, in consequence of a dense vegetation induced by summer heats and rains, it has became very healthful, owing to clearing away this vegetation, and proper drainage. The State has became as favorable in its sanitary characteristics as any other in its locality. Ohio is remarkable for its high productive capacity, almost every thing grown in the temperate climates being within its range. Its extremes of heat and cold are less than almost any other State in or near the same latitude, hence Ohio suffers less from the extreme dry or wet seasons which affect all adjoining States. These modifications are mainly due to the influence of the Lake Erie waters. These not only modify the heat of summer and the cold of winter, but apparently reduce the profusion of rainfall in summer, and favor moisture in dry periods. No finer climate exists, all conditions considered, for delicate vegetable growths, than that portion of Ohio bordering on Lake Erie. This is abundantly attested by the recent extensive development there of grape culture.

Mr. Lorin Blodget, author of "American Climatology," in the agricultural report of 1853, says; "A district bordering on the Southern and Western portions of Lake Erie is more favorable in this respect (grape cultivation) than any other on the Atlantic side of the Rocky Mountains, and it will ultimately prove capable of a very liberal extension of vine culture."

Experience has proven Mr. Blodget correct in his theory. Now extensive fields of grapes are everywhere found on the Lake Erie Slope, while other small fruits find a sure footing on its soil.

"Considering the climate of Ohio by isothermal lines and rain shadings, it must be borne in mind," says Mr. Blodget, in his description of Ohio's climate, from which these facts are drawn, "that local influences often require to be considered. At the South, from Cincinnati to Steubenville, the deep river valleys are two degrees warmer than the hilly districts of the same vicinity. The lines are drawn intermediate between the two extremes. Thus, Cincinnati, on the plain, is 2° warmer than at the Observatory, and 4° warmer for each year than Hillsboro, Highland County—the one being 500, the other 1,000, feet above sea-level. The immediate valley of the Ohio, from Cincinnati to Gallipolis, is about 75° for the summer, and 54° for the year; while the adjacent hilly districts, 300 to 500 feet higher, are not above 73° and 52° respectively. For the summer, generally, the river valleys are 73° to 75°; the level and central portions 72° to 73°, and the lake border 70° to 72°. A peculiar mildness of climate belongs to the vicinity of Kelley's Island, Sandusky and Toledo. Here, both winter and summer, the climate is 2° warmer than on the highland ridge extending from Norwalk and Oberlin to Hudson and the northeastern border. This ridge varies from 500 to 750 feet above the lake, or 850 to 1,200 feet above sea level. This high belt has a summer temperature of 70°, 27° for the winter, and 49° for the year; while at Sandusky and Kelley's Island the summer is 72°, the winter 29°, and the year 50°. In the central and eastern parts of the State, the winters are comparatively cold, the average falling to 32° over the more level districts, and to 29° on the highlands. The Ohio River valley is about 35°, but the highlands near it fall to 31° and 32° for the winter."

As early as 1824, several persons in the State began taking the temperature in their respective localities, for the spring, summer, autumn and winter, averaging them for the entire year. From time to time, these were gathered and published, inducing others to take a step in the same direction. Not long since, a general table, from about forty localities, was gathered and compiled, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century. This table, when averaged, showed an average temperature of 52.4°, an evenness of temperature not equaled in many bordering States.

Very imperfect observations have been made of the amount of rainfall in the State. Until lately, only an individual here and there throughout the State took enough interest in this matter to faithfully observe and record the averages of several years in succession. In consequence of this fact, the illustration of that feature of Ohio's climate is less satisfactory than that of the temperature. "The actual rainfall of different months and years varies greatly," says Mr. Blodget. "There may be more in a month, and, again, the quantity may rise to 12 or 15 inches in a single month. For a year, the variation may be from a minimum of 22 or 25 inches, to a maximum of 50 or even 60 inches in the southern part of the State, and 45 to 48 inches along the lake border. The average is a fixed quantity, and, although requiring a period of twenty or twenty-five years to fix it absolutely, it is entirely certain and unchangeable when known. On charts, these average quantities are represented by depths of shading. At Cincinnati, the last fifteen years of observation somewhat reduce the average of 48 inches, of former years, to 46 or 47 inches."

Spring and summer generally give the most rain, there being, in general, 10 to 12 inches in the spring, 10 to 14 inches in the summer, and 8 to 10 inches in the autumn. The winter is the most variable of all the seasons, the southern part of the State having 10 inches, and the northern part 7 inches or less—an average of 8 or 9 inches.

The charts of rainfall, compiled for the State, show a fall of 30 inches on the lake, and 46 inches at the Ohio River. Between these two points, the fall is marked, beginning at the north, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches, all near the lake. Farther down, in the latitude of Tuscarawas, Monroe and Mercer Counties, the fall is 40 inches, while the southwestern part is 42 and 44 inches.

The clearing away of forests, the drainage of the land, and other causes, have lessened the rainfall, making considerable difference since the days of the aborigines.

PART II.

HISTORY OF LOGAN COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.*

INTRODUCTORY—TOPOGRAPHY—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—EARLY BEGINNINGS AND GROWTH OF THE AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM—PHYSICAL AND MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTY.

LOGAN County lies just north of the western half of the State, and is bounded on the north by Auglaize and Hardin Counties, on the east by Union, on the south by Champaign, and on the west by Shelby and Auglaize. Its form is that of a rectangle, lying east and west, its southern line being broken by the absence of a tier of lots in the southern margin of Miami and Union townships. The area according to the latest available appraisement report, that of 1870, is 281,296 acres, of which 101,127 acres are arable or plow land, 59,346 acres, pasture or meadow land, and 120,823 acres are uncultivated or wood land. The forthcoming report of the present year will show some changes in these figures indicating the extent to which the reclaiming of uncultivated lands has been carried, especially in the townships of Stokes and Bokes Creek. The average assessed valuation of farming lands by the last report, exclusive of buildings, was $29.66 per acre.

The boundary lines of the county are all nearly level, and hold an elevation of between 1,000 and 1,200 feet above tide-water, falling where the Miami River goes out on the west to about 975 feet, but the centre has been upheaved until the summit, on John W. Hogue's farm, one and one-half miles east of Bellefontaine, has reached the height of 1,540 feet, which equals 1,108 feet above low water at Cincinnati, and 975 feet above Lake Erie, and is the highest point yet measured in Ohio. This point lies upon the great arch that traverses the State from Cincinnati to the lake shore between Sandusky and Toledo, and was probably the highest peak in what was originally a low chain of mountains.

The general form of the county is that of a flat cone, about 500 feet in height, from which the water-fall drains off in all directions; the county is situated, however, just south of the great water-shed, and the streams ultimately find their way into the Scioto or Miami rivers. This cone has been cleft from north to south to the depth of some 300 feet by the valley of Mad River, leaving a summit

* For the Topographical and Geological features of this chapter, the writer is principally indebted to the brief paper of Franklin C. Hill, found in the report of the State Geological Survey. In the division of the Legislative appropriation for the purposes of this survey, among the several counties of the State in accordance with their geological importance, but a small part was devoted to Logan County, and the report is, therefore, less exhaustive than might have been desired. The scope of the present work, however, does not contemplate original researches in this department, and the paper is embodied in this chapter essentially as it appears in the volume issued by the State.

on the east at Wickersham's Corners (called "Jerusalem," on the county map) only twenty-five feet lower than the one on Hogue's farm; the valley thus formed is drained principally by the Mad River, which rises in Jefferson Township and flows southwesterly through the county. The character of this stream is accurately discribed by its name, and in its headlong course furnishes an inexhaustible water-power for the numerous flouring mills that are located on its banks. The upper part of the valley is drained by Rush Creek, which finds its way into the Scioto in a northeastwardly direction, receiving in its course through Mill Creek and the Darby, the drainage of the eastern edge of the county. The waters falling on Hogue's summit, and flowing through the streets of Bellefontaine, as "Possum Run," fall into Blue Jacket, thence into Buckongehelas, and so into the Great Miami, whence they are taken at Port Jefferson, into the summit-level of the Miami canal, and there are divided, part flowing southward into the Ohio and the Mexican Gulf, and part going northward to Lake Erie and the St. Lawrence. The Great Miami, rising in the southern part of Hardin County, flows southwardly through the western half of Logan, until within two and a-half miles of the southern boundary, and suddenly turning to the west by north, flows out into Shelby County.

The county is everywhere traversed by a number of bright sparkling runs, that find their origin in the innumerable springs that issue from the gravelly deposit which forms the foundation of the soil. Scattered over the surface are numerous small lakes or ponds that owe their origin to the same source. Of these, Rush Creek Lake, Silver, Black, Dake's, and Twin Lakes are the most important. Several of these are valuable for their ice crop, and some furnish considerable fish. One, the Indian Lake, in Stokes and Richland townships, is now included in the Lewiston Reservoir, which was designed to collect and hold in reserve the rainfall of that region for the benefit of the State canals.

Although the entire surface of the country is covered deep in drift or its derivaties, yet the upheaval of the centre exposes three formations of rock, and there is good reason to suppose that a fourth would be visible but for the immense deposit of gravel in the Miami Valley. These formations are Huron shale, or black slate, shown in the hills about the head of Mad River, the corniferous limestone, best seen in the Bellefontaine, Mackachack and Middleburg quarries, and the water-lime rock, exposed in one place on the Mackachack, and in numerous ones in the neighborhood of Belle Centre and Northwood, while it is the Niagara that is supposed to lie under the the drift in the Miami Valley.

The Huron shale, lying the highest, and being, from its soft, laminated structure, most subject to the wear of the elements, has been cut down by frost and water until only two irregular islands are left. The smaller of these islands, lying directly east of Bellefontaine, in Rush Creek, Lake and Jefferson townships, is the the last outlier of its formation east of the anticlinal axis of the State, or, rather, is directly on the crown of the arch. Its northern end is hidden under the drift, but must lie somewhere near the village of Harper, and the southern is found about three miles southwest of Zanesfield, where a deep cut was begun through it some years since on the line of the Delaware Railroad, giving a length of about nine miles, with an average width of some two and a half or three miles. The second or larger island lies east of Zanesfield and West Liberty, and underlies Pickereltown and Wickersham Corners in Rush Creek, and the townships of Jefferson, Perry, Monroe and Zane, with a span extending into the northern edge of

Champaign County. It is about twelve miles long by three wide, and within its limits are to be found the finest and most characteristic exposures. The thickness of the slate under Hogue's summit, by actual measurement by the level, is 110 feet, and 136 feet, by careful barometrical estimate, under Wickersham's Corners.

Immediately below these Huron shale islands lies one large island of corniferous limestone, which can be traced through Rush Creek, Jefferson, Perry, Zane, Monroe, Liberty, Lake, Harrison and McArthur townships. Its thickness is probably between 60 and 100 feet, but nowhere in the county have both top and bottom been exposed at the same place, and the records kept of boring are so imperfect as to be worthless. The largest quarries are those of Messrs. Scarf's at Bellefontaine, of Gen. A. S. Piatt on the Mackachack, in Monroe Township, and Mr. J. B. Sharpe at Middleburg. Messrs. Scarf's quarry has been worked for a depth of over twenty feet, chiefly for lime, 1,000 bushels of which are produced by twenty-five cords of wood. The product is of good quality and color, but difficult to ship, on account of the rapidity with which it air-slacks, only three or four days being required to reduce it. Some courses show hydraulic qualities, but no systematic experiments have been made with it, nor can any estimate be made of the amount of business done. Gen. Piatt's quarry has been worked to about the same depth, and the lime produced by the same expenditure of fuel, and of perhaps rather better quality. The building stone has all been consumed in the neighborhood. It is capable of being worked to fine effect, as the General's own mansion abundantly testifies. Mr. Sharpe's quarry at Middleburg has been worked to about the same depth as the others, but with more system, and exposes the rock better. The section may be described as follows, in a descending series:

	Feet.
Covering of drift	2
First course, much broken	6
Second course, solid	4
Ocherous seam	
Third course, firm, thin layers	3
Fourth course, solid	4
Fifth course, solid	6
Total	25

Numerous small quarries have been opened all around the edges of the island, both for stone and for lime, but they are only worked occasionally, and for local purposes.

The geological scale of the State calls for a bed of Oriskany sandstone under the corniferous, and of Hamilton above it, but there are no traces of either to be found in Logan County. Remains of the former are found scattered about the country in the form of huge boulders, from which, at an early date, grindstones were formed; and in the clay are found small fragments with corners sharply defined, as though but recently broken. A popular explanation is, that from the combined action of the upheaval and the glacier, this formation was crushed into fragments and pushed bodily from its position, leaving only these fragments to mark its early existence. Dr. Newberry, in Vol. I., p. 141, speaks of Oriskany sandstone at West Liberty, but this is most probably a mistake. In Gen. Piatt's quarry, on the Mackachack, a bed of fine sandstone exists, that has been quarried and reduced to sand for plastering, with excellent success, but it is only a local deposit in the *upper* layers of the corniferous, fifty-five feet above the top of the Helderberg, in the same field. These small sandstone deposits are quite common in that neigborhood, and, in fact, the whole appearance of the rocks is so sandy that Mr. George G. Shumard reported the following section in the prospectus of the "Logan and Champaign Petroleum Company," in 1865:

pioneer to continue his labors far into the night —the husband chopping by the light of the blaze and the wife tending the fires. The great advantage seemed to be in getting ready for the rolling bee as early as possible, for when the season once set in there was a constant demand for the services of the pioneer in the fields of his neighbors for upwards of three months. It was no unusual thing for a neighborhood to be engaged every working day for six weeks in "rolling bees" without any intermission. Many were thus called upon when they could least afford the time, but from the necessities of the situation there was no refusal possible, and large as this demand appears, it will not be considered exorbitant when it is remembered that the neighborhoods covered an area of from ten to fifteen miles square. At this day the reckless destruction of timber in that early period seemed wasteful in the extreme, and the tendency, under the circumstances which surrounded the pioneer, was to underrate the value of timber, and to carry the work of clearing to the very verge of denuding the land of this important aid to agriculture. This tendency has not been so marked in Logan County as in some of the northern and northeastern counties of the State. In some parts of this county, owing to the low, swampy character of the land, the original forests have not yet been disturbed and each year considerable timber is cut off for the purpose of clearing the land. Wood is still the principal article in use for fuel in the country districts. In the older portions of the county the scarcity of timber is beginning to attract attention and less of it is sacrificed to supply the villages with fuel. Here coal is beginning to be pretty generally used, partly on account of its convenience and partly on account of the cost.

The prevailing system of agriculture in Logan County may properly be called that of mixed husbandry. Specialties find little favor among the farmers. The practice is to cultivate the various kinds of grain and grasses, and to raise, keep and fatten stock, the latter business engaging, however, hardly more than a tenth of the farmers. Writing as early as 1840, of the agriculture of Logan County and the rest of the Miami Valley, Dr. Drake says: "The agriculture of this, as of other new countries, is not of the best. Too much reliance is placed on the extent and fertility of their fields, by the farmers, who in general, consider these a substitute for good tillage. They frequently plant double the quantity they can properly cultivate, and thus impoverish their lands, and suffer them to become infested with briars and noxious weeds. The kind of cereals generally cultivated are Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley. The first is found on every plantation, but flourishes best in a calcareous soil, where, with good culture, it will yield from sixty to one hundred bushels per acre. Wheat is raised almost as generally as Indian corn, and is perhaps better adapted to the soil of most parts of the Miami country. Twenty-two bushels may be stated as the average produce per acre, though it sometimes amounts to forty. Its medium weight is sixty pounds per bushel. The bearded wheat with reddish chaff seems latterly to be preferred, as least liable to injury from the weevil and Hessian fly. Before the settlement of this country, the woods abounded in grass and herbage, proper for the subsistence of cattle, but these have long since disappeared, except in the remote situations. In the prairies, however, when the whole energy of the soil is employed in producing grasses and herbaceous plants instead of trees, the pasture is still luxuriant, and the business of grazing extremely profitable. It is chiefly in Champaign and Greene Counties that this remark is true. In the former $100,000, it is estimated, are annually received for fat cattle. The prairies are likewise found to support hogs, which



LOGAN COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

grow and fatten on the numerous fleshy roots with which those tracts abound. Sheep, both domestic and foreign, are already diffused extensively through the Miami country. They are in general healthy, and rather prone to excessive fatness. Their flesh is said to be superior in flavor to that of the sheep of the Atlantic States." The criticisms of Dr. Drake upon the agriculture of 1820, are not entirely out of place to-day. Provided with a rich and varied soil, the average farmer has not felt the need of studying the principles of such branches of learning as relates to agriculture, and frequently hesitated to receive or reject the teachings of science. A few persons, however, were found at a comparatively early day, who brought to the business of farming that amount of patient investigation which the greatest interest of this country demands. Farmers are becoming more and more solicitous to learn from others, and the husbandry of the country has made a marked advance during the last sixty years, and is still rapidly improving in every respect.

Owing to the richness of the soil the subject of fertilizers has not received the attention which it has obtained in the less favored portions of the State. Phosphates are never used and land plaster, only in comparatively few instances. In many cases scarcely ordinary care has been exercised in preserving the ordinary accumulations of the barnyard, much less to add to this by artificial means. This neglect has not been so seriously felt on account of the remarkable qualities of most of the farming land in this county. Indeed, the application of manure requires fine discrimination. It is not an infrequent thing to see a crop of grass or wheat partially spoiled by the lack of judgment in the application of manure. On the other hand, fields are to be found that have been constantly cropped for from ten to forty years. This practice has, in most cases, borne its legitimate result, and has awakened a decided interest in the subject of the science of farming. Rotation of crops is now generally practiced, corn being the first crop planted on sod ground, followed by another crop of corn and that by wheat. With the latter crop the manure is generally used, as it is thought it shows the largest result and leaves a better soil for the grass which follows. Deep plowing with the Michigan double plow was practiced to a considerable extent some years since with good effect. Crops grown upon land so treated furnished an increased yield upon those grown upon shallow plowed land. Their heavy draft soon made these plows unpopular, though a few are still found in use in the county. The practice of deep plowing, however, is still maintained, and is now generally accomplished by a heavy steel plow drawn by three horses. The great objection to the double plow, that it buried the surface soil too deep, was not felt here to be a serious evil. A year or two was necessary to reap the full benefit of the sub-soiling, but when this was carried on every year the soil becomes thoroughly acted upon by the elements and thoroughly mixed throughout, and in a few years of this treatment the farmer has a fine, friable soil ten to fifteen inches deep.

Artificial drainage has been a necessity from the first. In 1876 eleven county ditches, with an aggregate length of nearly twenty-five miles, the longest of which reaches a distance of five and two-fifths miles. These were constructed at a cost of $11,170. Since then several other important ditches have been constructed. In addition to these there are thirty township ditches, with an aggregate length of eight and five-eighths miles, which have been constructed at a cost of $3,104. The first drain-tile were introduced about 1860, and have rapidly grown in the public estimation with each succeeding year.

There are some fifteen drain-tile establishments in the country, the oldest of which was started not far from 1870. These manufactories have found a ready sale for all they could make, disposing in the last ten years of not far from 200,000 rods of their product. Farms are everywhere being greatly improved by under draining and ditching. Low lands that were nearly an entire waste, and rolling lands of the character called "spouty," are being reclaimed, so that the untillable land, if all collected into a body, would scarcely cover a section. The very summits are wheat fields, and though now in some parts of the county the first clearings are being made the whole available land is destined soon to be brought under the plow. The land thus reclaimed produces the finest crops; can be cultivated much sooner after a rain, and from eight to ten days earlier in the spring.

The subject of grass land has not attained the importance it does in a country chiefly devoted to grazing. Wheat and corn are the principal products and sources of revenue, and grass is cultivated for the use of such stock as the system of mixed husbandry adopted here requires. Timothy and red top grasses are mainly relied upon for the supply of hay, meadows being turned over about once in four years. Meadows are never turned over to pasturage, the grass lands being seeded for the especial purpose for which they are designed. Mowing lands are but little underdrained, and then only where the natural lay of the land demands it to carry off the settling moisture. Top dressing for meadows has received but little attention, the manure being generally applied to the second crop of corn or wheat just before seeding. Orchard and blue grass have been introduced in a limited way of late years, experiments with mixtures. of these grasses have proved, it is thought, its value as pasture. None of the former is sown for hay , although it is highly recommeded by some. Millet and Hungarian grass have been used to some extent for the past fifteen or twenty years, and are in demand more or less every year. The latter is the one principally used, and furnishes a valuable substitute for a failing crop of meadow grass, or when the acreage has been temporarily cut down too low for the necessities of the farm. The average yield of the county is from one and a quarter to one and a third tons per acre. In the matter of clover lands the farmers seem fully alive to the importance of their proper use. The market demand for seed, however, which makes it a cash article with a ready sale, proves a great temptation to raise it for the market. It is frequently sown in combination with timothy for the purpose of producing a quality of hay highly esteemed for milch cows and sheep. It is used to some extent for pasturage, but the predominant purpose, perhaps, is for seed. The acreage turned under has been small though there are evidences of an improvement in this direction.

The history of wheat-growing in Logan County really begins with the building of the railroads. Before this the principal product was Indian corn, and what little wheat was used was obtained from the older counties. The railroads, however, brought a market for this cereal right to the door of the producer—a fact that gave an impetus to its cultivation. In its early culture the usual discouragements were met. The rust proved a great plague, and the Hessian fly worked considerable destruction at times. There is less complaint of these during late years, and in most parts of the county wheat is considered a fairly reliable crop. Its greatest enemies now are the occasionally cold, snowless winters. The large admixture of clay in the soil of the county makes the wheat peculiarly susceptible to the damaging action of heavy frosts. For the

past three years, however, the yield of this grain has been unusually large, and the largest acreage ever known in the county was reaped this year. This fact is due largely to the good prices which wheat has commanded of late, and to the fact that a dry May, last year, prevented the grass from "catching" on pieces that were newly "seeded down." The variety sown in later years has been the Scott, the supremacy of which is now disputed by the Fultz. Experiments have been made with the Genesee, White Mediterranean, Golden Drop, and Amber, which have made some friends, but the Scott still maintains its hold upon the best farmers. No particular system has been adopted in the cultivation of this grain. The practice of plowing "barefallows" during the summer, and then replowing or harrowing deeply before sowing in wheat, is still continued to some extent. Corn stubble ground is most frequently used for growing this crop. When the manure is used with wheat it is thoroughly harrowed in and the seed then drilled in, the character of the soil obviating the necessity of plowing. The practice of sowing upon the same ground for several successive years is becoming much less common, though still followed in some localities where the soil seems well nigh exhaustless. This grain is one of the principal sources of revenue, and has given Logan County the reputation of a great grain country. The grain is usually threshed in the barn-yard, where it is hauled for convenience in handling the straw. The horse-power thresher is still used, but the steam-power is rapidly supplanting it among the farmers.

Rye and barley are but little cultivated. In former years rye was in considerable demand for local distilling, but this demand has long since passed away. It is now grown occasionally as a winter pasture for sheep. After pasturing it closely, it is turned under, save occasionally when it is allowed to grow for the straw which finds a slight demand for the purpose of binding corn fodder. Barley is raised to some extent in the southern part of the county where the nearness to the brewery markets of Springfield and Dayton render it a profitable crop. Buckwheat has but a nominal place in the list of grains grown in Logan County, the product barely supplying the meagre home demand.

The home demand for oats is large, and but little more than enough to supply this is raised. The crop is inclined to run to one or the other extreme, and the complaint is usually that the growth is too rank or too short. It is usually sown on the thinnest soil, and a wet, drizzling April and May gives it such a rank growth that it lodges on the ground and frequently proves an entire failure. In case of dry weather, during these months, the crop is put back and often proves so short, both in straw and yield, that it is hardly worth the expense of harvesting. Rust occasionally complicates matters, and, amidst all these difficulties, the crop is looked upon as generally uncertain.

The corn crop, however, while not grown to the exclusion of the others, is the one upon which the farmers of Logan County most confidently rely, and the land devoted to its culture is only limited by the necessity of the situation. It is far more stable in its yield, less liable to disease, and may be slighted in its cultivation with greater impunity than any other crop. The soft varieties of seed are generally preferred, and are usually planted in sod ground. A second crop is frequently grown on the same ground, to be followed by wheat and then sod. It is usually well put in, the ground being prepared with considerable care and worked until the crop "tassels out." The old rule of "going through" the field a certain number of times before "laying by" the crop has long since been abandoned

by the better farmers. The last plowing, after the corn has reached the height of five or six feet, is considered the most effective in its cultivation, but the exigencies of the season often prevent the farmer's bestowing this crowning attention. The lands, being in the hands of small farmers or renters, are generally worked by the proprietor alone, and the clover and wheat cutting, coming close together, frequently obliges the small farmer to slight his corn. When, however, the farmer is able to hire help, or has boys who can be trusted to do the work, the plow is kept going through the corn—an expense that is amply paid by the increased yield. The crop is usually cut and "shocked up" in the field, where it is husked in the fall. After the husking the fodder is "re-shocked" and left until needed for feeding. The custom of husking from the standing stalk, which was early much in vogue, has been abandoned some time since, as wasteful of time and material.

The other crops that occupy, or have occupied, a prominent place among the agricultural products of the county, are potatoes, flax and sorghum. The quality of the soil is well adapted to the raising of potatoes, and farmers who have given considerable attentention to the proper cultivation of this highly prized and indispensable esculent, have always been well rewarded for their labor and pains-taking. It is a staple vegetable, universally used, always commands a fair price, and its general cultivation for exportation would undoubtedly prove highly renumerative. The fact, however, seems to have been overlooked or ignored, and no more are produced than are used in the county. The leading variety is the Early Rose, with the Peerless and Peachblow cultivated in considerably quantities. The Snowflake is highly prized and cultivated to some extent, while other varieties are cultivated as experiments. The average yield of this crop is good, and it is not often seriously affected by insects or disease.

Flax, although grown in this county to some extent every year, is subject to violent fluctuations in the acreage devoted to its cultivation. It is now raised exclusively for the seed, which has become an important article of commerce, considerable amounts being purchased by the grain dealers of the county. It is an exacting crop and the fiber is only incidentally valuable, owing to the unsalable condition in which it has to be sold; an amount of discouragement which is only overbalanced by the fact that the seed frequently commands a high price, and is always a cash article. Years ago, when an oil mill and a flax mill were regular establishments of the county, this crop proved quite a source of revenue, but since the decay of those institutions this crop has been of less importance.

The history of the cultivation of sorghum cane in Logan County is similar to that of most other parts of the State. The first introduction of this cane was received by the farmers with great enthusiasm, and high hopes were entertained that in this would be found a substitute for the sugar-cane that would prove a valuable addition to the resources of their farms for home supply, if not a source of income. The first seed was brought in about 1860, and small bags of seed, containing about half a pint, sold readily for $1 each. Small plats were planted with this seed, and almost every farmer did a little in the way of experimenting with the new crop. The new venture rapidly gained ground, and the means of converting it into molasses was provided on every hand. The first product, in most cases, owing to the lack of information on the subject and the carelessness with which its manufacture was conducted, was sorry stuff. To the skeptical part of the farming community, this result was received as the inevitable outcome of

the experiment, and discouraged the experimenters in proportion to the satisfaction it gave the self-assurance of the doubters. Another cause which contributed to the same end, was the exercise of a ruinous economy on the part of the mass of farmers. Instead of purchasing new seed for each planting, and sparing no pains to make a fair test of this new crop, the majority of those who planted it borrowed seed of their neighbors, or used that saved from their own crop, and allowed the work of the farm to seriously interfere with the cultivation of the sorghum. The result was that the cane deteriorated in quantity and quality, and the whole thing was voted a failure. This was true of many of the early experimenters, but quite a considerable number of the farmers are yet cultivating this cane with creditable results. The manufacture of the molasses is still carried on by several establishments in a limited way, and by careful and intelligent handling of the cane, produce a first-class article, which has attained a considerable local reputation.

Tobacco has been cultivated to a very limited extent, simply for the private use of the producer, and it may well be hoped that its culture may not be further extended. It is an exacting crop upon the land, and, sooner or later, the exhaustive process will ultimately work the deterioration of any neighborhood or farming district where its culture is a prominent part of the farming operations.

The forests of Logan County are abundantly supplied with the sugar maple, and the people have not been slow to utilize these trees in the way of making sugar. It was the practice, at an early date, to make the product into ,“ crumb sugar,” as in this shape it answered the needs of the household to better advantage, and this practice continued, until of late years it has become more profitable in the shape of large cakes. Large quantities are shipped abroad every spring, several firms making a specialty of this business during the season. The product of the county is largely made in the eastern part, where single farms sometimes produce 5,000 pounds. Here it is made as important a branch of farm industry as the wheat culture, and is nearly as valuable a source of revenue. Sugar brings the manufacturer an average price of ten cents per pound, many of them turning their product to a more profitable account by furnishing customers abroad themselves.

Fruit culture, so far as it involves especial attention and care, may safely be said to be in its infancy in Logan County. The first settlers deprived for a time of its use, and realizing the great demand in every family for this important article of food, early set about planting orchards. Coming to this far off country, they supplied themselves with seeds of the different kinds of fruits, grains and vegetables they were accustomed to at home, and prominent among these were the apple, peach, pear and cherry. The garden patch, first cleared, received these, to be transplanted in a year or two into the first few acres cleared. The soil and climate were congenial; the trees grew at once, thriftily, and in a few years yielded fruit. There are still some remains of those orchards of natural fruit, but most of them have disappeared. Pears, peaches and cherries seemed in their native element, flourished without signs of disease, and produced bountifully the most luscious fruit. About 1830, pears and peaches began to be affected with disease, and have since acquired a character for uncertainty for which they are noted there to-day. Grafting and the planting of grafted fruit trees began here about 1840. At that time there was a nursery between Salem and New Lisbon, in Columbiana County, that had a wide reputation for the excellence of its stock, and which supplied most of this part of the State. The favorite varieties were the Yellow Bellflower,

Golden Pippin, Pound Pippin, Seek-no-further, Pinnock, Maiden Blush and Trenton Early. Most of the farmers had a few trees of each of the best varieties, but after seeing them once well set, exercised but little further care in promoting their growth. The orchard culture of apples has only of late years begun to command the serious attention of farmers. The old orchards have been prolific producers, and in favorable seasons considerable amounts have been marketed. Before the railroads were built, large quantities of the fruit was dried and hauled to Springfield or Sandusky, almost every well-regulated farm being provided with a dry-house. This abundance, together with the fact that the home market is so readily supplied from other points, has made the farmers careless on the subject, and the fact is becoming apparent that if something is not done soon to renew these old orchards, there will be an interval when there will be a great scarcity of apples. Mr. Isaac Akey, near Bellefontaine, and Benjamin Knight, east of Zanesfield, are making something of a specialty of fruit growing and have the largest orchards in the county. Among the varieties now found are the King of Tompkins County, Baldwin, Talpahakin, Northern Spy, and Roll's Jeanette. The latter is not a large apple, but it is noted for its wintering qualities. The first on the list is a favorite apple here, some of the fruit measuring fourteen and a half inches in circumference, and at the same time retaining its fine flavor and smooth grain. This is a fine market apple and always commands a good price. The demand of a market apple is for size and not so much for the grain or flavor. The apple is the hardiest and most reliable of all fruits for this region, and there are probably more acres in apple orchards than in all other fruits combined.

Peaches, by reason of the unfavorableness of the climate, are, of late years, exceedingly uncertain, and are but little planted. Late frosts in the spring usually cut off the crop, either in the blossom or when the young fruit has just formed, and, in addition to this danger, there occurs, every few years, a winter of such severity that even the trees themselves are seriously injured or destroyed. The case of cherries of the finer kinds is very similar to that of peaches, as the trees are somewhat tender, and the blossoms are liable to be destroyed by late frosts. The hardier kinds, such as the Early Richmond, the Morellos, and May Duke, are planted most, but with indifferent success, save in the case of the latter. Mr. Akey set out at one time about 120 black Morellos, which bore one fair crop but failed ever afterward, and were cut down without realizing a second crop. Pears are planted in a small way, principally in gardens; but no extensive pear orchard exists in the county. The great enemy to this fruit is the "fire-blight," for which no effective remedy has been found. The first symptom of this disease is the dying of the ends of the twigs. From this point the blight follows up the twig to the body of the tree, when it splits the bark and loosens it clear around the trunk. Mr. George Foot has tried a remedy which seems to be beneficial. It occurred to him that to drive in rusty nails might be of advantage, and, having a tree that seemed destined to be destroyed anyway, he gathered a lot of old nails and drove them into the trunk and some of the larger branches. This seemed to arrest the disease, and, so confident was he in the effect of the iron, that he procured a quantity of iron turnings, which he placed in close contact with the main roots after clearing away the dirt. The effect, thus far, has been good, not a sign of the blight showing itself on any of the trees thus treated. So prevalent and ruinous is this disease that out of 260 trees planted by Mr. Akey, about 1862, but fifty are now alive. The Bartlett, Flemish

Beauty, Genesee, and White Doyane are the favorite varieties. Plums are scarcely grown at all, owing to the prevalence of the curculio insect, although the trees grow well and remain healthy. Mr. Foot has made some experiments with this fruit, and has been successful in growing some fine plums. A fine tree of a species of the egg plum gave promise of bearing fine fruit, but the insect took them all off each year. By making bags for the fruit, and fastening on to keep the insects off, a few were matured that measured nine inches around them. Such fruit was worth saving, and he resolved to try an experiment. He secured a quantity of gas-tar and putting it in a skillet set it afire and moved it about under the trees after they had bloomed, giving them a thorough smoking every morning. Having a brood or two of chickens, he placed them under the trees, which he shook thoroughly after every smoking. That year he succeeded in raising some fine plums. This year he has repeated the treatment, save the smoking process. After each shaking, the chickens seem to find a great many insects, which they eagerly devour, and the tree hangs so loaded with fine fruit that every limb has to be supported to prevent its breaking down. The saving remedy is thought to be in the shaking and the chickens.

The abundant fertility of the soil has had the effect to divert the majority of the farmers from devoting a great deal of attention to stock growing. Probably not more than one-third make this department of agriculture the leading pursuit, though among these may properly be included a majority of the wealthier farmers. Among this portion of the farming community a persevering, patient, investigating spirit has been manifested that has accomplished large results for the stock of the county. No class of farm stock has been slighted in this respect, though perhaps horses and sheep have profited most. It is quite natural that the early history of the horse in Logan County should be somewhat obscure. In the early settlement the nature of farm work called for the steady strength, the freedom from accident, and the easy keeping of the ox, and horses found no general demand until the pioneers could afford the luxury of travel. It was not long before this demand made a marked change in the character of the teams, which has continued, until now one would scarcely meet with an ox team upon the road in a month's travel through the country. The early native stock of horses was known as the "Virginia Spot," some of the animals being a "vivid calico" color. The first effort to improve on the common stock of horses was by the importation of the Black Hawk strain in 1832. The horse, the name of which has been forgotten, was imported from Tennessee, and was considered a capital general purpose horse. Closely following this horse came a "Cleveland Bay," introduced by John Enoch. This strain of horse had then, as now, a high reputation as fine coach horses and roadsters, and added such features to the native stock as admirably paved the way for their further improvement. Another strain of the same class of horses was the "Sir Archie" stock, brought in by John Houser. The stallion brought here was a gay, high-headed horse, "rangy," about sixteen hands high, and of a dark brown color. He was greatly sought by breeders, and his stock obtained a ready sale as roadsters or coach horses. About 1848, Benjamin Butler introduced a strain of horses from Scotland, known as the Scotchman's. The horse brought to Logan County was imported by a Clarke County firm. The stock of this horse occupied a very prominent place among the horses of the eastern part of the county, and was considered a capital animal for farming purposes. The best judges of horses in the county believe this strain to be the origin of

the Clydesdale. It had the same general characteristics, but not in quite so perfect a form.

The Morgan strain came about this time into the county and brought a style of horse that was greatly needed. The general bent of horse-breeders seems to have been toward the heavy "general purpose" horse. The Morgan brought speed, action, and remarkable endurance, and became at once a general favorite. This class of horses are yet referred to as the ideal horse, and the wish is often expressed that the old strain with its former characteristics were back here again. The Normans were introduced about 1858, by Andrew Herd. The horse was sired by "Nonesuch," "Louis Napoleon," or "Old Bob," as he was variously known. This horse is really what is strictly classified as the Percheron, but is known in the books and among dealers as a Percheron-Norman. "Old Bob" was the first horse of the kind ever brought west of the Alleghany Mountains. He was bought by Charles Fullington and brought to Union County in 1851, and some time after became the property of Louis Lee, of Delaware. These horses originate in the provinces of La Perche and Normandy, in France, and are noted for their docility, excellent health, and a hardy, elastic temperament. They are possessed of great bone, muscle, tendon and hoof, which gives them immense strength and value as draft horses. Their color is a fine silver-gray, which is regarded as the best adapted to withstand the burning rays of the sun in the field or on the highway. The chief value of this class of horses in this county, however, is their availability for market purposes. They mature early and sell readily for from $250 to $300 when three years old. But few of these horses are kept for use in the county, as most of the farmers are unwilling to put so much money in a horse, and the active demand for them rendering them a cash article proves too great a temptation to part with them. The Clydesdale strain was introduced a few years earlier. "Lord Clyde," a fine black animal of this strain, was exhibited in Urbana about 1852, and attracted considerable attention from horsemen. The horse belonged to the Union County Importing Company, and made a season in Champaign County that year. Many in the south part of Logan bred to him, getting some fine colts, and this stock is yet to be found in that part of the county. Among the latest horses is "Harry Clay," imported from Kentucky by Wellwood in 1873. He is a fine, black horse, with good speed, action, and endurance. There are colts of his getting in the county seven years old, and this stock is rapidly growing in the public esteem as roadsters. The branch of stock-raising is rapidly taking on larger proportions, some of the best farmers giving it special attention. The result is that in blood, size, fine style, symmetry of form, and the enduring qualities of the horse, Logan County is excelled but by few counties in the State. It is estimated by competent judges that the average horse is fifteen and a half hands high and weighs about 1,200 pounds. This is a good average, and it is but natural that the county should be the resort of buyers for other markets. Large numbers are sold every year, and yet the numbers do not seem to decrease.

The mule seems to have made friends in Logan County comparatively early. Soon after 1835 the donkey was introduced and was bred some for foreign markets. In 1842, Zachias Brown introduced the first Spanish jack, an importation from Kentucky, and overcame the objection to these animals by selecting mares and engaging to buy the foal at the age of four or five months. Considerable interest was excited in this new departure, and among others, J. M. Dickinson became

prominently identified in the enterprise. In 1856, he had a jack sixteen hands high and weighing 1,200 pounds, and in the following year had 180 mules on his farm. There was at that time a brisk trade in these animals with the East and West Indies, and considerable money was engaged in the traffic. The introduction of the large breed of horses put an end to this industry. The horses were just as easily raised, less trouble on the farm, more docile and reliable, and add to these qualities that of being just as marketable, and the explanation of the cause of their superceding the mule is complete. A large number of these animals are still found in the county in use as teams, and are found for the ordinary purposes of the farm as valuable as horses, and bring nearly as good a price.

The introduction of cattle into the county was as early as the coming of the first settlers. Cows were a necessary part of the pioneer's outfit, without which his chances for obtaining a reasonably comfortable existence were very poor indeed, and few families were without them. But once here, it required all the care and diligence of the settler to protect them against the ravages of wild beasts and disease. The wolves took off the yearlings, and frequently made successful attacks upon the cow; the murrain, a little later, took off scores of these animals, and long journeys were frequently undertaken to replace the animals thus lost. Then the marshes and the rank vegetation took their quota, so that, in spite of the employment of all the available children of the settlement as herders, and the dosing of cattle with alum, soot and soft soap, hundreds fell victims to the snares of a new country. Under such circumstances the effort was narrowed down to a struggle to maintain rather than to improve the breed. The "Ohio Importing Company" made their first importation of Short-horn Durhams in 1834, and exhibited the animals at the State Fair of that year. The result of that enterprise was to turn the attention of the whole farming community to that class of cattle. It was not until 1838 that the first Short-horn Durham stock was brought into this county. In that year Joshua Folsom and Samuel McCulloch introduced this class of cattle, which rapidly grew in public favor. Farmers thus had an opportunity of comparing improved breeds with the native cattle, and were not slow to fall in with the popular tide that was then making toward the Short-horns. The "Devons" were introduced about the same time, but they failed to enlist any strong attachment, and the breed soon became extinct here. During the last four or five years the "Alderneys" have been introduced as milk stock, and are being tried pretty extensively for a new experiment. Among those who have this kind of stock are Bissell, Allen, Roberts and Staymate. The latter has eight cows, all registered stock, but the experiment is so new here that no judgment has been formed in regard to them by the public. The interest in the registered and fine grade stock of the Short-horn breed of cattle has suffered no decrease by this competition. This class of cattle is very widely diffused through the county, and quite a number of fine herds are found here. Among these the more important are those of Green Brothers, consisting of thirty head, and Dickinson Brothers. The latter herd is now reduced to fourteen head, with the Duke of Pleasant Run, No. 18, as their breeding animal. Others who are interested in this stock, and have small herds, are James Smith, James Easton, William McKinnon and John Kizer.

Sheep were introduced among the first settlers, but the boldness and numbers of the wolves made sheep-raising a burden upon their resources that taxed them to the uttermost. The bounty offered by the State and county authorities for wolf scalps stimulated

the hunters in the destruction of these troublesome animals, and sheep began to multiply during the second decade of the settlement here. Almost every family during this period kept a few sheep, in order to be supplied with wool for clothing. The wool was carded "by hand," spun in the "cabin," and not unfrequently dyed and wove, as well as shaped into garments, and worn there, too. The earliest attempt at improving these native flocks was about 1835. In this year considerable interest was manifested in this enterprise, and the first flock by A. Williams attracted wide attention among the farmers of Logan County. The following list, compiled in 1862, gives the status of the flocks at that time:

Names and post-office address of the owner of the flock.	Bucks.	Ewes.	Quality of sheep.	Who commenced the flock.	When and where parents were obtained.
James McClure, Belle Centre	6	154	Three fourths Merino	10 y. ago, J. McC.	Jones, Vermont.
James Forsythe, "	...	40	" "	10 " J. F.	" "
M. L. Anderson, "	...	34	Seven-eighths		
J. K. Mitchel, "	...	46	Half		
David Wallace, Huntsville	1	40	Three-fourths	D. W	Massachusetts.
John Pollock, "	1	60	Full	J. P	Washington Co., Pa.
Nathan Watkins, Zanesfield	5	61	"	1856, R. Watkins	1856, Addison, Vt.
Joseph P. James, "	4	140	Three-fourths to full	1862	Originally Vermont.
Edith Williams, Pickerelton	5	125	" " "	1835, A. Williams	" "
E. S. Mann, East Liberty	3	127	Five-eighths		
John Outland, "	4	100	Full		
Daniel Skidmore, "	2	98	Seven-eighths		
William Skidmore, "	5	135	" "		
Isaac Skidmore, "	5	135	" "		
Joshua Sidmore, "	3	100	" "		

Among the names of those who introduced the Spanish Merino sheep should be mentioned Cook, Dean, Beal, Fisher and Dickenson. In 1850 the Merino sheep interest had a decided set-back. Parties hailing from Vermont brought a flock of sheep through the county, and sold the sheep in small parcels at high prices. In a short time exposure to the weather proved that the sheep were only common sheep, that had been ingeniously colored, and had been easily passed off upon the unskilled and suspecting farmers. The high prices of 1860, however, revived this industry, and the Merinos sprang into a popularity that they have maintained since. About three-fourths of the sheep in the county to-day are registered or good grade Merinos, which yield a fleece averaging from six to nine pounds in weight. Among the Merino flocks in Logan County that of Fisher Brothers is the most important. Other flocks are owned by Moot, Ray, J. C. Smith, John Outland, and his brothers, Ezra and "Nan," M. C. Smith and J. M. Dickerman. The latter controls about 1,000 head of these sheep, from forty to sixty of which only are registered. Cotswolds and Southdowns have been introduced but they have been allowed to deteriorate until there are few full-blooded sheep of this kind in the county.

The Woods breed of hogs is extinct in this county, and where it used to take two years to make a two hundred pound hog, a three and four hundred pound hog can be made in nine to twelve months. The principal breeds are the Chester White, Berkshire, Magie and Harkreeder. The Chester White was introduced in 1840. The Berkshire was introduced later and proved a rough, coarse-boned hog, and was soon

abandoned. A cross between these two breeds produced a good animal for market purposes. Soon after the Berkshires the Berks, or Baldfaces as they were popularly known, were introduced. They were a black hog with a white face, and were for a time were highly prized. The Magie, Poland China and Harkreeder are a later introduction, and crosses representing several of these breeds may be called the present stock. Large numbers are annually sold, and the trade forms one of the more important sources of revenue.

A noticeable and favorable feature of the agriculture of the county is the modest size of the average farm. There are a number of large landholders in the county, but the property is divided into small divisions and occupied by tenants, so that the average farm is not over eighty acres. These farms are generally well tilled, the buildings well improved, and a general well-to-do air of neatness and comfort prevails everywhere throughout the farming community. Improved machinery is being generally introduced, and some of the latest inventions have found a demand that the dealers have been unable to supply.

The number of important villages and the excellent railroad facilities furnish an excellent market for all the farmer has to sell. Maple sugar, wheat, wools and pork are the chief productions of the county, and large quantities are bought by the merchants and dealers in Bellefontaine and West Liberty. These dealers have established their trade for these exports in Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, and the East, and are ready to take all that is brought in. In the matter of public roads the county is in advance of most of its sister counties. There are over 200 miles of graveled pike that make muddy roads a thing unknown in this county. This applies to all the main thoroughfares in the county, but in the matter of cross-roads the district supervisors have caught the spirit of enterprise and are hauling the gravel, which is found everywhere in abundance, upon these roads, and are making them second only to the pikes. The latter are let by contract an dcost from $1,500 to $3,000 per mile. The bridging of the county is not an important expense. The principal streams are the Mad and Miami Rivers. These are generally spanned by the old covered wooden bridges, save where they have been renewed within the past five years. Iron bridges are now being introduced, and the more important crossings will probably, before many years, be spanned by iron structures.

The Logan County Fair Association is a marked feature of the agricultural interests of this county and has done much to incite a healthy emulation among the farmers. It was organized in 1851 by the adoption of a constitution signed by some fifty citizens of the county, and electing the following officers: Luther Smith, of Jefferson Township, President; John Hogue, of Washington Township, Vice President; N. R. Usher, of Lake Township, Secretary; B. S. Brown, Treasurer, and J. M. Glover, of Liberty Township, Jacob Smith, of Monroe, William Boggs, of Miami, William Z. Schwyhart, of Bokes Creek and Elijah Beal, of Harrison, managers. The first fair was held by the Association on what are now the out-lots of McCullock's addition to Bellefontaine, southeast of the village. There was no enclosure nor entrance fees, and most of the entries of horses were made by taking them from the teams that had brought the people to the fair. It was wet weather and the poorly-drained fields were trodden into one mass of mud. On this account the domestic manufactures were exhibited in the court house. Among the premiums paid we find the following received the highest awards:

T. W. Baird—General purpose stallion	$4.00
E. Bailey—Stallion for saddle	4.00
Theophilus Fulk—Mare and colt	4.00
Peter Smock—3 year colt	2.00
R. S. Roberts—2 year colt	2.00
John Horn—Sucking colt	2.00
James R. Milner—Draft horse	2.00
L. Smith and Z. Brown—Jack	4.00
James A. Jones—Pair mules	2.00
Smith and Brown—Sucking mule	2.00
William Kiser—3 year bull	4.00
R. S. Roberts—Yearling bull	2.00
Wm. Boggs—Bull calf	3.00
John Poisell—Milch cow—1380 lb	2.00
John Denny—2 year heifer	2.00
Wm. Boggs—Yearling heifer	2.00
Wm. Kiser—Sucking heifer calf	2.00
Wm. Boggs—Working cattle, 3 year	3.00
Milligan and Wallace—Fine wool buck	3.00
" " Buck for all purpose	2.00
" " Three fine wool ewes	3.00
Wm. Kiser—Boar, coarse made	2.00

Beside these entries were an excellent lot of fine wooled, buck and ewes exhibited by Luther Smith, and an Irish Grazier hog by Wm. Collins. In the exhibition at the court house were carpets of wool, cotton and rags, flannel, fancy work and quilts, and "one exquisitely wrought enameled shell casket inwrought with a tempting bunch of grapes." Among the few fruit exhibits was a basket of Catawba grapes and two samples of apples. Of the premiums on field crops, James Elliot got the first premium on an acre of corn, which yielded one hundred bushels. In regard to Jacob Horn who claimed a yield 105 bushels and fifteen quarts of corn from an acre, the record adds: "which two persons certify to, but there being a lack of affidavits debar the managers the pleasure of awarding to him the premium." James Brown received the premium on the oat crop, the yield on nine acres averaging sixty bushels and sixteen pounds per acre. Zachias Brown cut the premium acre of grass, getting 6,476 pounds of timothy. In potatoes M. Anderson took the premium for a quarter of an acre which yielded seventy-three and one half bushels. In regard to this season the record says: "The society agreeably to arrangements, held its first annual fair, October 29 and 30, and although the weather was exceedingly bad, it was conceded by all very creditable to the county." In the following year seven acres of land lying on the Zanesfield road, east of Bellefontaine was purchased. This was enclosed and the fairs held here until 1859. The early history of the society was not that of a vigorous institution. Most of the managers were farmers, who were not well adapted, perhaps, to the duties which the new enterprise devolved upon them, and the affairs languished for some years. In 1856 a change was made in the business management and a more vigorous administration came into power. The whole business was systemitized, speakers were secured to deliver addresses, and a generous expenditure devoted to advertising. The result was at once apparent. The receipts ran up from about $300 annual income to some $1,100, and the ground soon proved too small to accommodate the people who gathered each year. In 1859, twenty-five acres were secured south of town on the West Liberty pike, where the fairs are now held. Here five halls have been erected, the largest of which is forty by eighty feet, and a fine trotting track laid out a third of a mile long. There are about 2,400 entries drawing about $2,500 in premiums. The attendance is remarkable for a county fair, 15,000 people frequently attending in a single day. It is strictly a county fair save two races which are free for all. In the trotting race of this character a purse of $500 is offered which has been successful in attracting some good horses and a considerable increase in the attendance.

CHAPTER II.

PREHISTORIC RACES—THE MOUND BUILDERS—INDIAN TRIBES—EARLY WARS WITH THE WHITES —LEWISTOWN RESERVATION—PROMINENT CHARACTERS DURING THE INDIAN DOMINATION.

THE earliest history of Logan County, in common with that of the State, is veiled in mystery, and what share it had in the prehistoric times can only be conjectured. It is the opinion of antiquarians that three distinct races have inhabited North America prior to the coming of the present inhabitants. Of these, the builders of those magnificent cities, the ruins of which strew for miles the plains of Central America were the first. "The mind is startled," says an eminent writer on this subject, "at the remoteness of their antiquity, when we consider the vast sweep of time necessary to erect such colossal structures of masonry, and afterward convert them into the present utter wreck. Comparing their complete desolation with the ruins of Baalbec, Palmyra, Thebes and Memphis, they must have been old when the latter were being built." Of this race, no trace has been found within the limits of this country, and whether Ohio ever shook under the step of their marching, or its wilds ever echoed to their cries, is still an open question. "The second race," continues the same writer, "as determined by the character of their civilization, were the Mound Builders, the remains of whose works constitute the most interesting class of antiquities found within the limits of the United States. Like the ruins of Central America, they antedate the most ancient records; tradition can find no account of them, and their character can only be partially gleaned from the internal evidences which they themselves afford. They consist of the remains of what were, apparently, villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, camps, fortifications, etc. The farthest relic of this kind, ever discovered in a northeastern direction, was near Black River, on the south side of Lake Ontario; thence they extend in a southwestern direction by way of the Ohio, the Mississippi, Mexican Gulf, Texas, New Mexico and Yucatan, into South America. Some of the most interesting and extensive of these works are found in Ohio. At the mouth of the Muskingum, or Licking River, near Newark, at Circleville on the Scioto, and on Paint Creek near Chillicothe, are found some of the most elaborate of these mounds, stored with some of the most important relics ever discovered. But with all the discoveries and investigations made thus far, but little progress has been made toward a knowledge of their origin, civilization or destiny. They existed here, and built the works over which the archaeologists spend their efforts in vain. Col. Whittlesey, writing of this race, says: "There is no evidence that they had alphabetical characters, picture writing or hieroglyphics, though they must have had some mode of recording events. Neither is there any proof that they used domestic animals for tilling the soil, or for the purpose of erecting the imposing earthworks they have left. A very coarse cloth of hemp, flax or nettles, has been found on their burial hearths, and around skeletons not consumed by fire." The more important of these mounds being found in the southern part of the State, it is conjectured that the remains found in the northern part may have been built by portions of

the race not cotemporary with the builders of the southern structures. The difference in the extent and importance of these northern remains seems to indicate a people far less in numbers as well as in industry, and whose principal occupation was to war among themselves or against their neighbors. Along the water-shed in this State, which lies along the southern line of Wyandot and Crawford Counties, and through the middle of Hardin, extending irregularly east and west, there is a space where but few of these ancient earth works appear. It is conjectured, therefore, that this space was the "debatable ground" of the war-like tribes of the Mound Builders, and that the works found on either side of this line were the outposts of opposing forces. Whatever the truth may be in regard to these fanciful theories, the fact that this county was the scene of the busy activities of this strange people seems to be well substantiated. No remains, however, indicating that this people ever had a permanent residence in this county are found within the present limits of Logan county. Important earthworks, built in all probability by this race of giants, are found in Hardin county on the north, and in Champaign on the south, and large numbers of implements, weapons and ornaments have been found here, clearly indicating that this territory was frequently traversed, and was the scene of their temporary habitation, at least. Along the valley of Rush Creek, in the township of the same name, are found low mounds of gravel, heaped up some eight or ten feet in height and measuring some forty or fifty feet in diameter. The soil all about is of an entirely different nature and it has been supposed by some that these were remains of that ancient people. Other mounds of similar construction, have been found elsewhere in the county, but an intelligent examination into their structure reveals the fact that they must have been deposited by an ice-floe during the glacial period. Of the stone relics, large numbers have been found, and several fine collections have been made in the county. A round-ended ax is said to have been discovered, similar to those found among the remains of the Swiss Lake Builders, weighing something over one hundred pounds. A fine collection of these relics was made by Franklin C. Hill, who made the geological survey of the county for the State, and in his communication to the Assistant Geologist of the State, he described the collection as follows: "It is almost impossible to describe these relics without drawings, nor is it easy to classify them, as the dividing lines between axes, hatchets, and hammers, and between arrows and spear heads, etc., are by no means sharp and clear. They may, however, be roughly divided as follows:

Grooved axes	11	Rolling Pin	1
Ungrooved axes	12	Grindstone	1
Hammers	3	Slate ornaments (?)	9
Spear and arrow heads	44	Flint fragments	14
Pestles	7		
Total			102

By far the finest and best among the axes is a large one of polished black gneiss. It measures seven inches by four, with a cutting edge two and five-eighths inches long, and for symmetry of form and finish of workmanship will rank with the best of its kind, though not with the largest. It weighs but five pounds, while one in Cincinnati weighs fourteen, and we have an account of one weighing eighteen pounds. The next in point of size is an ax of pale bluish slate, as remarkable for eccentricity of shape as the other for symmetry. Cut obliquely to the stratification of the stone, its edge is thrown to one side as if for hewing to a line, and the body is curiously twisted, so that the edge makes a decided angle with the poll, as if to produce the effect of the bent helve of the broadax. But this is probably accidental rather than intentional, and is due

either to defects of the stone or the unskillfulness of the maker.

The other axes are as variable in size and shape as in material. Some have cutting edges, others are sharpened to points, and others, still, are blunted until there is almost no distinction to be made between them and the hammers, which are simply ovate stones with shallow grooves cut around them. The term, 'ungrooved ax,' though constantly met with in print, is not often used by the people. Their ideas of an ax imply a handle passing through or lashed to the head. But the relics from the Swiss Lake dwellings show axes passing through their helves. A knotted club has a hole mortised through its heavy end, into the upper part of which an ungrooved ax is fitted, and as every blow on the edge serves to drive the ax more firmly into its handle, the implement or weapon must have been a very efficient one. The term 'skinner,' usually applied to these axes, is probably a misnomer.

The most noticeable of the arrow heads is a large flat one, made of flint, that resembles moss agate. It measures four and three-fourths inches by two and one-eighth, and is about one-fourth of an inch in thickness. Its size and regular shape make it conspicuous in the collection, but its full beauty cannot be seen until it is held up against a strong light.

An arrow head of blue and white flint is also worth notice. It measures four inches by one and five-eighths, and is very regularly formed, while the edges are sharp and beautifully serrated with notches of about one-twelfth of an inch long. It must have been a very efficient weapon, capable of giving severe wounds. A fine black spear head was unfortunately broken into three pieces, and the middle one, about one inch in length, was lost. When entire it measured six inches in length.

The seven pestles, or mullers, show as many different forms, all well adapted to their purpose, which was, doubtless, to grind grain.

The stone described as a "rolling pin" for want of a better name is, perhaps, the poorest specimen in the collection, and the one most liable to be distrusted. Made of micaceous and crumbling stone, it seems scarcely fit for any use. Its length is nine and three-fourths inches, and its diameter varies from one fourth to one and one-half inches, its general shape being that of a cylinder with rounded ends.

It is by no means clear for what purpose the mass of brown sandstone, which is called "grindstone" in the list, was intended. In shape it rudely approaches the ordinary grindstone, having a diameter of about six inches, and a thickness of three. On each of its flat sides are two confluent hemi-spherical cavities of about one and one-half inches in diameter. The two pairs of cavities happen to be placed at right angles with each other, though probably by accident. Dr. H. H. Hill, of Cincinnati, has several similar stones in his collection, and suggests that they were possibly used to round the ends of horn and bone implements. This stone was found in Bellefontaine.

The nine slate ornaments differ entirely in shape and workmanship from the other relics, and seem to have been made by a different race of men. I have called them ornaments because unable to imagine any use to which they could be applied, and yet they seem equally foreign to our ideas of decoration. Four of them are simply oblong slabs, of about four inches in length by two in breadth, and one-fourth of an inch in thickness, pierced with one or two holes each. One is apparently intended to be suspended by one end, as shown by the position of the hole. The other end is shaped somewhat like an arrow-head. Its length is five inches; breadth, one and a half, and thickness, five-sixteenths.

Possibly it was a Phallus. A sixth piece is almost semi-circular, being about five inches by two and a half. It seems to be half of the original instrument, which must have had the form of an ancient, double-edged battle-ax. The break has been through the eye, which was bored very truly, the hole being about two inches long by half an inch in diameter." This collection is preserved in the museum of the State Agricultural College by itself, and is very creditable to the county. There are large numbers of these stone relics yet in the county, but they have long ago lost their attraction save for the few to whom they speak a "various language." Among the stone relics to be found here are many of the Indian tribes, who, if the more modern theories are to be accepted, are a far more ancient people. But whether we consider the red Indian the original possessor of this land or the natural successor of the Mound Builder, his early history is equally obscure. The Indians were found in full possession of the whole country so far as the earliest white explorers could determine, but the character of their customs and habits of life, and the uncertainty of their vague traditions, have left but little material for the use of the historian. The earliest pioneers found this State inhabited by the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanoes, Miamis, Wyandots and Ottawas. These nations were all subject to the warlike Iroquois or Five Nations, and occupied their respective lands subject to the pleasure of their conquerors. The first of these tribes occupied that part of the State east of the Cuyahoga River, and a line drawn irregularly south from the source of that river to the Ohio. The Wyandots and Ottawas occupied a strip of country forty miles wide lying along the south and west shore of Lake Erie, west of the Cuyahoga River. The rest of the State was divided in latitudinal sections, occupied by the Delawares, Shawanoes and Miamis, proceeding west of the Iroquois territory in the order named. The Shawanoes, or Shawnees, occupied the site of Logan County. They occupied the country contiguous to the Wyadots, extending in a strip some fifty miles wide from about the middle of the Wyandot country on each side of the Mad River, and continuing in that course to the Ohio. The nation was divided into several tribes with villages, on the Scioto, Mad and Great Miami Rivers, and on the upper waters of the Miami of the Lake, being, as Col. Johnston terms it, "in the light of tenants-at-will under the Wyandots." They were the devoted friends and allies of the latter tribe, though on good terms with no others save when warring with the whites.

The earliest French geographers place the home of the Shawanoes in the basin of the Cumberland River. About 1672, it is said, they migrated to South Carolina to escape the fury of the all-conquering Iroquois. In 1698, however, having obtained consent of the powers in Pennsylvania, a part of the Nation settled on the banks of the Susquehanna, where they attracted other tribes of their Nation, until 1732 their braves numbered fully one-half of the fighting Indians in that section of the country. In 1751, feeling more able to cope with their old enemy, they returned to the valley of the Ohio and located just below the mouth of the Scioto River. The larger part of the Nation soon after crossed over into this State, taking up their abode in the unoccupied valley of the Scioto. Heretofore, though bearing the name of a quarrelsome and warlike people among the natives, they were chiefly known to white explorers as a "restless nation of wanderers." From this period forward, however, they turned upon the whites, and during the sixty years of blood that pioneered the way of civilization in Ohio, they were foremost with the

scalping-knife and fire-brand. Under the leadership of Black-hoof they aided in defeating Braddock in 1784, and in the following year, emboldened by success, they carried their savage slaughter as far east as the Blue Ridge. To make head against this tide of savage war, Maj. Lewis was sent with a party of troops, in January of 1756, to attack the upper Shawanoese towns, situated on the Ohio, three miles above the mouth of the Great Kanawha. The towns were destroyed but the Indians maintaining an undaunted front, and boldly attacking the troops, barely failed of success. During the early part of the war between the French and English, the greater part of the Shawanoe nation under Black-hoof, was won over to the cause of the English, and were engaged in a bloody battle fought on the site of Piqua, Miami County. On this occasion, the Miamis, Wyandots, Ottawas, and other northern tribes, adhered to the French, made a stand here and fortified—the Canadian traders and French assisting. The Delawares, Shawanoes, and other tribes, adhering to the English interest with the English traders, attacked the French and their Indian supporters. The siege after continuing a week, and entailing great loss upon the attacking party, was finally given up. Soon after the contest, however, the Miamis having lost all their property outside of the fort, with their allies left this part of the country, and the Shawanoes taking their place called the village which occupied the site of Piqua, "Chillicothe," after the tribe of that name, and another village located three miles north of this point they named Piqua, from the name of a tribe of their nation.

The treaty which ended the war between the French and English was ratified at Paris in February, 1763. In the meanwhile the Indians who had changed their allegiance from the French to the English, found small reason to congratulate themselves on the change. Their principal ground of complaint had been, that their former allies took forcible possession of their lands, and used whisky as a means of securing the advantage in every transaction. In these respects they soon learned that the English were not better than the French, while in other respects they were much less friendly. The latter were a merry, easy-going race, fond of gaiety, delighting in adventure, and easily affiliating with the savages. The English, on the contrary, absorbed only in the pursuit of gain, and making no attempt to conceal their contempt for their ignorance, treated the savages with such arrogance as to give rise to a wide-spread feeling of discontent. Notwithstanding the treaty, the French traders did not hesitate to foster this feeling and urge the malcontents to rise on the English. The tribes were thus "fit for stratagems and spoils," when Pontiac, in the fall of 1762, broached his plan of a war of extermination against the English, from Detroit to Niagara. The Shawanoes entered into his plan with great zest, and it was through their influence that a number of the western tribes were induced to join the confederacy. On the 27th of April following the treaty of peace between the French and English, the representatives of the confederated tribes, met to arrange the final plans for the new war. On the first of the following month the struggle for Indian independence was begun at Detroit, and one after another of the frontier posts from the first point of attack to the Fort at Niagara were swept with the besom of destruction. Everywhere the Shawanoes were prominent in the bloody work, and under such leaders as Black-hoof and Blue Jacket, achieved a wide-spread reputation for warlike prowess. But Fort Pitt and the post at Detroit still held out, and ere they could be reduced the forces of Gen. Bradstreet and Col. Boquet put an end to the confederacy, the Shawanoes and Delawares being

the last to yield. In 1774, the dispute between the authorities of Pennsylvania and Virginia led to the inevitable result of involving the natives. To provoke the latter to assault the Pennsylvanians, the partisans of Virginia basely murdered on the soil of the former State a number of Indians, decoyed into the hands of the whites by proffers of friendship and rum. Among the murdered Indians was a relative of the famous Mingo chief, Logan. This cold-blooded butchery provoked the savages into terrible deeds of reprisal, and led to the "Dunmore war." In the summer of 1774, an expedition under Col. McDonald marched into the Muskingum country and destroyed the Shawanoese town of Wapaughtomica. Though suing for peace, they were not subdued, and only took advantage of the cessation of hostilities to place their non-combatants out of the reach of the whites. In the fall of this year, in company with the Wyandots and Delawares, the Shawanoes, under the general command of Cornstalk, made a furious attack upon a division of Lord Dunmore's army under Gen. Lewis, at Point Pleasant, on the Virginia side of the Ohio. After a bitter and prolonged struggle the Indians retired discomfited, and shortly after sued for peace in earnest. The Revolutionary struggle between the Colonies and Great Britain breaking out soon after, no formal treaty arrangements were made.

"At the commencement of the struggle of the American colonies for independence, the scattered settlements west of the Allegheny mountains had little to fear from the hostile armies of Great Britain. Their dread was of a more merciless foe. Nor were their fears groundless; for the Indians of the Northwest, influenced by British gold, and the machinations of English traders and emissaries, soon gave evidence of hostile intentions. Explanations by the Americans that the questions in dispute could not affect their interests, were made in vain. It was to no purpose that they were exhorted to take part on neither side. Painted and plumed warriors were early upon the war-path, carrying death and destruction to the dismayed borderers—the direct result of a most ferocious policy inaugurated by England—letting loose, in the language of Chatham, 'the horrible hell-hounds of savage war,' upon the exposed settlements."

The warfare thus begun was made up, on the side of the savage, of predatory incursions of scalping parties, the tomahawk and scalping-knife sparing neither age or sex, while the torch laid waste the homes of the unfortunate bordermen. As a natural consequence retaliatory expeditions followed. These were not always successful. At times they were highly disastrous. Occasionally, however, the foe received a merited chastisement.

The centre of British power and influence, in the Northwest, was at Detroit, where Henry Hamilton, a vulgar ruffian, was in command; succeeded, however, before the close of the war, by Arentz Schuyler de Peyster, who, although carrying out the policy of the British government, did so in the spirit of a "high-toned gentleman." Indian depredations received their inspiration and direction from this point. It was here the Wyandots from the Sandusky were enlisted in the interests of Great Britain. It was here these Indians and the Shawanoese frontier, Scioto and Miami rivers, received aid to murder, pillage and destroy on the border settlements of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The frontiers of these colonies suffered terribly by this irregular warfare, legitimate, from the stand-point of the savages, but murderous and wanton in its instigators.

In the Spring of 1778, there appeared upon the theater of conflict a new element of destruction to help on the work of destruction and death—tories, outlaws, and deserters from

the States; renegades among the Indians—"of that horrid brood," wrote Hugh H. Brackenridge, of Pittsburg, in 1782, "called refugees whom the Devil has long since marked as his own." By these desperadoes and go-betweens, the hostile tribes were inflamed to a white-heat of rapacity against the frontier settlements.*

To the student of Indian history it will seem superfluous to attempt to justify or extenuate the conduct of these tribes, but the majority of the readers of to-day are not versed in the history of the North American Indian. Popular resentment point to the ex-parte statements in regard to the Western tribes as a true account of their whole race, ignoring the fatal effect that one hundred years contact with civilization has wrought. The whites found the Indians possessing this land with all "the divine right" of Kings; their rulers, descending from a race of kings whose dynasties were old before that of the proudest white monarch began, made treaties, formed alliances, oppressed the weak, respected the powerful, and determined the differences by war in right king-like fashion. But they were more than kings; in the cool recesses of the woods they had their homes, and here beyond the reach of the luxuries and vices of a corrupt civilization, "the wigwam blaze beamed on the tender and helpless, and the council fire glared on the wise and daring." The whites found these Western kings accessible, ready to make commercial treaties, and willing to make reasonable grants of land. The early traders, left alone and unprotected among these people, supported themselves upon their bounty, received their daughters as wives, and grew rich upon their trade, and yet for these gifts the red savages received at the hands of the white barbarians nothing but the basest treachery and ingratitude. As the country was explored, and the white population increased, the *right* of the Indians dropped out of sight and his existence was acknowledged only as an awkward obstacle in the way of accomplishing the greedy designs of the whites. Just preceding the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, Royal Governors and public officials rioted in greedy land-speculations that depended for their value upon the extermination of the Indians. The natives were not blind to this policy, and expostulated with their white "*Protectors.*"—Said they, "where shall we go? You drive us farther and farther West; by and by you will want all the land," and history has verified their desponding prediction.

In all the early wars, the Indians were used by the one faction or the other as a "cats-paw," and were the greatest sufferers in a contest in which the success of either party was alike inimical to them. Outraged and betrayed thus on all hands, they were readily enlisted against the dominant party, whether French, English or American, and in this attitude fell readily into the plans of the British, at Detroit, at the beginning of the war between the Colonies and England. The Shawanoes were especially accessible to British influence. Their leaders, who were counted among the most intellectual and ablest chieftains of the Ohio tribes, had long ago fathomed the policy of the colonial powers, and had felt the pressure which was destined to drive them from their hunting-ground. They were, therefore, bitterly hostile toward the frontier settlers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and had lent their heartiest co-operation to the various efforts made by the Indians to resist the encroachments of the whites. In the end they had suffered the loss of several villages, many braves, and had endured innumerable privations, and now that the aid of the British promised an opportunity for revenge and the hope of staying the progress of the settlements,

* Butterfield's "Crawford's Campaign against Sandusky, 1782."

they eagerly entered into the alliance. The nation was early on the war-path, and signalized their attacks by their terrible success. In one of their raids into Kentucky the Shawanoes captured Daniel Boone with twenty-seven others, and brought them to their village of Old Chillicothe, situated on the Little Miami, about three miles north of Xenia (this village was named after the one on the Piqua plains, which occupied the site of Westfall, Pickaway County, and was burned by Lord Dunmore in 1774). Hamilton, who was in command at Detroit at that time, persuaded the nation to bring Boone to him, and offered his captors a large ransom, which they persistently refused, and bringing him back to their town adopted him into a family, and did their utmost to make him contented. "He mingled with their sports, shot, fished, hunted and swam with them, and had become deeply ingratiated in their favor, when, on the 18th of June, they took him to assist them in making salt in the Scioto Valley, at the old salt wells, near or at the present town of Jackson, in the county of that name. They remained a few days, and when he returned to old Chilicothe, his heart was agonized by the sight of 450 warriors, armed, painted and equipped in all the paraphernalia of savage splendor, ready to start on an expedition against Boonesborough. To avert the cruel blow that was about to fall upon his friends, he alone, on the morning of the 16th of June, escaped from his Indian companions, and arrived in time to foil the plans of the enemy, and not only saved the borough, which he himself had founded, but probably all the frontier parts of Kentucky, from devastation."

* "In the following year an expedition was organized to retaliate upon the Shawanoes for these excursions, and in July, 1779, Col. John Bowman, with 150 Kentuckians, marched against the town. The party rendezvoused at the mouth of the Licking, and at the end of the second night got in sight of the town undiscovered. It was determined to wait until daylight in the morning before they would make the attack; but by the imprudence of some of the men, whose curiosity exceeded their judgment, the party was discovered by the Indians before the officers and men had arrived at the several positions assigned them. "As soon as the alarm was given, a fire commenced on both sides, and was kept up, while the women and children were seen running from cabin to cabin in the greatest confusion, and collecting in the most central and strongest. At clear daylight it was discovered that Bowman's men were from seventy to 100 yards from the cabins in which the Indians had collected, and which they appeared determined to defend. Having no other arms than tomahawks and rifles, it was thought imprudent to attempt to storm strong cabins, well defended by expert warriors. In consequence of the warriors collecting in a few cabins contiguous to each other, the remainder of the town was left unprotected; therefore, while a fire was kept up at the port-holes, which engaged the attention of those within, fire was set to thirty or forty cabins, which were consumed, and a considerable quantity of property, consisting of kettles and blankets, were taken from those cabins. In searching the woods near town, 133 horses were collected.

About 10 o'clock Bowman and his party commenced their march homeward, after having nine men killed. What loss the Indians sustained was never known, except Blackfish, their principal chief, who was wounded through the knee. The party had not marched more than eight or ten miles on their return home before the Indians appeared in considerable force on their rear, and began to press hard upon that quarter. Bowman selected his ground and formed his men in a square,

* "Historical Collections of Ohio."

but the Indians declined a close engagement, only keeping up a scattering fire. It was soon discovered that their object was to retard their march until they could procure reinforcements from the neighboring villages."* This maneuver being repeated several times, about 100 of the rangers, mounted on their captured ponies, charged upon the savages, scattering them in every direction and putting an end to the attack. This expedition did but little more than to exasperate the savages, and they showed their contempt for the power of the whites by repeated excursions of more or less magnitude during the fall of that year. In the meantime, Gen. George Rodney Clarke, who had emigrated to Kentucky, and been engaged two years before in capturing the English and French outposts in Illinois, turned his attention to the marauding Shawanoes and determined to bring them to terms, and on the 2d of August, 1780, took up his march for their towns. In the afternoon of the 6th the expedition reached the site of old Chillicothe, which Bowman had partially burned the year before, without encountering any force of the enemy. On arriving at this town they found it not only abandoned, but most of the houses burned down, or burning, having been set on fire that morning. The army encamped on the ground that night, and on the following day cut down several hundred acres of corn, and about four o'clock in the evening, took up their line of march for the Piqua towns, situated about twelve miles above Chillicothe, on the Mad River. The town was built in the manner of French villages, extending along the margin of the river for more than three miles. According to Drake, the biographer of Tecumseh, "the principal part of Piqua stood upon a plain, rising fifteen or twenty feet above the river. On the south, between the village and the river, there was an extensive prairie; on the northwest, some bold cliffs, terminating near the river, on the west and northwest, level timbered land, while on the opposite side of the stream another prairie, of varying width, stretched back to the high grounds. The river sweeping by in a graceful bend; the precipitous, rocky cliffs; the undulating hills, with their towering trees; the prairies, garnished with tall grass and brilliant flowers, combined to render the situation of Piqua both beautiful and picturesque. At the period of its destruction, Piqua was quite populous." There was a rude log hut within its limits, surrounded by pickets, but the Indians, when attacked, feared to enter it, and took post in their houses. The force of Clarke numbered about 1,000 men, and its divisions were commanded by Cols. Logan, Lynn, Floyd, Harrod and Slaughter. The whites came upon the village on the morning of the 8th of August. They had marched most of the night before, and, after a short rest, were on the march by sunrise on the 8th, and arrived in sight of Piqua about two o'clock in the afternoon. The Indian road from Chillicothe to Piqua, which the army followed, crossed the river about a quarter of a mile below the town. There were but two avenues by which the town could be reached, viz: from up and down the river. These three avenues of approach were occupied by the different divisions of the army, an arrangement which was expected would result in the capture of the entire band, which consisted of Shawanoes, Mingoes, Wyandots and Delawares, numbering, it is said, nearly 4,000 warriors. But Col. Logan who had charge of the lower division was delayed, and did not reach its position before the attack commenced, and it is said never saw an Indian during the whole action. The fight was bitterly contested on both sides, but a defection of a large body of Mingoes and the artillery of the whites rendered the contest short, and the Indians were

*Notes on Kentucky.

thoroughly beaten. The loss on both sides was about equal, each having about twenty killed. On the following day the army devoted its attention to the destruction of the village and crops; the amount of corn destroyed at the villages of Chillicothe and Piqua being estimated at 500 acres. These towns were never rebuilt by the Shawanoes, the inhabitants removing to the Great Miami, where they built a town and named it from the one destroyed. This was a severe blow, and gave the hunters plenty of occupation to provide for their families, which resulted in an extended cessation of hostilities on the border. Two years later Gen. Clarke organized another expedition, numbering 1,000 men, for the purpose of breaking up the new Piqua towns which the Shawanoes had built on the Great Miami, after the destruction of the old towns on the Mad River. They started from Kentucky after corn planting, and proceeded without regard to their former trail, crossing the Mad River, not far from the present site of Dayton, and, keeping up the east side of the Miami, crossed it about four miles below the Piqua towns. The Indians seem to have been taken completely by surprise, and shortly after gaining the bottoms on the west side of the river, the army came upon a party of Indians mounted, and with their squaws, going to Piqua to hold some frolic or festival. The Indians fled from their towns, leaving most of their property behind. Here the army remained over night, the natives gathering about in the hazel bush, and doing such small damage as occasion afforded. But few lives were lost on either side; and after destroying the village and the store of the trader, Loramie, the army returned to Kentucky. Notwithstanding these repeated chastisements, the Shawanoes maintained an undaunted front, and avenged these comparatively slight damages by repeated forays upon the border, that never failed to add to the bloody trophies of their savage war. "On Easter Sunday, Miller's block-house, on the Dutch fork of Buffalo Creek, in Washington County, Ohio, was attacked by a party of seventy Shawanoes."* This was not long after the attack on their towns in 1782, and illustrated how difficult it was to quiet these implacable foes of the whites.

"The war of the Revolution was now virtually ended. The western border war, however, which it had evoked, was still raging with undiminished fury. Lord Cornwallis had surrendered, and the murdering forays of the Indians of the north were at an end; but, in the west, there was no cessation of predatory incursions of the savages.* The repeated successes of Boquet, Dunmore, Bowman and Clarke, while not subduing the Shawanoes, had driven them from their old haunts, and had concentrated the hostile tribes in the northwestern part of the State. Retreating from the Scioto and the lawer waters of the Great Miami, the Shawanoes had rebuilt their destroyed towns in this section; Chillicothe on the Upper and Lower Piqua, on the upper waters of the two Miami Rivers, and the Mackachack towns—Mackachack, Pigeon Town, and Wapatomica—on the Mad River. After the destruction of their principal town on the Muskingum, by Broadhead in 1781, the Delawares had retreated from that river and set up their lodges among the Shawanoes and Wyandots—the village chief, Buckongehelas, locating in one of the Mackachack towns—and were now, in 1782, in close alliance with these tribes. The rallying point for these tribes seemed to be at Upper Sandusky. "That most of the scalping parties prowling upon the frontiers came from Sandusky, was well known; not, however, that all the savages depredating upon the settlements were Wyandots; but that their town was the

* Butterfield's Crawford's Campaign, 1782.

grand rallying point for the British Indians before starting for the border. The pressing need, therefore, for its destruction, none failed to appreciate. On a line running nearly north and south from near the mouth of the of the Sandusky River to the head of the Miami were located Wyandots, Shawanoes, Delawares and Mingoes."* On this line, about equally distant from the two extremes, was the objective point of an expedition then fitting out under Col. William Crawford. The disastrous termination of this expedition, and the cruel fate of its gallant leader, is well known. The Indians kept a strict watch upon the border, and long before the expedition reached its destination, its object was known, and measures for defence concerted. The Delawares and Wyandots were to keep the whites in check while the more remote nations—the Shawanoes and Mingoes, came to their relief. Word had been sent to Detroit, and troops were expected from there. On the 4th of June Crawford's command came in sight of the enemy. "The Indians had chosen a favorable point for the assembling of their forces. It was not far distant from the two traces—the one leading northeast to the Half-king's town; the other, northwest to Pipe's town—branching off from the springs, the spot where Upper Sandusky now stands."† The fight that ensued was a stubborn one, in which the advantage was more with the whites, perhaps, than with their opponents, and on the following day the troops felt confident of victory. In the afternoon of the second day, however, matters took a serious change for the expedition. Reinforcements from Detroit arrived, and soon after them some 200 Shawanoes came upon the field. The only question then for the expedition was how to secure their retreat in the safest manner. As soon as it was dark they began to make preparations to withdraw, the Indians discovering their intentions as they were about to start. They at once began a furious attack, throwing the troops into disorder, inflicting severe loss upon them, in the way of killed and captured. The main body, finally shaking off their pursuers, reached the point from whence they started in safety, but a number that were separated from the troops in the confusion of the fight were either shot or captured. A party of six, one of whom was John Slover, a guide to the expedition, and who had been captured when a boy, and adopted into the Shawanoese tribe, had reached a point within twenty miles of the Tuscarawas, in what is now Wayne County. "Here they were ambuscaded by a party of Shawanoes, who had followed their path all the way from the Sandusky Plains. The Indians killed two of the men at the first fire. One escaped, and Slover, with two men, were made prisoners. Strange to say, one of the Indians was of the party which captured Slover when a boy, in Virginia. He was recognized by him; came up and spoke to him, calling him by his Indian name—Mannucothe. He upbraided him, however, for coming to war against them.

The three prisoners were taken back to the Plains, where the Indians had some horses they had taken, which had belonged to the Americans. These were found; and after the whole party had mounted, they started for the Shawanoes towns upon the Mad River, in what is now Logan County. On the third day after their capture, they came in sight of a small Indian village. Hitherto, the savages had treated their prisoners kindly, giving them a little meat and flour to eat, which they had found, or taken from other captives. Now, however, the Indians began to look sour. The town they were approaching was not far from Wapatomica, their principal village —situated just below what is now Zanesfield,

*Butterfield.
†Butterfield.

in Logan County—to which the savages intended to take their prisoners. The inhabitants of the village, which they were nearing, came out with clubs and tomahawks—struck, beat and abused the three captives greatly. They seized one of Slover's companions, the oldest one, stripped him naked, and with coal and water painted him black. The man seemed to surmise, that this was the sign that he was to be burnt, and shed tears. He asked Slover the meaning of his being blacked; but the Indians, in their own language, forbade him telling the man what was intended. They assured the latter, speaking English to him, that he was not to be hurt.

A warrior had been sent to Wapatomica, to acquaint them with the arrival of the prisoners, and prepare them for the frolic; and, on the approach of the captives, the inhabitants came out with guns, clubs and tomahawks. The three were told they had to run to the council-house, about 300 yards distant. The man who was painted black was about twenty yards in advance of the other two in running the gauntlet. They made him their principal object; men, women and children beating him, and those who had guns firing loads of powder into his flesh as he ran naked, putting the muzzles of their guns up to his body; shouting, hallooing and beating their drums in the meantime.

The unhappy man had reached the door of the council-house, beaten and wounded in a shocking manner. Slover and his companion, having already arrived, then had a full view of the spectacle—a most horrid one! They had cut him with their tomahawks, shot his body black, and burnt it into holes with loads of powder blown into it. A large wadding had made a wound in his shoulder, whence the blood gushed very freely.

The unfortunate man, agreeable to the declarations of the savages when he first set out, had reason to think himself secure when the door of the council-house was reached. This seemed to be his hope, for, coming up with great struggling and endeavor, he laid hold of the door, but was pulled back and drawn away by the enemy. Finding now that no mercy was intended, he attempted several times to snatch or lay hold of some of their tomahawks, but, being weak, could not effect it. Slover saw him borne off; and the Indians were a long time beating, wounding, pursuing and killing him! The same evening Slover saw the dead body close by the council-house. It was cruelly mangled; the blood mingled with the powder was rendered black. He saw, also, the same evening the body after it had been cut in two pieces—the limbs and head about 200 yards on the outside of the town, stuck on poles.

The same evening Slover also saw the bodies of three others at Wapatomica, in the same black and mangled condition. These, he was told, had been put to death the same day, and just before his arrival. One of these was William Harrison, the son-in-law of Crawford; another, young William Crawford, a nephew. The third body Slover could not recognize, but he believed it to be Major John McClelland, fourth in command of the expedition. The next day the bodies of these men were dragged to the outside of the town, and their corpses given to the dogs, except their limbs and heads, which were stuck on poles! Such were the awful results of the wild orgies at Wapatomica.

The surviving companion of Slover, shortly after, was sent to another town, to be, as the latter presumed, either burnt or executed in the same manner as the other comrades had been. In the evening the Indians assembled in the council-house. It was a large building about fifty yards in length, and about twenty-five yards wide. Its height was about sixteen feet. It was built with split poles and covered with bark. The first thing done upon

the assembling of the savages was to examine Slover. This was done in their own tongue, as he spoke the Miami, Shawanoese and Delaware languages, especially the first two, with fluency. They interrogated him concerning the situation of his country, its provisions, the number of its inhabitants, the state of war between it and Great Britain. He informed them that Cornwallis was taken. The next day Capt. Matthew Elliot, with James Girty, came to the council. The later was the brother of Simon Girty and an adopted Shawanoese. The former assurred the Indians that Slover had lied; that Cornwallis was not taken, and the Indians seemed to give full credit to his declaration. Hitherto Slover had been treated with some appearance of kindness, but now the savages began to alter their behavior toward him.

The council at Wapatomica lasted fifteen days, from fifty to one hundred warriors being usually present, and sometimes more. Every warrior was admitted, but only the chiefs or head warriors had the privilege of speaking —these being accounted such, from the number of scalps and prisoners they had taken. The third day Alexander McKee was in council, and afterward was generally present. He spoke little. He asked Slover no questions; indeed, did not speak to him at all. He then lived about two miles out of the town; had a house built of square logs, with a shingle roof. He was dressed in gold-laced clothes. He was seen by Slover at the town the latter first passed through. On the last day of the council, save one, a "speech" came from Detroit, brought by a warrior who had been counseling with De Peyster, the commanding officer at that place. The "speech" had long been expected, and was in answer to one sent some time previous to Detroit. It was in a belt of wampum, and began with the address, "My Children:" and inquired why the Indians continued to take prisoners. "Provisions are scarce; when prisoners are brought in we are obliged to maintain them; and some of them run away and carry tidings of our affairs. When any of your people fall into the hands of the rebels, they show no mercy; why, then, should you take prisoners? Take no more prisoners, my children, of any sort—man, woman or child."

Two days after, all the tribes that were near, being collected in council—Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandots, Mingoes, Delawares, Shawanoes, Monseys, and a part of the Cherokees—it was determined to take no more prisoners, and in the event of any tribe not present, taking any, the others would rise against them, take away the captives and put them to death. They laid plans also against the settlements of Kentucky—the Falls (Louisville) and Wheeling. About this time, twelve men were brought in from Kentucky, three of whom were burnt in Wampatomica. The remainder were distributed to other towns, where they shared the same fate.

The council was now over, and on the following day about forty warriors accompanied by George Girty, an adopted Delaware, a brother of Simon and James Girty, came early in the morning around the house where Slover was. He was sitting before the door. They put a rope around his neck, tied his arms behind his back, stripped him naked and blacked him in the usual manner. Girty, as soon as he was tied, cursed him, telling him he would get what he had many years deserved. Slover was led to a town about five miles away, to which a messenger had been dispatched to desire them to prepare to receive him. Arriving at the town, he was beaten with clubs and the pipe ends of the tomahawks, and was kept for some time tied to a tree before a house-door. In the meantime, the inhabitants set out for another town about two miles distant, where Slover

was to be burnt, and where he arrived about three o'clock in the afternoon. They were now at Mackachack, not far from the present site of West Liberty, in Logan County.

At Mackachack there was a council-house also, as at Wapatomica, but part only of it was covered. In the part without a roof was a post about sixteen feet in height; around this, at a distance of four feet, were three piles of wood about three feet high. Slover was brought to the post, his arms tied behind him, and the thong or cord with which they were bound was fastened to it; a rope was also put about his neck and tied to the post about four feet above his head. While they were tying him, the wood was kindled and began to flame; just then the wind began to blow, and in a very short time the rain fell violently. The fire, which by this time had begun to blaze considerably, was instantly extinguished. The rain lasted about a quarter of an hour.

When it was over, the savages stood amazed, and were a long time silent. At last one said they would let him alone till morning, and have a whole day's frolic in burning him. The, sun at this time, was about three hours high. The rope about his neck was untied, and making him sit down, they began to dance around him." * He was afterward allowed to lay down to rest under guard of three Indians, and during the night he made his escape, reaching his home in safety.

Their success in this campaign greatly emboldened the savages, and they carried out their plans concerted at Wapatomica, with terrible fatality among the scattered settlements of Kentucky and Pennsylvania. On the 11th of September, George Girty, at the head of 200 Indians, reinforced by a party of forty rangers from Detroit, and some small cannon, made an unsuccessful attack on the fort at Wheeling. As late as April 16, 1783, Gen. Irvine wrote Gen. Lincoln, Secretary of War: "Savages have lately killed and taken a number of families, at nearly the same time, in many different places of the country, as well on the frontiers of Virginia as Pennsylvania. Not less than seventeen persons are said to be killed and scalped in a small settlement on Wheeling Creek."* The greatest alarm prevailed along the border, and the frequent inroads of the savages had so intimidated the settlers that many were leaving their homes for the east, to places of greater security. The whole frontier was in danger of being surrendered before measures could be adopted to check the savages. In January, 1785, a treaty was concluded with the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and other nations, at Fort McIntosh, but the Shawanoes could not be induced to bury the hatchet, and, in the following year, Gen. Clarke projected another expedition against the hostile tribes, a part of the troops lead by himself to attack the towns on the Wabash, and a part under Col. Benjamin Logan to attack the Shawanoese towns on the Mad River. This expedition started out in the fall, Col. Logan separating from the main command at the Falls of the Ohio, proceeding to the Mackachack towns. Gen. William Lytle, who was a boy of sixteen at the time, accompanied the expedition under Logan, and thus describes the march and its results, in Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio: "We came in view of the two first towns, one of which stood on the west bank of the Mad River, and the other on the northeast of it. They were separated by a prairie, half a mile in extent. The town on the northeast was situated on a high, commanding point of land that projected a small distance into the prairie, at the foot of which eminence broke out several fine springs. This was the residence of the famous chief of the nation—Moluntha.

*Butterfield.

*Butterfield.

His flag was flying at the time, from the top of a pole sixty feet high. We had advanced in three lines, the commander with some horsemen marching at the head of the centre line and the foot men in their rear. Col. Robert Patterson commanded the left, and I think Col. Thomas Kennedy the right. When we came in sight of the towns, the spies of the front guard made a halt, and sent a man back to inform the commander of the situation of the two towns. He ordered Col. Patterson to attack the town on the left bank of the river. Col. Kennedy was also charged to incline a little to the right of the town on the east side of the prairie. He determined himself to charge with the centre division, immediately on the upper town. As we approached within half a mile of the town on the left, and about three-fourths from that on the right, we saw the savages retreating in all directions, making for the thickets, swamps and high prairie grass, to secure them from the enemy. As we came up with the flying savages, I was disappointed, discovering that we should have little to do. I heard but one savage, with the exception of the chief, cry for quarter. They fought with desperation, as long as they could raise knife, gun or tomahawk, after they found they could not screen themselves. We dispatched all the warriors we overtook, and sent the women and children prisoners to the rear. We pushed ahead, and had not advanced more than a mile, before I discovered some of the enemy. When I arrived within fifty yards of them, I dismounted and raised my gun. I discovered at this moment some men of the right coming up on the left. The warrior I was about to shoot held up his hand in token of surrender, and I heard him order the Indians to stop. By this time, the men behind had arrived, and were in the act of firing upon the Indians. I called to them not to fire, for the enemy had surrendered. The warrior that had surrendered to me came walking toward me, calling his women and children to follow him. I advanced to meet him, with my right hand extended, but, before I could reach him, the men of the right wing had surrounded him. I rushed in among their horses. While he was giving me his hand, several of our men asked to tomahawk him. I informed them that they would have to tomahawk me first. We led him back to the place where his flag had been. We had taken thirteen prisoners. Among them were the chief, his three wives—one of them a young and handsome woman, another of them the famous grenadier squaw, upwards of six feet high—and two or three fine young lads. The rest were children. One of these lads was a remarkably interesting youth, about my own age and size. He clung closely to me, and appeared keenly to notice everything that was going on.

When we arrived at the town, a crowd of our men pressed around to see the chief. I stepped aside to fasten my horse, my prisoner clinging close to my side. A young man by the name of Curner had been to the springs to drink; he discovered the young savage by my side, and came running towards me. The young Indian supposed he was advancing to kill him; as I turned around, in the twinkling of an eye he let fly an arrow at Curner, for he was armed with a bow. I had just time to catch his arm as he discharged the arrow, which passed through Curner's dress and grazed his side. The jerk I gave his arm undoubtedly prevented his killing Curner on the spot. I took away his arrows, sternly reprimanding him, and led him back to the crowd which surrounded the prisoners. At the same moment, Col. McGary, the same man who had caused the disaster at the Blue Licks some years before, coming up, Gen. Logan's eye caught that of McGary. 'Col. McGary,' said he, 'you must not molest these prisoners.' 'I will see to that,' McGary replied. Coming

up to the chief, his first salutation was the question: 'Were you at the defeat of the Blue Licks?' The Indian, not knowing the meaning of the words, or not understanding the purport of the question, answered in the affirmative. McGary instantly seized an ax from the hands of the grenadier squaw, and raised it to make a blow at the chief. I threw up my arm to ward off the blow, when the ax came down, the handle striking my wrist and nearly breaking it, while the blade sank into the head of the chief to the eyes, who fell dead at my feet. Provoked beyond measure at this wanton barbarity, I drew my knife for the purpose of avenging his cruelty by dispatching him. My arm was arrested by one of our men, which prevented me inflicting the thrust. McGary escaped in the crowd.

A detachment was then ordered off to two other towns, distant six or eight miles. The men and prisoners were ordered to march down to the lower town and encamp. As we marched out of the upper town, we fired it, collecting a large pile of corn for our horses, and beans, pumpkins, etc., for our own use. Next morning, Gen. Logan ordered another detachment to attack a town that lay seven or eight miles to the north or northwest of where we then were. This town was also burnt, together with a large block house that the English had built there, of huge size and thickness, and the detachment returned that night to the main body. Mr. Isaac Zane was at that time living at this last village, he being married to a squaw, and having at the place his wife and several children at the time."

It appears that the warriors were absent hunting, and the occupants of the towns were principally the non-combatants of the nation. A deserting Frenchman warned these of their danger, but the troops, arriving so much sooner than was expected, effected a complete surprise and a easy victory. As it was, the expedition resulted in the destruction of eight large towns, and a large number of cornfields, captured seventy or eighty prisoners, and killed some twenty fighting men, among whom was the chief, Molluntha. Jonathan Alder was living with the Indians at that time in one of the upper towns. A runner brought the tidings, one morning, that Mackachak had been destroyed, when the squaws and children, taking what they could with them, retreated two days' march to the head waters of the Scioto, where they suffered much for the want of food. There was not a man among them capable of hunting, and they were compelled to subsist on pawpaws, muscles and craw-fish. In about eight days they returned to Zane's town, tarried a short time, and from thence removed to Hog Creek, where they wintered; their principal living, at that place, was raccoons, and that with little or no salt, without a single bite of bread, hominy or sweet corn. In the spring, they moved back to the site of their village, where nothing remained but the ashes of their dwellings, and their corn burnt to charcoal. They remained here during the sugar season, and then removed to Blanchard's Fork, where, being obliged to clear the land, they were enabled to raise but a scanty crop of corn. While this was growing, they fared hard, and managed to eke out a bare subsistence by eating a kind of wild potato and poor raccoons, that had been suckled down so poor that the dogs would hardly eat them. For fear of losing a little, they threw them on the fire, singed the hair off, and ate the skin and all.*

In spite of these privations, these implacable foes of the whites still continued their single-handed warfare against the settlements. The erection of Fort Harmer, in 1785, on the right bank of the Muskingum, where it joins the Ohio, and the erection of Fort Washington on the site of Cincinnati, in 1789, with

*Howe.

the numerous settlements that gathered about them, aroused the Indians to greater deeds of violence. Early in this year, a treaty was made with the Wyandot, Chippewa, Pottawatomie, and Sac nations, in which the treaty of Fort McIntosh was renewed and confirmed. It did not produce the favorable results anticipated, as the Indians resumed hostilities in the same year. In the fall of this year, therefore, fitting out a force of 1,300 men, Gen. Harmer proceeded to attack the towns on the Miami of the Lake, near the site of Fort Wayne. The tribes made a common cause, and united to defeat him. Harmer succeeded in burning the towns, but, dividing his force to devastate the country, he was attacked with great fury by the allied Indians, and beaten in detail, when, disheartened by the loss of some 400 of his men, he retreated, entirely unsuccessful in his proposed intimidation of the savages. The Indians, emboldened by their success, redoubled their efforts to drive the pale faces beyond the Ohio, and in the following year Gov. St. Clair, collecting a force of some 3,000 troops, set out for the towns on the Maumee. The object of this expedition was to establish a fort at the Miami village, that stood on the site of Fort Wayne, Ind. On the evening of November 3, the army reached a branch of the Wabash, in the northern part of what is now Darke County. Here they were attacked on the following morning before sunrise by some 3,000 Indians, and thoroughly defeated, with a loss of some 600 men killed. In these actions the whole Shawanoese nation was engaged, and their chief led the united forces of the allied savages. These successes on the part of the Indians now thoroughly alarmed the whites, and the attacks upon the frontier, becoming so frequent and disastrous, that emigration was almost suspended.

"President Washington now urged forward the vigorous prosecution of the war for the protection of the Northwest Territory, but various obstacles retarded the enlistment and organization of a new army. In the spring of 1794 the American Army assembled at Greenville, in Darke County, Ohio, under the command of Gen. Anthony Wayne, a bold, energetic and experienced officer of the Revolution. His force consisted of about 2,000 regular troops, and 1,500 volunteers from Kentucky."* On his advance Gen. Wayne directed his march to the Shawanoese town of Blue Jacket, at the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize rivers. Here the savages had a large town, extending a mile or two along the east bank of the Auglaize River, provided with fine orchards, which the French had planted, and surrounded by a thousand acres of corn. On the approach of the troops the natives retired, and assembled their combined forces, composed of Shawanoes, Delawares, Miamis, Pottawattomies, Chippewas, Ottawas and Senecas, at the rapids of the Maumee. The night previous to the battle a council was held at Presque Isle, when it was decided not to attack Gen. Wayne's forces at night. On the question of meeting him on the following day there was a diversity of opinion—Little Turtle, a prominent chief of the Miamis, opposing the fight, and Blue Jacket, then in chief command, strongly urging the Indians to meet the troops. The latter prevailed, and on the following day, August 20, the hostile forces met, resulting in a disastrous defeat to the Indians. After remaining on the ground for some days, the army returned to Blue Jacket Town, laying waste the villages and corn fields for some fifty miles on each side of the Maumee. On arriving at their destination they proceeded to build Fort Defiance. The result of this action was very disheartening to the Indians, but buoyed up by the memory of their former victories, they continued to hold out against the whites.

*Howe.

Wayne's plan of occupying their country and devastating their corn fields and villages put another face upon affairs, and though urged to resistance by Girty, Elliott and McKee, who had great influence with the Indians, and were ably backed by the British authorities, the hostile tribes concluded a permanent peace with Gen. Wayne, at Greenville, on the 3rd of August, 1795. There were 1,130 savages present, and among them the chiefs, Tarhe, Buckongehelas, Black Hoof, Blue Jacket and Little Turtle. By this treaty the line between the United States lands and those of the Indians was fixed, beginning "at the mouth of Cuyahoga River, and from thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River, running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loramie's store, and where commenced the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on the branch of the Wabash; thence southerly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa river." This line passes through the central part of Logan County, in a southwesterly direction, dividing the township of Boke's Creek, Rush Creek, Washington, Bloomfield, and forming the northern boundary of the townships of Harrison and Lake. Thus, after over forty years of the bitterest warfare against the whites, and that with scarcely an interruption, the Shawanoes buried the hatchet, not to dig it up again against the whites. This peace, however, was not brought about by any sudden conversion of sentiment, but from the dictates of prudence, in the face of circumstances which left extermination as the only alternative. Although the site of the Mackachack towns were thus ceded to the Government, the Indians, after the general pacification, returned and re-built their waste places. As late as 1800 the Wyandots had a village on the siteof Zanesfield, which they called Zane's-town. In the same vicinity was Solomon's Town, where Tarhe, "The Crane," a noted Wyandot chief, resided. On the site of Bellefontaine the Shawanoe chief, Blue Jacket, had a village, and not far away was Read's Towns where there were a few cabins. Three miles north of the site of the county seat was the village of the Delaware chief, Buckongehelas, and Lewistown, on the Great Miami. Wapato mica was not re-built, but a trading station on McKee's Creek, four miles south of Bellefontaine was known as McKee's Town. The Shawanoes had settled a town on the Auglaize River, which they called Wapaghkonetta,* after a noted chief of the tribe, and continued to live here in considerable numbers.

It was hardly to be expected, however, that the nature of these implacable foes of the whites should be so suddenly changed as never again to harbor thoughts of revenge. Not long after the conclusion of the treaty at Greenville, the far-famed Tecumseh became a chief among his people, the Shawanoes. Notwithstanding he had shared in the crushing defeat administed at the battle of the Fallen Timbers, by Gen. Wayne, he did not share the prudent counsels of the older chiefs, Black-hoof and Blue Jacket, but moving about among the people of his own and other tribes, secretly fostered their expiring hope for redress and revenge against the whites. In 1805, through the influence of his brother and himself, a large part of the Shawanoese nation was induced to settle at Greenville, when his brother, assuming the office of Prophet, by a pretended sorcery, acquired a wonderful

*Wapakonetta, the county seat of Auglaize County.

influence over the tribes that came in contact with the scheming brothers.

The effect of all this upon the newly reconciled savages was soon apparent in this vicinity, and notwithstanding the powerful efforts of Black Hoof and the other more prudent chiefs, Tecumseh actually appeared on the Miami at the mouth of Stony Creek, a mile below the site of the village of De-Graff, at the head of 700 warriors, painted and plumed for war. The settlers who had built their cabins in the vicinity, were greatly alarmed at the reports, and sent out Col. Ward, Col. McPherson and Simon Kenton, to learn their business. Kenton was spokesman, and putting a bold front on the matter, said all they cared to know was their disposition, "for," said he, "we have plenty of men to meet you." After a council of the chiefs present, a peaceful answer was returned, and the threatened war was deferred. A little incident occurred at this time, however, which shows how much the peaceful answer was probably due to Kenton's attitude. An Indian who had abused a settler's wife some time before, had been whipped by Kenton's order, and at this meeting the fellow appeared sulky. Kenton, observing him, calling his comrades one side, told them he had nothing to defend himself with if the savage should attack him, and was furnished with a dirk. On returning to the Indians, Kenton, carrying the knife in his hand, struck it into the trees as if inviting an attack from his sulky adversary. This confident carriage had its effect upon the savage, who approached Kenton with outstretched hand, remarking, "Me velly good fliend."* These peaceful overtures, though gladly received, were accepted with many mental reservations, and in the following year a fort was erected in what is now Mad River Township, Champaign County.

These manifestations of hostility soon caught the watchful eyes of Gen. Harrison, and in the fall of 1807 he sent an address to the Shawanoes Chiefs, in which he exhorted them to send away the people at Greenville. This address resulted in the removal of Tecumseh and his followers, in the spring of 1808, to the lands on the Tippecanoe. As matters progressed it became evident that the Indians under the lead of Tecumseh were bent on again trying conclusions with the whites, and after various efforts at compromises Gen. Harrison met the hostile savages, November 7, 1811, and gained the brilliant triumph of Tippecanoe. At the very outset of the war of 1812, Tecumseh was on hand, with his followers, ready to join hands with the British, who had befriended him to the extent of furnishing him with the munitions of war in the preceding year. In all these hostile manifestations, however, it was but a small part of the Shawanoe nation that followed the lead of this rash chief. The greater part of the nation had gradually withdrawn before the advance of the settlements, and had their villages at Wapagh-ko-netta, on Hog Creek and the upper waters of the Maumee. The unsettled condition of Indian affairs, however, made some precautionary measures necessary to secure the continued friendship of this powerful tribe, and for this purpose Gov. Meigs came to Urbana in the spring of 1812 to confer with the Shawanoes and Wyandottes.* In these negotiations, "Col. James McPherson, one of the Zanes, and perhaps one of the Walkers," were engaged to bear proposals for a council to these tribes. It was in the latter part of June before the council convened, but its results were very satisfactory to the government. The Indians expressed themselves as friendly to the United States Government, and accepted the proffered support and protection offered by the Governor.

*Antrim's History Logan and Champaign Counties.

*Antrim'sHistory.

A fort was erected soon afterward at Zane's town for the protection of their women and children, and was in charge of Col. McPherson.

Others of the friendly tribes were placed under the care of Col. Johnston at Piqua, Miami county, and at Upper Sandusky, under Maj. B. F. Stickney. Here these tribes that had never before been idle when there was fighting to be done, resisted the machination of the British agent, and in spite of wanton injuries inflicted upon the members of their tribes by the undiscriminating militia, stood fast by their treaty of peace at Greenville.

A remarkable incident of the faithfulness of the Shawanoes is related by Col. John Johnston in Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio." At the beginning of hostilities in the Northwest Fort Wayne was in danger of attack. "In the garrison were many women and children, who, in case of attack, would have been detrimental to its defense, and it therefore became necessary to have them speedily removed. Col. Johnston assembled the Shawanoe chiefs, and stating the case, requested volunteers to bring the women and children at Fort Wayne to Piqua. Logan immediately arose and offered his services, and soon started with a party of mounted Indians, all volunteers. They reached the post, received their interesting and helpless charge, and safely brought them to the settlements, through a country infested with marauding bands of hostile savages. The women spoke in the highest terms of the vigilance, care and delicacy of their faithful conductors." In 1814, an offensive and defensive alliance was formed with the Shawanoes and other friendly tribes, the former proving in many instances valuable and trusty scouts, and able warriors. In the general pacification of 1817, by a treaty at the rapids of the Maumee, the Shawanoes were given a reservation of ten miles square in Auglaize county, within which was their council house at Wapaghkonetta, and also a tract of twenty-five square miles, which included their settlement on Hog Creek; by the treaty of the succeeding year, made at St. Mary's, 12,800 acres ajoining the east line of the Wapaghkonetta reservation were added. A reservation of 40,300 acres around Lewistown, in Washington township, in this county, was granted also to the Shawanoes and Senecas jointly. The name of the principal town on this reservation was given for a noted Shawanoe chief, who made it his place of residence. An aged white woman by the name of Polly Keyser, did his drudgery when the whites first made his acquaintance. She had been taken prisoner in early life near Lexington, Kentucky, and had been adopted into the tribe. She had an Indian husband and two half-breed daughters. Another "pale face" who had been adopted into this nation, was James McPherson, or Squa-la-ka-ke, "the red faced man," as the natives called him. He was captured at Loughry's defeat, when on his way to join Clarke's expedition. He was engaged in the British Indian department, under Elliott and M'Kee; during his captivity he married a fellow prisoner, and after the treaty of 1795, came into the service of the United States. He had charge of the Lewistown reservation until 1830, when he was succeeded by John McElvain.

The reservation life of the Shawanoes was as peaceful and happy as could be desired. The whole country was stocked with an abundance of game, while their own territory furnished a secluded spot for their towns, free from the encroachments of the whites. The natives were frequent visitors among the whites, and it was a common thing to see them with their families during the summer, encamped in some shady spot on the bank of a stream, the men hunting deer or lying about the camp, while the squaws were busy making

or vending their baskets. M. Arrowsmith, in Antrim's History, relates several incidents illustrating their character in dealing with the whites. An Indian came to Thomas Kenton to buy a horse; the animals were running at large, and going to look at them, only one filled the eye of the savage. Mr. Kenton demanded eighty dollars, but the Indian offered seventy, and finally displayed both open hands seven times and a single hand once, signifying seventy-five dollars; this was agreed upon, but there was only seventy-four dollars forthcoming; Kenton trusted him the dollar to be paid on a certain day, which came to hand promptly as agreed upon. They were frequently found about the large towns on the frontier, and the storekeepers carried on a thriving trade with them, selling the finest broadcloths to the squaws for petticoats, and the brightests prints to the men for shirts. The store of Gen. Gardner was the principal place for this trade in Bellefontaine, and he relates many interesting incidents of his dealings with them. On one occasion an Indian with his squaw came in the store to trade, the man remaining apparently uninterested, while the squaw bought the goods he desired. While thus engaged, an older squaw rode up on her pony with her papoose strapped to her back, and coming into the store, placed her papoose in the hands of the Indian without saying a word. This action caught the eye of the man's young squaw, who, without a word of explanation, set upon the mother, when ensued a scene of screaming and hair-pulling, probably not excelled in our civilized communities. The older squaw was finally exhausted; seizing her heir and "ground of offense," she mounted her horse and left without a word of explanation, the Indian in the meanwhile, as well as the occupants of the store, looking on with apparent indifference. Trials of skill and drinking bouts were of frequent occurrence, but there was but little friction between the two races, the more prudent of the tribes sanctioning any punishment which the justice of the case demanded. Ka-los-i-tah was a noted Shawanoe wrestler, and his contests with the most expert of the whites are remembered, and related with great zest by the older inhabitants. He was in his prime about the time of the removal of his tribe to the West, and was probably the most powerful man in the Northwest. At a grand hopping-match during the treaty making, Ka-los-i-tah distanced all competitors by going nearly fifty feet in two hops and a jump. On this occasion a wrestling-match was made up between him and a noted white wrestler by the name of Wilson. The Indian made a wager of a finely wrought belt against a checkered silk handkerchief, with Judge McCulloch, that he would throw his antagonist. After they had assumed their positions the Indian giant allowed his antagonist to do his utmost before attempting any aggressive movement. After using every art and displaying his full muscular power, Wilson failed to move his opponent. "Now, me!" said Ka-los-i-tah, and laid Wilson on the ground gently as a child. Some people of Kentucky brought a stalwart negro to test the champion's powers, who caused even the friends of the Indian to indulge in serious doubts as to the outcome of the contest. The contest was not so unequal as the preceding one, but the red man threw this black antagonist to the ground with such a heavy thud, that only the by-standers prevented the contest taking on a more serious ending. Wrestling with this native athlete was at best a very serious business, and several suffered a broken leg for their temerity in challenging him. At West Liberty, on one occasion, a conceited saddler by the name of John Norris, tried conclusions with him. He had scarcely exerted himself, when catching his antagonist with his

"grape-vine twist," he snapped Norris' leg like a pipe-stem. As Norris sank to the ground, the only reply the imperturble Indian made to the expostulating cries of the whites, was, "leg must be rotten!" In the zenith of his glorious prime, Ka-los-i-tah was considerably over six feet in height, weighed about two hundred pounds, was strong as a buffalo, and as lithe as a tiger. A long career of intemperance enfeebled his powers, and he was in later years frequently defeated when under the influence of liquor. At Wapaghko-netta Reservation the Shawanoe Chiefs Blue Jacket and Black Hoof resided, and at their village had fine orchards planted by the French, and a delightful location, embracing some 66,000 acres. Here, previous to 1829, Col. John Johnston presided, with David Robb as sub-agent. The latter, in a communication embodied in Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, gives an interesting account of the reservation life of this nation. He says:

"Intemperance to a great extent prevailedamong the Indians; there was, however, as wide a contrast in this respect as with the whites, and some of the more virtuous refused to associate with the others. This class also cultivated their little farms with a degree of taste and judgment; some of these could cook a comfortable meal, and I have eaten butter and a kind of cheese made by them. Many of them were quite ingenious and natural mechanics, with a considerable knowledge of, and an inclination to use tools. One chief had an assortment of carpenter's tools which he kept in neat order. He made plows, harrows, wagons, bedsteads, tables, bureaus, etc. He was frank, liberal and conscientious. On my asking him who taught him the use of tools, he replied, "No one;" then pointing up to the sky, he said, "the Great Spirit taught me."

With all their foibles and vices, there is something fascinating in the Indian character, and one cannot long associate with them without having a perceptible, growing attachment. The Indian is emphatically the natural man, and it is an easy thing to make an Indian out of a white person, but very difficult to civilize or Christianize an Indian. I have known a number of whites who had been taken prisoners by the Indians when young, and without exception they formed such attachments that, after being with them some time, they could not be induced to return to their own people. There was a woman among the Shawanoes, supposed to be near an hundred years of age, who was taken prisoner when young in eastern Pennsylvania. Some years after her friends, through the agency of traders, endeavored to induce her to return, but in vain. She became, if possible, more of a squaw in her habits and appearance than any female in the Nation.

As a sample of their punctuality in performing their contracts, I would state that I have often loaned them money, which was always returned in due season, with a single exception. This was a loan to a young man who promised to pay me when they received their annuity. After the appointed time he shunned me, and the matter remained unsettled until just prior to our departure for their new homes. I then stated the circumstances to one of the chiefs, more from curiosity to see how he would receive the intelligence than with the expectation of its being the means of bringing the money. He, thereupon, talked with the lad upon the subject, but, being unsuccessful, he called a council of his brother chiefs, who formed a circle, with the young man in the centre. After talking with him awhile in a low tone, they broke out and vociferously reprimanded him for his dishonest conduct, but all proved unavailing. Finally the chiefs, in a most generous and noble spirit, made up the amount from their own pockets and pleasantly tendered it to me.

The Indians being firm believers in witchcraft, generally attributed sickness and other misfortunes to this cause, and were in the habit of murdering those whom they suspected of practicing it. They have been known to travel all the way from the Mississippi to Wapakonetta, and shoot down a person in his cabin, merely on suspicion of his being a wizard, and return unmolested. When a person became so sick as to lead them to think that he was in danger of death, it was usual for them to place him in the woods alone, with no one to attend except a nurse or doctor, who generally acted as agent in hurrying on their dissolution. It was distressing to see one in this situation. I have been permitted to do this only through the courtesy of the relatives, it being contrary to rule for any to visit them except such as had medical care of them. The whole Nation are at liberty to attend the funeral, at which there is generally great lamentation. A chief (probably Black Hoof) who died just previous to their removal, was buried in the following manner: They bored holes in the lid of his coffin (as is their

custom) over his eyes and mouth, to let the Good Spirit pass in and out. Over the grave they laid presents, etc., with provisions, which they affirmed the Good Spirit would take in the night. Sure enough! these articles had all disappeared in the morning, by the hand of an *evil spirit clothed in human body*. There were many funerals among the Indians, and their numbers rapidly increased. Intemperance and pulmonary and scrofulous diseases made up a large share of their bills of mortality, and the number of deaths to the births were as one to three."

In August, 1831, treaties were negotiated with the tribes at Lewistown and Wapaghko-netta, for their removal to the West. This treaty was made by James Gardner and Col. John McElvain, Special Commissioners in behalf of the Government, and in September, 1832, the natives were conducted by D. M. Workman and David Roble to a reservation in Indian Territory on the Kansas River. The following account of their removal we gather from the article of Mr. Robb, quoted from above: "While we were encamped, waiting for the Indians to finish their ceremonies prior to emigrating, we were much annoyed by an unprincipled band of whites who came to trade, particularly in the article of whiskey, which they secreted from us in the woods. The Indians all knew of this depot, and were continually going, like bees from the hive, day and night, and it was difficult to tell whether some who led in the worship passed most of the time in that employment or in drinking whiskey. While this state of things lasted, the officers could do nothing satisfactorily with them, nor were they sensible of the consequences of continuing in such a course. The Government was bound by treaty stipulations to maintain them one year only, which was passing away, and winter was fast approaching, when they could not well travel, and if they could not arrive until spring they would be unable to raise a crop, and consequently would be out of bread. We finally assembled the chiefs and other influential men, and presenting these facts vividly before them, they became alarmed and promised to reform. We then authorized them to tomahawk every barrel, keg, jug or bottle of whiskey that they could find, under the promise to pay for all and protect them from harm in so doing. They all agreed to do this, and went to work that night to accomplish the task. Having laid down at a late hour to sleep, I was awakened by one who said he found and brought me a jug of whiskey. I handed him a quarter of a dollar, set the whiskey down, and fell asleep again. The same fellow then came, stole the jug and all, and sold the contents that night to the Indians at a shilling a dram—a pretty good speculation on a half gallon of 'whisk,' as the Indians call it. I suspected him of the trick, but he would not confess it until I was about to part with them at the end of the journey, when he came to me and related the circumstances, saying that it was too good a story to keep.

"After we had rendezvoused, preparatory to moving, we were detained several weeks waiting until they had got over their tedious round of religious ceremonies, some of which were public and others kept private from us. One of their first acts was to take away the fencing from the graves of their fathers, level them to the surrounding surface, and cover them so neatly with green sod that not a trace of the grass could be seen. Subsequently, a few of the chiefs and others visited their friends at a distance; gave and received presents from chiefs of other nations at their headquarters. Among the ceremonies alluded to was a dance, in which none participated but the warriors. They threw off all their clothing but their britchclouts, painted their faces and naked bodies in a fantastical manner, covering them with the pictures of snakes and disagreeable insects and animals, and then, armed with war clubs, commenced dancing,

yelling and frightfully distorting their countenances. The scene was truly terrific. This was followed by the dance they usually have on returning from a victorious battle, in which both sexes participated. It was a pleasing contrast to the other, and was performed in the night, in a ring, around a large fire. In this they sang and marched, males and females, promiscuously, in single file, around the blaze. The leader of the band commenced singing, while all the rest were silent until he had sung a certain number of words; then the next in the row commenced with the same, and the leader began with a new set, and so on to the end of their chanting. All were singing at once, but no two the same words. I was told that part of the words they used was hallelujah! It was pleasing to witness the native modesty and graceful movements of those young females in this dance.

"When their ceremonies were over, they informed us they were now ready to leave. They then mounted their horses, and such as went in wagons seated themselves, and set out with their 'high priest' in front, bearing on his shoulders 'the ark of the covenant,' which consisted of a large gourd and the bones of a deer's leg tied to its neck. Just previous to starting, the priest gave a blast of his trumpet, then moved slowly and solemnly while the others followed in like manner, until they were ordered to halt in the evening for encampment, when the priest gave another blast as a signal to stop, erect their tents, and cook supper. The same course was observed through the whole journey; when they arrived near St. Louis, they lost some of their number by cholera. The Shawanoes who emigrated numbered about 700 souls, and the Senecas about 350, among whom was a detachment of Ottawas who were conducted by Capt. Hollister from the Maumee country."

The principal speaker among the Shawanoes at the period of their removal was Wiwelipea.* He was an eloquent orator, and at times his manner was so facinating, his countenance so full of varied expression, and his voice so musical, that surveyors and other strangers passing through the country listened to him with delight, although the words fell upon their ears in an unknown language. He removed with his tribe to the west.

Cornstalk was a famous chief of this nation, and lead its warriors when the Shawanoes were in the prime of their tribal existence. At that time their principal village was at Old Chillicothe, which stood upon the site of the village of Westfall, Pickaway County. At the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774, he commanded the forces of the allied Indians, consisting of some 1,000 warriors, with consummate skill, and if at any time his warriors were believed to waver, his voice could be heard above the din of battle, exclaiming, in his native tongue, "Be strong! be strong!" When he returned to the Pickaway towns, after the battle, he called a council of the nation to consult what should be done, and upbraided them in not suffering him to make peace, as he desired, on the evening before the battle. "What," said he, "will you do now? The Big Knife is coming on us, and we shall all be killed. Now you must fight or we are undone." But no one answering, he said, "then lets kill all our women and children, and go and fight until we die." But still no answer was made, when, rising, he struck his tomahawk in a post of the Council House, and exclaimed, "I'll go and make peace," to which all the warriors grunted, "Ough! ough!" and runners were instantly dispatched to Dunmore to solicit peace.

In the summer of 1777 he was atrociously murdered at Point Pleasant. As his murderers were approaching, his son Elinipsico trembled violently. His father encouraged

*Howe.

him not to be afraid, for that the Great Man above had sent him there to be killed and die with him. As the men advanced to the door, the Cornstalk rose up and met them; they fired, and seven or eight bullets went through him. So fell the Cornstalk, the great chieftain, a man of true nobility of soul, and a brave warrior, whose name was bestowed upon him by the consent of the nation, as their great strength and support. Had he lived, it is believed that he would have been friendly with the Americans, as he had come over to visit the garrison at Point Pleasant to communicate the designs of the Indians of uniting with the British.*

Catahecassa, or Black Hoof as he is more popularly known, rose into distinction in his nation even before the death of Cornstalk. "He was born in Florida, and at the period of the removal of a portion of the nation to Ohio and Pennsylvania, was old enough to recollect having bathed in salt water. He was present, with others of his tribe, at the defeat of Braddock, near Pittsburg, in 1755, and was engaged in all the wars in Ohio from that time until the Treaty of Greenville in 1795. Such was the sagacity of Black Hoof in planning his military expeditions, and such the energy with which he executed them, that he won the confidence of his whole nation, and was never at a loss for braves to fight under his banner. He was known far and wide as the great Shawanoe warrior, whose cunning, sagacity, and experience were only equaled by the fierce and desperate bravery with which he carried into operation his military plans. Like the other Shawanoe chiefs, he was the inveterate foe of the white man, and held that no peace should be made, nor any negotiation attempted, except on the condition that the whites should repass the mountains, and leave the great plains of the West to the sole occupancy of the natives.

*Reminiscences of Abraham Thomas.

"He was the orator of his tribe during the greater part of his long life, and was an excellent speaker. The venerable Col. Johnston, of Piqua, to whom we are indebted for much valuable information, describes him as the most graceful Indian he had ever seen, and as possessing the most happy and natural faculty of expressing his ideas. He was well versed in the traditions of his people; no one understood better their peculiar relations to the whites, whose settlements were gradually encroaching on them; or could detail with more minuteness the wrongs with which his nation was afflicted. But, although a stern and uncompromising opposition to the whites had marked his policy through a series of forty years, and nerved his arm in a hundred battles, he became, a length, convinced of the madness of an ineffectual struggle against a vastly superior and hourly increasing foe. No sooner had he satisfied himself of this truth, than he acted upon it with the decision which formed a prominent trait in his character. The temporary success of the Indians in several engagements previous to the campaign of Gen. Wayne, had kept alive their expiring hopes; but their signal defeat by that gallant officer convinced the more reflecting of their leaders of the desperate character of the conflict. Black Hoof was among those who decided upon making terms with the victorious American commander; and having signed the Treaty of 1795, at Greenville, he continued faithful to his stipulations during the remainder of his life. He was friendly, not from sympathy or conviction, but in obedience to a necessity which left no middle course, and under a belief that submission alone could save his tribe from destruction; and having adopted this policy, his sagacity and sense of honor, alike forbade a recurrence either to open or secret hostility. He was the principal chief of the Shawanoese nation, and possessed all

the influence and authority which are usually attached to that office at the period when Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, commenced their hostile operations against the United States. It became the interest as well as policy of these chiefs to enlist Black Hoof in their enterprise; and every effort which the genius of one, and cunning of the other, could devise, was brought to bear upon him. But Black Hoof continued faithful, and by prudence and influence kept the greater part of his tribe from joining the standard of Tecumseh. In January, 1813, he visited Gen. Tupper, at Fort McArthur, in Logan County, and while there, about 10 o'clock one night, when sitting by the fire in company with the General and several other officers, some one fired a pistol through a hole in the wall of the hut; and shot Black Hoof in the face, the ball entering the cheek, glanced against the bone and finally lodged in his neck; he fell, and for some time was supposed to be dead, but revived, and afterward recovered from this severe wound. The would-be assassin was not discovered, but no doubt was entertained that it was a white man. Black Hoof was opposed to polygamy, and to the burning of prisoners. He is reported to have lived forty years with one wife, and to have reared a numerous family of children, who both loved and esteemed him. In stature he wss small being not more than five feet eight inches in height."* He died at Wapagh-ko-netta in 1832, just before the removal of his tribe. His skull is now in the possession of a physician at New Paris, O., and was exhibited at the recent Centennial celebration of his fight with Clarke's forces, on August 8, 1780, near Springfield.

Weyapiersenwah or Blue Jacket, as he was known to the whites, was a valiant chieftain of the Shawanoe tribe and had his residence in Logan County for a long time. He was second only to Black Hoof in influence, being at the head of the Shawanoe contingent in the fight with Harmer in 1790, and in full control of the allied forces in 1794 against Wayne. His voice was continually for war, and precipitated the battle of the Fallen Timber by his headlong eloquence and earnestness against the more prudent counsels of the other chiefs. After this defeat Blue Jacket concurred in the expediency of suing for peace, but at the solicitation of the British emissaries delayed proceedings some time. Like other great leaders of his people he saw the land of his fathers passing out of their hands, and every sentiment of patriotism and affection urged him on to relentless war so long as there seemed a possibility of withstanding the encroachment of the whites. He was soon convinced that the representations of the British were only made for their own benefit, and dismissing them gave in his adhesion to the Americans and remained steadfast to the Treaty of Greenville, where he represented his nation jointly with Black Hoof. His wife at one time was a white woman by the name of Margaret Moore. She was carried away from Virginia when a child nine years old, and lived with the indians until maturity, when she became the consort of Blue Jacket. By him she had a son whom she called Joseph. In the general surrender of prisoners that followed the close of the English and French war, she paid a visit to her Virginia friends, but when she desired to return to her husband, whom she sincerely loved, her white friends refused to let her return. A daughter (afterward Mrs. Mary Stewart) was born to her while in Virginia, who grew up, married and afterward settled in Logan County. The son made a visit to his mother after she had accompanied her son-in-law to Ohio. He was a thorough-bred Indian so far as habits were concerned, and was never heard of afterward. Mrs. Stewart had four children, but they

*Drake's Tecumseh.

never married and Blue Jacket's race has become extinct in Logan County.

Tecumseh, whose history is better known than any of his illustrious predecessors, began his career as chief in the summer of 1795. The Treaty of Greenville, forced upon the leaders of his nation as the only alternative to the extermination of their race, had put an end to forty years of unavailing war. His haughty spirit could not accept the lesson taught by the experience of his people, and in spite of the pacific influences brought to bear upon him, he engaged in the struggle which received a crushing blow at Tippecanoe, and ended with his death at the battle of the Thames. He was a fine orator, and the chief speaker for the hostile Indians. "His manner when speaking, was animated, fluent and rapid," impressing his auditors with the high order of his moral and intellectual character. In his orations, it is said, he indulged in such lofty flights of rhetoric, that the celebrated interpreter, Dechauset, found it difficult to translate them, though he was as well acquainted with the Shawanoe tongue as with his own.

Spemica Lawba, "High Horn," or Captain Logan, as the whites named him, was a son of the celebrated Shawanoe chief, Moluntha, and was captured by the whites when a lad of sixteen years, at the burning of the Mackachack towns. He was taken to Kentucky where General Logan, being so well pleased with him, took him into his own family, in which he resided for some years. He was finally allowed to return, and later arose to the dignity of civil chief, through his many estimable, intellectual and moral qualities. He was known to the whites after his sojourn in Kentucky by the name of Logan, to which the title of Captain was afterwards attached. Logan was an unwavering friend of the whites, and lost his life in their service in the fall of 1812. Under orders from General Harrison, Logan took a party of his tribe in November of that year, and set out to reconnoitre the country towards the Maumee Rapids. He fell in with a party of the enemy, and barely escaped with two or three of his companions. A thoughtless officer expressed some doubt as to his loyalty, which so stung Logan's sense of honor that he organized an enterprise of his own to vindicate his fair fame. He took with him Captain Johnny and Bright Horn, and set out in quest of adventure. They were suddenly suprised by a party of seven hostile Indians, but pretending to be deserters, and ingratiating themselves into the confidence of their captors, until a favorite opportunity presenting, they arose upon their unsuspecting companions, and slew five of the seven, one of them being the celebrated Pottawatomie Chief, Winnemac. This was not accomplished without some damage to the attacking party, and Bright Horn and Logan reached camp badly wounded, the latter dying soon after reaching camp. The biographer of Tecumseh speaking of the exploit says: "It would, perhaps, be difficult in the history of savage warfare, to point out an enterprise, the execution of which reflects higher credit upon the address and and daring conduct of its authors, than this does upon Logan and his two companions. Indeed, a spirit even less indomitable, a sense of honor less acute, and a patriotic devotion to a good cause less active, than were manifested by this gallant chieftain of the woods, might, under other circumstances, have well conferred immortality upon his name.

Logan left a dying request that his two sons should be sent to Kentucky and there educated and brought up under the care of Maj. Hardin. When peace was restored Col. Johnston made efforts to carry out this desire of the deceased chief, but was thwarted by the unwillingness of the chief of the

nation and the children's mother. They finally allowed them to be taken to Piqua, where they were put to school and boarded in a religious family, but the mother of the boys, who was a bad woman, interfered with this plan, taking the boys away frequently for weeks, and on one or two occasions getting them intoxicated at their schoolhouse. She finally took them to Wapagh-ko-netta, and raised them among her own people, from whence they emigrated to the west with the Shawanoe nation in 1832.*

Captain John, whose Indian name has not been perpetuated, was a well known chief of the Shawanoese nation, and was a frequent visitor to the early settlements of Logan County. He was one of the party with Logan in the exploit just noted, and was the only one not wounded in the action. He was over six feet in height, strong and active, and was noted among the white hardly less for his happy faculty of merry making than for his bravery. Judge William Patrick, in his reminiscences, speaks of him as the merry and facetious Capt. Johnny; but there was a side to his character that was less lamb-like. Capt. John McDonald relates, that one day in the autumn of 1779, while out trapping by himself he met a trader and a half-breed near his trapping grounds, and whiskey being supplied, the two Indians got into a serious quarrel; they were separated by the trader, but they made arrangements to fight the next morning. "They stuck a post on the south side of a log, made a notch in the log, and agreed that when the shadow of the post came into the notch, the fight should commence. When the shadow of the post drew neat the spot, they deliberately, and in gloomy silence, took their stations on the log. At length the shadow of the post came into the notch, and these two desperadoes, thirsting for each others' blood, simultaneously sprang to their feet, with each a tomahawk in the right hand, and a scalping knife in the left, and flew at each other with the fury of tigers." After a terrible struggle of a few minutes' duration the tomahawk of John fell upon the head of his antagonist, killing him instantly. About 1800, while out with a hunting party in the Scioto valley, he had some difficulty with his wife and they agreed to separate. After dividing the property, the wife insisted upon keeping their only child, a boy two or three years old. "The wife laid hold of the child, and John attempted to wrest it from her; at length John's passion was rouséd to a fury, he drew his fist, knocked down his wife, seized the child, and carrying it to a log, cut it into two parts, and throwing one half to his wife, bade her take it, but never again to show her face, or he would treat her in the same manner." This brutal behavior was never punished or apparently heeded by his campanions and he went scot-free from both offences. After the general pacification he was a general favorite among the settlers, and seems never to have lapsed into such savage brutality afterward.

Such is the record—imperfectly given—of one of the most powerful and war-like tribes of Ohio. Among its leaders were numbered some of the ablest warriors and most brilliant intellects the Indian race has produced. Quick to fathom the policy of the whites and read in its success the doom of the red man, they became the most uncompromising foes of the whites, and at last, accepted peace as the only means of deferring the day of their extermination. The tide of civilization has at last swept them away, leaving behind no monument to mark the site of their former greatness. But their traditions still possess the land and it is still the privilege of the superior race to do justice to the memory of a people whose crowning crime was an ardent devotion to kin and country.

*Howe's historical collection.

The religious denominations of Bellefontaine occupy an important place in its history, and hence we devote considerable space to their notice. It has been rather difficult to obtain a full and complete sketch of all the churches, but no pains have been spared to collect all the facts attainable.

The oldest church organization in the city, perhaps, is that of the Methodist Episcopal, which is the pioneer church in many portions of the Western country. The itinerant ministers of this denomination were usually the first on the frontiers and often found in the wigwam of the savage before he was pressed back by his white neighbors. Methodist churches were built in the vicinity of Bellefontaine very early. The first regularly organized church was about the year 1819, but meetings had long been held in the pioneers' cabins, and in other convenient places. The first meeting looking to the establishing of a church here was held at Belleville, the first capital of the county, and the organization exercises conducted by Rev. John Strange, in the house of Samuel Carter. The first church edifice was built in 1823, in the town of Bellefontaine, and Rev. John Strange, alluded to above, was appointed and regularly installed its first pastor. It prospered for a number of years, when certain differences caused a division, which, however, were finally and amicably adjusted in 1858. "During the separation," says a published record, "the church was known as the First Charge Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Second Charge Methodist Episcopal Church. On the 17th of April, 1858, a committee from each division was appointed to meet at the Mayor's office, at Bellefontaine, to agree to a proposition from the First to the Second Charge Church, whereby a Christian and brotherly union should be re-established. The committee from the First Charge consisted of N. Z. McColloch, Isaac S. Gardiner, and William Lawrence; that of the Second Charge, of Anson Brown, H. B. Lust and J. M. Kelley, all gentlemen prominently connected with the church, and of high social standing in the community. The result of this meeting was of the most flattering nature. It was agreed that the United Church shall continue as one, without reference to the past, and as though no former division had existed. The document was signed by the six gentlemen above mentioned, and also by F. Marriott and O. Kennedy, the Pastors of the respective churches. The church, as thus reunited, has continued its labors in perfect harmony, and the greatest success has crowned the efforts of those whose duty it has been to conduct the religious services of it." The church at present has an elegant brick building on North Main street, large and commodious, and imposing in appearance. The membership is large, and both church and Sabbath school are in a flourishing state. Rev Mr. Kennedy is at present the Pastor of the Church.

The following history of the First Presbyterian Church of Bellefontaine was prepared by the Pastor, Rev. G. L. Kalb, and read by him at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its organization, on the 19th of October, 1878:

"We know of this church's birth from the testimony of its first Pastor, Rev. Joseph Stevenson, that it was in 1828, and that there were thirty original members. As the early records of the church are lost, and as the minutes of the Presbytery contain nothing definite on the subject, we do not know the month and day of our separate organization. Mr. Stevenson came to Bellefontaine in May, 1825, for this work. September 24, 1824, in the house of Thomas Scott, a committee of the Presbytery of Columbus, consisting of Rev. James Robinson and Robert B. Dobbins, organized the church of Cherokee Run, now Huntsville. The June preceeding, Mr.

Robinson had been appointed by the Presbytery to eight days' mission work in Union, Champaign and Logan Counties. At its meeting in October, 1824, the Presbytery recognized this newly formed church, and called it the 'Church of Logan.' In January, 1825, Presbytery granted leave to this church to prosecute a call before the Presbytery of Washington for a portion of the ministerial labors of Rev. Joseph Stevenson, a member of that Presbytery. Accordingly, Mr. Stevenson removed to this place, and took charge of the work in this vicinity. There were four congregations with but one session, viz: Cherokee, Bellefontaine, Stony Creek (now Spring Hill) and West Liberty. Mr. Stevenson was received into the Presbytery of Columbus January 3, 1826, and it was 'resolved that Mr. Stevenson be installed Pastor of the congregation at Bellefontaine on the first Tuesday of April next.' The Presbytery met at Bellefontaine, April 5, 1826, and, after ratifying an arrangement between the four congregations already named, divided Mr. Stevenson's labors equitably among them, and provided for the government of them by two sessions. It then installed Mr. Stevenson over the united charge as Pastor. A year from this time, the congregation at Bellefontaine had grown so, in importance at least, that Presbytery directed Mr. Stevenson to devote to it one-half of his time. Hence, while practically this church began its existence in the spring of 1825, it was not separately organized until 1828; and we infer that this took place in the fall, from the fact that the first notice of its separate organization is in a minute of the session of Stony Creek, dated June 24, 1829.

"Mr. Stevenson had been Pastor of the church of 'Three Ridges,' Washington Presbytery, for seventeen years prior to his removal to this place, and he continued in charge of this church and Cherokee Run for nineteen years, or till the spring of 1844. In the fall of 1840, Rev. R. H. Hollyday came to assist him in his work, and continued in this relation for six months, when West Liberty was separately organized, and he became pastor of it and Stony Creek. Mr. Stevenson continued to reside at this place after he gave up the charge of the church, and, nearly twenty years after, he ended a holy and beauful life by a peaceful death, February 24, 1865, aged 86 years, less a month and a day. Of the growth of this church under him, only two notes are found: A revival in 1831 added fourteen to the church, and in 1833 the number of communicants was ninety-one.

"The next stated minister of the church was the Rev. George A. Gregg. He removed here in April, 1845, and had been supplying the church for some time previous. He died of small-pox in February, 1854, while still Pastor. No record of his work here has been found, but he is remembered for his faithfulness and self-denying labors. After him, Rev. W. H. Babbitt, now of Glendale, Ohio, supplied the pulpit for six weeks in March and April, 1854; but the next settled minister was the Rev. E. B. Raffensperger, who began his ministry here in October, 1854, and continued till June, 1859. Three things may be said of his pastorate: 1. He was the first Pastor who gave his whole time to this church. 2. A division had occurred in the church under Father Stevenson, and a second church had been formed, which had for Pastors successively, Revs. J. A. Meeks, J. L. Belleville and J. L. Polk. The practical healing of this breach occurred under Mr. Raffensperger, many of the members of the now dissolved second church coming back to the first under his ministry. 3. Extensive revivals occurred under his ministry, and many were added to the church. With no long interval, Rev. Geo. P. Bergen took charge of the church. He closed his ministry here the first Sabbath of June,

1863. The years between these dates were years of great political excitement; nevertheless, the church had a steady growth under his ministry.

"On the last Sabbath of July, 1863, the present Pastor preached his first sermon here, on the invitation of the session. After preaching five Sabbaths, he was invited to supply the pulpit for six months from the 1st of September. On the first Monday in March, 1864, a call was made out for his services as Pastor, acting on which the Presbytery of Sidney installed him in April.

"This church has belonged to four Presbyteries, viz.: Columbus; Miami, to which it was transferred in April, 1829; Sidney, from the organization of the same, and Bellefontaine, by act of the Synod of Toledo, reconstructing the Presbyteries. The church has built three houses of worship, all of brick, and the second church during its existence built one of wood.

"Hitherto hath the Lord helped us! May His mercy be larger still to this church, that in 1928 our posterity may, in celebrating the centenary of the church, have cause to look back on our day as the day of small things."*

Referring to the church buildings of this denomination, the one at present occupied was commenced in 1868, and was dedicated in January, 1874. It is a handsome brick of modern architecture, forty-three by eighty feet in dimensions, and cost about $30,000. The church at present has 275 members, and maintains a flourishing Sunday School.

The United Presbyterian Church of Bellefontaine, the result of a union of the Associate and Associate Reformed congregations, is supposed to have been originally organized about the year 1831, by Rev. John Reynolds, though the early history of the church here is involved in some obscurity. From a history of the congregation written by Rev. John Williamson, and published in the "History of the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Sidney, and the Congregations," we gather most of the facts pertaining to its history. To trace the history of the two branches of the church which formed the United Presbyterian Church of Bellefontaine would take up more space than we can devote to it in this volume. We shall, therefore, give the main facts as briefly as possible.

From the sketch of Mr. Williamson, alluded to above, we find that Rev. James N. Gamble was installed Pastor of the Associate Reformed Congregation on the 10th of September, 1833, and that the congregation at that time numbered fifty-two members. Mr. Gamble, it appears, remained Pastor of the church until his death, which occurred on the 19th of December, 1842, though for some time previous he was not able to perform much ministerial labor. Says Mr. Williamson: "His name is still remembered by many who knew him, and by some who enjoyed and appreciated his labors. To him, more largely than to any other man, the Associate Reformed Church of Bellefontaine is indebted for its existence and influence." From the death of Mr. Gamble until the Rev. Samuel Wallace was installed Pastor, June 25, 1850, the congregation seems to have been without a settled minister.

About the same time the Associate Reformed Congregation was joined, an Associate Congregation was formed in Bellefontaine, by Rev. Samuel Wilson, D. D., but was afterward incorporated with the Associate Congregation of Cherokee. "The Associate Congregation," says Mr. Williamson, "that was in Bellefontaine in 1858, and which entered into the union forming the United Presbyterian

*We find the following note appended to the history of this church as spread upon the church records:—[Ed. "Since the foregoing was recorded, the first book of records has strangely turned up, from which it appears that the resolution to organize Bellefontaine church was adopted Dec. 25, 1827; three elders were elected February 11, 1828; they were ordained and installed March 11, 1828, and a separate enrollment of members for Bellefontaine, and the completion of its separate existence were effected August 9, 1828."

Congregation of Bellefontaine, was organized by Rev. James Wallace, November 17, 1853." Rev. Joseph McHatton, Pastor of the Associate Reformed Congregation at the time of the union, remained Pastor of the United Presbyterian Congregation until the 12th of April, 1859. He subsequently settled near Oxford, Ohio, where he remained until 1874-5. The congregation remained without a Pastor after Mr. McHatton left it until 1862, when Rev. W. H. Jeffers assumed charge, and remained until 1865. The next Pastor was Rev. John Williamson, who is still in charge. He was ordained and installed on the 2d Tuesday in April, 1867, by the Presbytery of Sidney. They still worship in their original building, though considerable money has been spent on it in repairs, rendering it a comfortable edifice. It is in a flourishing condition, and has a large regular attendance.

The Roman Catholic Church was organized in Bellefontaine in 1853. One of the first ministers of this Church who held services in the town, was Father Grogan, of Urbana, and used to conduct church at the houses of Catholic families long before the organization of a church society. Upon the organization of the Society, Rev. Father Thomas Sheahan was installed Pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. J. F. McSweeney, and he by Rev. John Coveny, who served until November, 1869, when, as will be remembered, he was assassinated. Father Young was the next Pastor, and commenced his labors December, 1869. The present Pastor is Father Bourion, who assumed charge of the church in 1878. The church has a handsome brick building in the southeast part of town, and has a large membership, together with a good Sunday school.

The First Christian Church of Bellefontaine* was organized on the 23d day of May, 1868. The same year the society built a hall on the second floor of a building on the north side of West Columbus street, which was dedicated to worship March 14, 1869. In May, 1870, the society sold the hall, and bought the old brick church, which stood on North Main street, of the Presbyterian Congregation for $1,600, and which it still owns, but is now rented to the Reformed Presbyterian congregation. The Pastors of the Christian Church were Revs. A. F. Abbot, T. A. Brandon, and William I. Lawrence; the total membership was sixty, but, owing to death and removals, it is now reduced to twenty. Sabbath school was organized in the Spring of 1869, and continued until May, 1878, when preaching was suspended. The Superintendents were O. Hayes, H. C. Moore, H. T. Raymond, J. W. Harrington, and William I. Lawrence. The society has been without a Pastor since 1878.

The Baptist Church, of Bellefontaine, was organized in 1845 by the Rev. James French, and about 1852, the church built a house of worship. At the time the church was built, Rev. Mr. Roney was Pastor. He was a zealous preacher and an exemplary Christian, and displayed wonderful energy during the building of their temple of worship, performing the work of a regular hand. Rev. A. J. Wyant, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, was at one time connected with this church. Rev. W. H. Stringer was another of the efficient Pastors, and an able minister.

An Episcopal Church was organized in 1856, and after two years became extinct, but in 1874 was again organized under Rev. A. B. Nicholas. Meetings were held in the hall over the engine house for a time. At present, we are informed, the church is without a Pastor.

The English Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in the old courthouse in 1849, by Rev. J. P. Bickley. Rev. J. W. Goodwin

*The facts for this sketch were furnished by H. C. Moore, Clerk of the church.

succeeded Mr. Bickley. The church has had several Pastors since that time. The congregation is at present building a new temple of worship, and when completed, will be one of the finest church edifices in the city. The church is in a flourishing condition, and numbers among its membership some of the most prominent citizens of Bellefontaine.

There are, in addition to the churches mentioned above, two colored church organizations in the town, viz: The African Methodist Episcopal Church and Colored Baptist Church, but we have been unable to obtain any particulars in regard to them. The meager notice of some other of the churches of Bellefontaine results from our inability to obtain the facts. Application was made to the different Pastors for sketches of their respective churches, but some failed to respond, and we were forced to get what information we could from other sources.



CHAPTER III.

THE MIAMI AND MAD RIVER VALLEYS—INCENTIVES TO IMMIGRATION—THE COURSE OF EMPIRE—SETTLEMENTS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF LOGAN COUNTY—ORGANIZATION OF CIVIL DIVISIONS—INSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—POLITICAL.

TO the early colonist, Ohio was the land of promise. The reports of the early explorers who had been sent to spy out the land were such as to stimulate the rapacity of greedy adventurers to the highest pitch, and Ohio became at once the center of attraction, not only to that class, but also to the pioneer settlements of the east. The spirit of land speculation was fostered by the system of royal charters and favoritism, and colonial officials were rapidly acquiring titles to large tracts of the fertile lands of the northwest. George Washington, it is said, owned 50,000 acres in Ohio, and Lord Dunmore, who represented the crown in Virginia, had made arrangements to secure a large portion of this territory, which were only frustrated by the precipitation of the revolutionary struggle. In all these operations the rights or interests of the Indians were ignored. Might was the measure of the white man's right, and in the face of formal treaties very favorable to the whites, the lands reserved to the natives were shamelessly bought and sold. Titles thus secured were obviously of no value if the integrity of solemn treaties were to be respected, but so generally had the public mind been corrupted by the greed for gain, that this consideration offered no hindrance whatever to this sort of traffic in land titles. It could hardly be expected that a policy so shamelessly pursued and openly avowed would long escape the jealous observation of the Indians, whose very existence was thus threatened. It was not long before any such illusion that may have existed, was cruelly dispelled by the terrible war that was opened all along the frontier. The savages sought to make the Ohio river the boundary of the white settlements, and for years delayed the advance of immigration. The story of this struggle, with all its attending barbarities, is an oft told tale. The line of settlements firmly established along the Ohio from Pittsburg to the Falls began to advance, and with every step slowly but surely pressed back the Indian race to extinction. The main lines of this advance were up the valleys of the Muskingum and Miami Rivers, forcing the savages into the northwestern corner of the State, where on the headwaters of the Miamis, the Maumee and the Scioto they made their last desperate struggle for their "altars and their fires." In this *dernier ressort* the Shawanoes, the head and front of the Indian opposition, dwelt on the Mad river and in the adjacent valley of the Miami. Against the villages of this nation were projected most of the expeditions that made up the military oprations of the whites for some forty years. Through these expeditions, made up principally of volunteers from the frontier settlements of Virginia and Kentucky, the knowledge of these valleys, abounding in magnificent situations and teeming with prodigal abundance, became wide-spread, and gave rise to a flood of immigration that was only held in check by the savage vigilance of the lords of this land. But the "anointed children of education proved too powerful for the

tribes of the ignorant," and in 1795 the Indians signed away their birth-right.

The pacification of the Indians and their settlement upon well-defined reservations at once removed the only barrier to the tide of immigration that was pressing up the valleys toward this Indian paradise. Seventeen days after the treaty of Wayne, arrangements were made for two settlements on the Mad river, and before the close of the following year there were the requisite 5,000 inhabitants in the "Northwest," which entitled it to representation in the National Congress. In 1802 the people under the enabling of Congress took necessary steps for organizing a State Government, and on February 19, 1803,* the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union. The counties formed at the birth of the State, and recognized in the Constitution, were Washington, Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson, Ross, Clermont, Fairfield, Trumbull and Belmont. This was Ohio in the early part of 1803. One of the first acts of the first Legisture, however, was the erection of seven new counties—Gallia, Scioto, Geauga, Butler, Warren, Green and Montgomery. The growth of the State during this period was very rapid, and two years later Champaign County was formed, including the territory now embraced by Clark, Logan and the present county of Champaign. In this year Urbana was laid out, and began to grow rapidly in importance. The "Mad River country" attracted the deepest interest everywhere. Those already on the ground wrote to their friends representing the valley as a "land flowing with milk and honey," and it was facetiously declared that "roasted pigs were running at large, with knives and forks stuck in their backs, squealing out 'come and eat.'" It was hardly necessary to stimulate immigration with such stories, where the spirit of emigration seemed to have been born in the pioneers of Kentucky and Virginia. The result was a general "exodus" to this new land of plenty, that threatened to depopulate some of the older settlements. From one settlement in Trumbull County, not less than thirty families sacrificed their improvements and came to this section. This influx

* There has been considerable discrepancy in the dates assigned by different writers, as the one on which Ohio was admitted to the Union. Seven early publications give seven different dates, varying from April 28, 1802, to March 2, 1803. In the annual report of the Secretary of State for 1879, President I. W. Andrews, of Marietta College, very satisfactorily points out the errors in these dates, and settles the question in favor of the date in the text. After disposing of all but two dates, the article continues as follows:

"'The question of date of admission in the case of Ohio is between November 29, 1802, and February 19, 1803. The first is the day of adjournment of the Convention that formed the Constitution, and the second is the day when was passed the first act of Congress in any way recognizing the State. In the case of every other State, Congress has either passed a distinct and definite act of admission, dating from the day of enactment or from a future day named, or has provided for an admission on the issue of a proclamation by the President. Ohio, then, forms a case by itself, belonging to neither of these classes." After discussing the proposition thus laid down, he concludes as follows:

"In view of all the facts, we seem shut up to the conclusion that the State of Ohio was not admitted into the Union on the 29th day of November, 1802, when the Constitution was formed, but on the 19th of February, 1803, when Ohio was first recognized as a State by Congress. It is proper to state, also, that a few months since I made inquiry at the State Department, at Washington, and received the following memorandum: 'Enabling act of Congress for formation of the State of Ohio, was approved April 30, 1802. See Statutes at Large, Vol. 2, p. 43. An act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States, within the State of Ohio, was approved February 19, 1803. By this act Ohio was admitted to the Union. Statutes at Large, Vol. 2, p. 201.' We may infer, then, that the Department of State of the General Government recognizes the 19th of February, 1803, as the date of the admission of Ohio into the Union."



George Fobson

of immigration did much for the lower part of the Mad River valley, but the breaking out of hostilities among the Indians prevented its reaching the country now included in the limits of Logan county, and it was not until the general pacification at the end of the war of 1812, that this county felt the influence of this tide of civilization.

Preceding this influx of permanent settlement, however, was a class of pioneers which is found only where the Indian erected his wigwam, and for the last time and made his last struggle for his lands. This class was the connecting link between the supremacy of the Indians and permanent settlement of the white—the adopted white children of the Indian tribes. Of these none gained such infamous notoriety as that "hateful brood," McKee, Elliot and the Gertys. To the vindictive, remorseless butchery of the untutored savage, they brought a fiendish malignity, a cowardly, brutal insolence, that "out-Herods Herod," and only comes when the last drop of the milk of human kindness turns to gall. Logan county was, unfortunately, too often the scene of their operations. Alexander McKee was, perhaps, the least offensive and the least known of the three. He was early identified with the British interests, and had served as an agent for the authorities at Detroit among the Indians. Coming into the hands of the Americans, he had been permitted to go at large upon parole. Early in 1778, he escaped from the lines at Fort Pitt, and in company with a number of deserters made his way to Detroit, where he was again given service in connection with the Indians. Being of a thrifty turn of mind, he united with his character of "agent" the business of trader, and for some time about two miles out of the Indian town Wapatomica, in the southern part of the county. He was quite influential with the Shawanoes, attended their councils, and exhibited the most malignant hatred toward the colonial captives that were brought within the sphere of his influence. He wore the gold-laced uniform of the British service, and lost no opportunity to thwart any movement among the Indians for peace, in the interest of his employers. He was present at the different important battles between the Indians and the forces sent against them by the colonies, but always at a convenient distance from danger.

Matthew Elliot was an Irishman. "At the commencement of the Revolution he lived in Path Valley, Pennsylvania. A number of tories resided in his township, among whom Elliot was a leader. But, as hostilities increased, the place became too warm for him, as a large portion of the population was Whigs. Elliot fled to the West, where he was well known as an Indian trader. On the 12th of November, 1776, he made his appearance in one of the missionary establishments of the Moravians, upon the Muskingum, with a number of horse-loads of merchandise, a female Indian companion, and a hired man, on his way to the Shawanoese towns upon the Scioto. Elliot left the next day, but was followed by a party of six warriors from Sandusky, and made prisoner, his goods being distributed among the Indians. He would have been murdered but for the interposition of some Christian Indians who had followed the warriors, purposely to intercede for him.

"Elliot was taken to Detroit, where he soon succeeded in convincing the commandant out of his Tory proclivities, who gave him a commission as captain, and sent him back to Pittsburg as a spy. He remained some time, and finally in company with McKee and a number of deserters, fled to the Indian country, and as an officer of the Indian Department, at Detroit, he served during the Revolution, vibrating between that post and the country of the Ohio Indians, as his service seemed to be needed. In 1782, he was in full

command of the allied Indians, assembled to resist the march of Crawford's expedition, and it is said on good authority, was present at the burning of that gallant soldier.

"At the close of the war, we find him at Detroit; and on the 9th of November, 1785, Hamilton, who was that year governor of Canada, issued an order that no one should disturb him in possession of a lot near the dockyard by the water side, without producing titles. When the Indian war of the Northwest was renewed in 1790, Elliot, who was married to a squaw, took sides with the savages. He was present at St. Clair's defeat, but kept himself at a respectable distance from danger. He was owner at this time, in conjunction with McKee, of a considerable tract of land cleared ready for cultivation, on which were several houses on the east, or Canada side, of the Detroit river, just above its mouth.

"He took part in the last war with Great Britain on the side of the English, holding a Colonel's commission. He was then an old man, and his hair was very white. He had much of the savage look, notwithstanding his age. He probably died soon after in Canada, holding at the time the position of agent of Indian affairs by appointment from the British government. Elliot was an uncle, by his father's side, to Commodore Elliot, of the United States navy, and had a son killed on the Maumee, in the war of 1812."* Of the Girty brothers, there is no lack of record upon the pages of the history of the pioneer times in Ohio. The foremost of these in all villainy, Simon, was born in northwestern Pennyslvania. His father was an Irishman, and a beastly, intemperate man. "His sottishness (the quotation is from the same authority cited above) turned his wife's affections. Ready for seduction, she yielded her heart to a neighboring rustic, who, to remove all obstacles to their wishes, knocked Girty on the head, and bore off the trophy of his prowess. There were four children at the time of the father's death—Thomas, Simon, George and James. During the Old French War, the three latter were taken prisoners by the Indians. Simon was adopted by the Senecas, and became an expert hunter. His Indian name was Katepacomen. It must be passed to his credit that his early training as a savage was compulsory, not voluntary, as has generally been supposed. His tribe roamed the wilderness northwest of the Ohio; and when the expedition under Colonel Bouquet, at the close of Pontiac's war in 1764, marched into the western wilderness to punish the Ohio Indians, one of the hostages delivered to that commander by the latter was Girty. He escaped, however, soon after, and returned to savage life. But as one of the conditions of peace was the yielding up by the Senecas of all captives willing or unwilling, Girty was compelled to return to the settlements, making his home in the vicinity of Pittsburg.

"Girty took part in Dunmore's war in 1774, on the side of Virginia, during which time he was the bosom friend and companion of Simon Kenton. He was intimately acquainted with Col. Crawford. On the 22nd of February, 1775, he was commissioned an officer of the militia at Pittsburg, taking the test and other necessary oaths upon that occasion. He aspired to a captaincy in the regular army, but in this was disappointed, which, it seems, was the reason of his deserting to the enemy, early in the year 1778. It is probable, however, that his early education among the Senecas had much to do with his desire and resolution again to return to the wilderness.

"The greatest consternation was produced at Pittsburg when the event became known, as with him went a squad of twelve soldiers and the notorious Elliot and McKee. The now

* Butterfield's "Crawford's Campaign."

assured hostility of this ignoble trio of desperadoes to the Government of the United States —Girty, Elliot, and McKee—made at this time a dark outlook from the border across the Ohio. Their evil designs might be calculated on with certainty. After attempting to seduce the friendly Delawares from their allegiance to the Americans, Girty started for Detroit. On his way thither he was captured by the Wyandots. Recognized, however, by some Senecas, the latter demanded him as their prisoner. He soon succeeded in convincing his captors of his loyalty to the king and his cause, and was thereupon set at liberty.

"Arriving at Detroit, Girty was welcomed by Hamilton, the commandant of the post, very cordially, and immediately employed in the Indian department, at sixteen York shillings a day, and sent back to the Sandusky to assist the savages in their warfare upon the border. He took up his residence with the Wyandots. His influence soon began to be felt in the Indian confederacy—sometimes with the Shawanoes, and again with the Wyandots, on their murderous forays into the border settlements, with whom he was always a leader. His name became a household terror all along the border from Pittsburg to the Falls of the Ohio. With it was associated everything cruel and fiendish. To the women and children in particular, nothing was more terrifying than the name of Simon Girty. Although he called himself "Capt. Girty," yet whether he ever received a commission from the British Government, as did his associate, Elliot, is a mooted question.

"Girty now began his wild career against the border settlements. His headquarters were at Sandusky, where he exercised great influence over the Half King, head chief of the Wyandots. He was frequently at Detroit; and DePeyster, the commandant, who had succeeded Hamilton, found him ready for any undertaking, either against the Americans or the missionaries (Moravians) and their converts upon the Muskingum, as his hostility to the latter seemed as unbounded as to the former. His career throughout the revolution is chiefly known by his cruel visitations of the frontier, and his bitter persecution of the Moravian missionaries and their Indian charges. For some years after the close of this war he remained in the Indian country trading, and was prompt with his baleful influence in inciting the Indians to renewed hostility in 1790. In the resistance to Harmer of that year, to St. Clair, in 1791, and to Wayne, in 1794, Girty was prominent among the Indians with his power unimpaired. After St. Clair's defeat, a grand council was held at the confluence of the Maumee and the Anglaize, by nearly all the Northwestern tribes, to take into consideration the situation of affairs. Simon Girty was the only white man permitted to be present. His voice was for a continuance of the war. Another conference was held in 1793, and it was determined, mainly through the exertions of Girty, to continue hostilities.

"After the treaty at Greenville in 1795, Girty removed to Canada, where he settled on a farm just below Malden, on the Detroit river. He married in the neighborhood and raised a family. In vain he tried to become a decent citizen, and command some degree of respect. The depravity of his untamed and undisciplined nature was too apparent. He was abhorred by all his neighbors. In the war of 1812, Girty, being then nearly blind, was incapable of active service. After the capture of the British fleet on Lake Erie, in 1813, and upon the invasion of Canada immediately after, he followed the British army on their retreat, leaving his family at home. He fixed his residence at a Mohawk village on Grand River, Canada, until the proclamation of peace, when he returned to his farm below Malden, where he died in 1818, aged over

seventy years. The last time I saw Girty, writes William Walker, was in the summer of 1813. From my recollection of his person, he was in height five feet six or seven inches; broad across the chest; strong, round, compact limbs, and of fair complexion. Spencer, a prisoner among the Indians, who saw Girty before he left the Indian country, was not favorably impressed with his visage. His dark, shaggy hair; his low forehead; his brows contracted, and meeting above his short, flat nose; his gray, sunken eyes, averting the ingenuous gaze; his lips thin and compressed, and the dark and sinister expression of his countenance, to me seemed the very picture of a villain.

"No other country or age ever produced, perhaps, so brutal, depraved, and wicked a wretch as Simon Girty. He was sagacious and brave, but his sagacity and bravery only made him a greater monster of cruelty. All of the vices of civilization seemed to center in him, and by him were ingrafted upon those of the savage state, without the usual redeeming qualities of either. He moved about through the Indian country during the war of the Revolution and the Indian war which followed, a dark whirlwind of fury, desperation and barbarity. In the refinements of torture inflicted on helpless prisoners, and in treachery, he stood unrivaled." But one recorded fact stands out in strange contrast with his consistent record of villainy. That occurred soon after his desertion to the Indian country, and was in connection with Simon Kenton. The latter lived many years, on what is called the Old Sandusky Road, about four miles north of Zanesfield. Here he owned a farm where he died, April 29, 1836, at the age of eighty-one years. His remains, after lying here some years, were removed by a deputation of citizens from Urbana, and buried in the cemetery of that place.

Simon Kenton was a native of Culpepper County, Virginia, and in 1771, having seriously injured a man in an altercation, fled to Kentucky, making his home at the frontier stations of Boone and Logan. He was then only sixteen years of age, of an active nature, fearing no danger, and of such mental powers as in maturer years to command the confidence and respect of the wisest and ablest of his time. For such a character the "troublous times" on the border afforded abundant opportunities for the full display of his genius, and he was prominent in all the border warfare from that time to the general pacification in 1795. His first intimate acquaintance with what is now Logan County, however, was made under rather unpleasant circumstances, which, while only one instance in a long experience of thrilling adventure, is especially appropriate to this chapter on Logan County.

It was about the 1st of September, 1778, that in company with Alexander Montgomery and George Clark, Kenton set out from Boone's station for the purpose of obtaining horses from the hostile Ohio Indians. Their object was to cautiously approach the Indian village of Chillicothe, situated in what is now Ross County, and, picking up a number of the ponies, hurry them off into Kentucky.

Their plans succeeded well so far as to reach the vicinity of the town undiscovered, and in finding a fine drove of horses grazing in the prairies. After considerable difficulty they succeeded in securing seven animals, and set off on their return with great speed. On reaching the Ohio river at a point in Brown County, they found that river lashed into a fury by a wind that almost blew a hurricane. The dashing waves, though proving no terror to the intrepid scouts, so frightened the horses that all efforts to get them across failed, and they were obliged to hobble them and wait for the wind to subside. It was not until the following day that matters so mended as to warrant another attempt, but the

horses retained such a vivid remembrance of the fright of the day before that they could not be induced to enter the water. Certain that they were pursued by the savages, they abandoned the attempt to cross, and each selecting one of the best ponies in the collection, mounted and started for the Falls of the Ohio, where there were a few men stationed. No sooner had the rest of the horses been loosed and permitted to stray away at some distance than their greed for gain got the better of their judgment, and they separated to hunt them up again, to take them on their proposed route. Kenton went towards the river, and soon heard a whoop from where they had made the attempt to force the horses in the river. Dismounting and proceeding cautiously to reconnoitre the ground in the direction of the signal, he gained an eminence just in time to meet a party of warriors so near at hand that further concealment was impossible. He at once conceived a desperate plan, and, deliberately taking aim, fired at the foremost Indian. His gun flashed in the pan. He at once attempted to escape, retreating through a piece of fallen timber which gave him some advantage over his mounted enemies, but their numbers allowed them to surround the spot, and on Kenton's emerging into the open timber he was met by a savage who at once rushed upon him with uplifted tomakawk. Engaged with his assailant in front, Kenton did not hear the approach of the enemy in his rear, and just as he had clubbed his gun for a fearful blow at the savage before him, he was seized from behind and overpowered by numbers. He was soon a captive in fetters. Montgomery was soon slain, and his scalp shaken in the face of his captured companion. Clark escaped in safety to Logan's station.

The Indians were delighted at the summary vengeance that they had been able to inflict upon the marauders, and set about returning with their captive with the wildest manifestations of fiendish joy. Kenton was tied, Mazeppa-like, to one of the wildest of their horses, his hands being covered with moccasins to prevent his shielding his face from the brush. The horse, being set free, behaved in the wildest manner for a time, kicking, rearing and plunging, until wearied out with his futile efforts, he followed the cavalcade as peaceably as his rider. At Chillicothe he was made to run the gauntlet. Having learned that if he could break through the lines and reach the Council House he would not be forced to repeat the trial, he made the effort, and was so far successful as to reach the vicinity of his goal, when he was captured by Indians in the village, and severely treated by the savage crowd that had been cheated of their share in the regularly planned amusement. After recovering from his wounds sufficiently to eat, food was brought to him, after which he was taken to the Council House, where his fate was quickly decided by a large majority voting for his death. "After a long debate, the vote was taken, when it was resolved that the place of his execution should be Wapatomica (now Zanesfield, Logan County). The next day he was hurried away to the place destined for his execution. From Chillicothe to Wapatomica they had to pass through two other Indian towns, Pickaway and Mackachack. At both towns he was compelled to run the gauntlet, and severely was he whipped through the course. Nothing worse than death could follow, and here he made a bold push for life and freedom. Being unconfined, he broke and ran, and soon cleared himself out of sight of pursuers. After thus distancing his pursuers, and leaving the town some two miles behind, he accidentally fell in with some mounted Indians, who gave chase and drove him back to town."* This occurred at Mackachack, and shortly

* Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio.

afterward he was removed to his final destination. At Wapatomica the Indians, young and old, crowded around the prisoner, viewing him with a good deal of curious interest, as his fame was not unknown among the natives. Among others who came to see him was Simon Girty. Kenton, blacked according to the custom of Indians in case of one condemned to death, was not readily recognized, and it was not until, at the end of a series of questions, he gave Girty his name as Simon Butler—a name he had forsaken when he fled from Virginia. Girty, who, it will be remembered, was a companion and friend of Kenton during the Dunmore war, was greatly overcome by the situation in which he found his friend, and threw himself into Kenton's arms, weeping aloud. At a council that was immediately convened at the request of Girty, the renegade made a powerful speech in behalf of his friend, and succeeded in securing a remission of the death sentence, and receiving his friend into his own care and custody.

Girty's friendship was by no means half-hearted. Taking Kenton to the British trading-post at the village, he provided him with a complete suit of clothes and a horse and saddle. Kenton was now free, riding with his benefactor from one Indian town to another, and it is probable, had this treatment continued, he might have cast in his lot permanently with the savages. It was not long, however, when a gloomy change came over his prospects. A party of savages, returning from an unsuccessful foray, having suffered the loss of several of their number, demanded the sacrifice of Kenton, and a messenger was accordingly sent to Girty, requiring him to attend a council at Wapatomica, bringing his charge with him. The reception of Kenton by the assembled Indians was ominous. After being seated, the chief of the defeated party addressed the assembly in a vehement speech, stirring his hearers with sentiments of summary vengeance to be taken on the most available object. Girty replied, recounting the risks he had run in their service; the fealty with which he had served their cause; the fact that he had never asked them to spare one of their foes before; the nearness of this friend to him, for whom he felt the tenderness of a parent for a son, and finally pledged himself never to ask for the protection of another American. His appeal, however, proved unavailing, and, after a prolonged debate, Kenton's death was resolved upon by an overwhelming vote of the savages present.

Girty, having enlisted in the service of his friend, did not easily yield to defeat, and as a last resort persuaded the Indians to convey their prisoner to Sandusky, where the tribes assembled in large numbers to receive their presents from the British Government, that the assembled tribes might witness the solemn scene of death. To this the Indians assented, and on their way to that point, soon after the party passed through the village where the celebrated Mingo chief, Logan, resided. Here the party were detained a day while Logan dispatched two runners to speak a good word for Kenton. On arriving at Upper Sandusky he was compelled again to run the gauntlet, and brought before a fourth council to be disposed of. As soon as this council was organized, Peter Druyer, a captain in the English service, an interpreter and prominent in the Indian department, and, therefore, a man of great consideration among the savages, asked permission to address the assembly. The adroitness of his address, together with a seductive offer of a liberal allowance of rum and tobacco, readily won their consent to Kenton's removal to Detroit, where he was confined as prisoner of war. He afterward escaped, and in about the year 1802 settled in Urbana. He was elected a Brigadier-General of the militia, and in the war of 1812 bore

a conspicuous part under Gen. Harrison. About 1820, he moved into Logan Co., a few years after which, through the exertions of Judge Burnet and Gov. Vance, he received a pension of $20 per month. Col. John McDonald, his biographer, thus describes the man: "Gen. Kenton was of fair complexion, six feet one inch in height. He stood and walked very erect, and in the prime of life weighed about 190 pounds. He never was inclined to be corpulent, although of sufficient fullness to form a graceful person. He had a soft, tremulous voice, very pleasing to the hearer. He had laughing gray eyes, which appeared to fascinate the beholder. He was pleasant, good humored, and an obliging companion. When excited, or provoked to anger (which was seldom the case), the fiery glance of his eye would almost curdle the blood of those with whom he came in contact. His rage, when aroused, was a tornado. In his dealing, he was perfectly honest; his confidence in man, and his credulity, were such that the same man might cheat him twenty times; and if he professed friendship, he might cheat him still."

More appropriately belonging to this class—"the connecting link between the supremacy of the Indians and the permanent settlements of the whites"—were Isaac Zane and James McPherson. The former was born about the year 1753, on the south branch of the Potomac, in Virginia, and at the age of nine years was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and carried to Detroit. He was reared and nurtured in the customs and traditions of his captors until manhood, when he refused to leave them. He married a Wyandot woman, of half French blood, from Canada, and took no part in the war of the revolution. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought a tract of 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesfield, where he lived until his death in 1816. It was here that an important Wyandot village was located, taking its name from him, and later transmitting it to the township. He was related to the Zane family, so prominent in the pioneer history of the eastern frontier of Ohio, and left a large family, whose descendants are now represented in some of the best families in Logan County. The descendants have maintained their kinship to the Wyandot nation until recently, when they sold their rights, under the treaties with that tribe, to the Government for a given sum.

James McPherson, or Squa-la-ka-ke, "the red-faced man," was a native of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. He was taken prisoner by the Indians on the Ohio, at or near the mouth of the Big Miami, in Longry's defeat. He was engaged for some years in the British Indian department, under Elliot and McKee. He married a fellow prisoner, and after the conquest of the Indians, in 1795, came into the service of the United States, being placed in charge of the Senecas and Shawanoes on the Lewistown reservation until 1830. He owned large property, given him by the Indians, in what is now Harrison township. He was very influential during the troubles preceding and during the war of 1812, and had much to do in maintaining a friendly feeling among the reservation Indians toward the American Government. He kept a trading-post, and was probably the first storekeeper in the county. A blockhouse was built near his place early in 1812, where the families of the friendly Indians were gathered for protection.

Another of the adopted children of the savages was Jonathan Alder. He was born in New Jersey, about eight miles from Philadelphia, September 17, 1773. When about the age of eight his parents moved to Wythe County, Virginia. In the succeeding March, 1782, he was captured by a party of Mingoes, and taken to a Mingo village, situated on the north side of the Mad River, within the limits

of what is now Logan County. After running a gauntlet of Indian children, armed with switches—an ordeal he passed with little or no injury—he was adopted into an Indian family. "His Indian mother thoroughly washed him with soap and warm water, with herbs in it, previous to dressing him in the Indian costume, consisting of a calico shirt, breech clout, leggins and moccasins."* His new-found father was Succohanos, a chief of the Mingoes. After becoming fitted to his strange surroundings, and mastering the language, he became quite contented. In his narrative he says: "I would have lived very happy if I could have had my health; but for three or four years I was subject to very severe attacks of fever and ague. Their diet went very hard with me for a long time. Their chief living was meat and hominy; but we rarely had bread, and very little salt, which was extremely scarce and dear, as well as milk and butter. Honey and sugar were plentiful, and used a great deal in their cooking, as well as on their food." Alder was dwelling at the Mackachack towns when they were destroyed by Logan in 1786. He was in the attack on Fort Recovery in 1794, and went with several of the Indian expeditions into Kentucky in quest of horses. Although taking an active part in all the life and activities of the savages, he seems never to have lost his regard for the whites. After the treaty of 1795, Alder gives expression to his feelings in his peculiar situation, when he says in his manuscript: "I could now lie down without fear, and rise up and shake hands with both the Indian and the white man." After the peace of Greenville he went out to the "Darby Plains" to live. Here, with the Indian woman he had taken as wife, he commenced to farm like the whites. He kept hogs, cows and horses; sold milk and butter to the Indians, horses and pork to the whites, and accumulated considerable property. Two of the settlers had kindly taught him to speak English, and becoming dissatisfied with his squaw, he desired to put her aside and get a wife from the settlers. Here he met a friendly surveyor, who became interested in his history, and made efforts which were successful in discovering his mother and others of his family. He at once prepared to go to see them. His first step was to get rid of his Indian wife. There was some difficulty in satisfying her in the division of the property, but he at length gave her all the cows, fourteen in number, worth $20 each; seven horses, and much other property, reserving to himself only two horses and the swine. Besides these, there was a small box, about six inches long, four wide and four deep, filled with silver, amounting probably to $200, which he intended to take to make an equal division. But to this she objected, saying the box was hers before marriage, and she would not only have it, but all it contained. Alder says: "I saw I could not get it without making a fuss, and probably having a fight, and told her if she would promise never to trouble nor come back to me, she might have it; to which she agreed."

In marked contrast to the early characters just reviewed, was one who knew no foe, and whose only protection where murder and rapine possessed the land, was the "gospel of peace." This was Johnny Appleseed. The territory now embraced within the limits of Logan County was in the line of his travels, and the remains of several orchards in the county still exist to "point the moral" of his life. He was frequently in this county about 1809, and planted several nurseries here. Mr. Antrim, in his work, locates one on the farm owned by Alonzo and Allen West in 1872, "on Mill Branch, about six hundred yards west of their residence."* Waller Marshall

*Antrim's History of Logan and Champaign Counties.

*Antrim's History.

and Joshua Ballenger are stated by the same writer to possess trees in their orchard from this nursery, that were bearing good fruit. Another orchard or nursery is said to be somewhere on Stony Creek.

But little is known of this strange character. His proper name was Jonathan Chapman, and he was, it is supposed, a native of New England. He was a Swedenborgian in religious faith, and, it seems, became demented on this subject, his eccentricity consisting in a peculiar gentleness toward all living creatures, and the planting of apple-seeds on the frontier far in advance of the white settlements. It was his custom to go into Pennsylvania at the time of making cider, and, carefully gathering a peck or more of apple-seeds from the pomace, place them in a bag and start on foot for the western wilds. He was familiar with all the trails, and seemed as welcome with the Indians as with the whites. Whenever, in his wanderings, he found a fit opening, he would plant his seed, sometimes in the villages of the natives, sometimes in the villages of the whites, but more often in some loamy land along the bank of a stream where an open space gave promise of their growing. These plantings he frequently visited to insure their triumph over the choking influence of grass and underbrush. The traditions of his operations are found from Wayne County in Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Ind., a space of some two hundred miles long, and fifty or sixty miles wide, which formed the principal scene of his labors.

The first reliable trace of this character in the territory of Ohio is in 1801. At that time he came with a horse-load of apple seeds, which he planted in various places along the Licking Creek, the first orchard originated by him being on the farm of Isaac Stauden, in Licking County. He is next heard of on a pleasant day in the spring of 1806. A pioneer settler in Jefferson County, Ohio, noticed a peculiar craft, with a remarkable occupant and a curious cargo slowly dropping down with the current of the Ohio River. With two canoes lashed together, he was transporting a load of apple seeds to the western frontier. With his canoes he passed down the Ohio to Marietta, where he entered the Muskingum, ascending the stream of that river until he reached the mouth of the Walhonding, or White Woman Creek, and still onward, up the Mohican into the Black Fork, to the head of navigation, in the region now known as Ashland and Richland Counties, in Ohio.

He was quite as earnest in the propagation of his religious views as of his apple-trees. Wherever he went, he carried and distributed books relating to his sect's peculiar tenets, and when his stock ran low he would tear a book in two, giving each part to a different person. His aim was to follow the life of the primitive Christians, taking no thought for the morrow, and leading a moral, blameless life. "His personal appearance was as singular as his character. He was a small, 'chunked' man, quick and restless in his motions and conversation. His beard and hair were long and dark, and his eye black and sparkling." This is hardly the picture of him remembered at the present day in Logan County, but it may be accounted for by the fact that age had probably "dimmed the fire of his eye" before the living generation knew him. He lived the roughest kind of a life, sleeping a large part of the year in the woods with such accommodations as the bare ground or a hollow log afforded. During the most severe weather of the winter, he usually spent his time in the white settlements, but even then, though barefooted, the rigor of the weather could not restrain him from taking short journeys here and there. In the matter of dress, he carried his eccentricity to the farthest extreme. He exchanged his seedlings for old garments, and donned them without regard to their size or

design, and frequently had nothing but an inverted coffee-sack, through which he thrust his head and arms, for an outer garment. In the matter of head covering, he was especially careless. At times, he wore a cap fashioned from the skin of some animal or cloth, and frequently a cast-off tin can did service in preserving his head from exposure to the elements.

For a time, it is said, Johnny Appleseed wore an old military chapeau, which some officer had given him, and, thus accoutered, he came suddenly upon a Dutchman, who had just moved into the country. The sides were ripped, and the loose ends flopping in the wind, made it seem a thing of evil. Decked with this fantistic head-gear, Johnny came noiselessly upon the pioneer, and, without uttering a word, thrust his face, completely covered with a wilderness of black hair, out of which peered the unnaturul light of his dark eyes, into the astonished man's presence. The backwoodsman, suddenly confronted by such an apparition, would not have been more disconcerted had he met a painted savage in the act of appropriating his hair, and he never ceased to relate what a scare he got from Johnny, standing with bare feet and "one tam muscle-shell cocked on his head." His tenderness for all of "God's creatures" was proverbial, and many incidents in this connection are related. In the "Historical Collections of Ohio" is found the following: "On one cool, autumnal night, while lying by his camp-fire in the woods, he observed that the mosquitoes flew into the blaze and were burnt. Johnny, who wore on his head a tin utensil, which answered both as cap and mush-pot, filled it with water and quenched the fire, and afterward remarked, 'God forbid that I should build a fire for my comfort, that should be the means of destroying any of His creatures.' Another time, he made his campfire at the end of a hollow log in which he intended to pass the night, but finding it occupied by a bear and her cubs, he removed his fire to the other end, and slept on the snow in the open air rather than to disturb the bear. On one occasion, while on a prairie, a rattlesnake attacked him. Some time after, a friend inquired of him about the matter. He drew a long sigh, and replied, 'Poor fellow! he only just touched me, when I, in an ungodly passion, put the heel of my scythe upon him and went home. Some time after, I went there for my scythe, and there lay the poor fellow, dead.'"

He was a zealous Christian, and was always to be found where religious services were held, if in the neighborhood. At one time, when he was at Mansfield, anitinerant preacher held an out-door service, and Johnny was enjoying the sermon, lying on his back upon a piece of timber. The minister was describing the Christian's way of trial, on his journey to the better land, and had described the tedious journey of a barefooted man through the wilderness. Pausing in his description of such physical difficulties, he cried out, in an elevated tone, "Where is the barefooted Christian traveling to heaven?" Throwing his feet high in the air, Johnny responded, "Here he is!" It was not quite what the speaker expected, but the audience, doubtless, recognized the fitness of the response. Speaking of his bare feet, it is related that by constant exposure, and the roughness of his way through the wilderness, his feet became incredibly tough and insensible to cold. It appears to have been almost a matter of principle with him not to wear shoes, as he was seldom without money to dispense in charitable ways. A writer relates that on one occasion, on an unusually cold day in early winter, while traveling along the muddy thoroughfare, his bare feet exposed to the bleak air and colder snow mixed with the "slush," a kindly settler, possessing a pair

of shoes too small for his own comfort, gave them to Johnny Appleseed. A few days afterward, the donor met him plodding along as usual, barefooted and half frozen. He at once took him to task for not wearing the shoes presented a short time before, when Johnny confessed that he overtook a poor family moving west, and their need of clothing so moved upon his sympathies, that he gave them the shoes. At another time, he attempted to cross Lake Erie barefooted on the ice in company with another man. Night overtook them before they had completed the journey, and, in the bitter coldness of the night, his companion froze to death. Johnny, by rolling violently about the ice, kept warm, and in after times appeared none the worse for his trying adventure.

In the early part of the war of 1812, he was very active in Richland and Knox Counties, carrying the news of approaching danger to the whites settled along the river courses in these counties. He did not seem to have any fear of personal violence to himself, and often in the dead of night a settler would arouse his neighbors with the announcement that Johnny Appleseed had brought news of the approach of danger. His word was never doubted, and no further confirmation of the tidings was asked. His form of announcing approaching dangers was dramatic in the extreme, and those who remember his solemn utterances speak of the thrill that they sent through his awe-stricken auditors. His usual announcement was, "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, and he hath anointed me to blow the trumpet in the wilderness, and sound an alarm in the forest; for, behold, the tribes of the heathen are round about your doors, and a devouring flame followeth after them."

He was faithful to his trusts, and his word was as good as his bond. Norton, in his History of Knox County, relates that, "in 1819, Isaiah Roberts, then on his way to Missouri, finding no boat at Zanesville ready to start on the trip down the river, footed it to Marietta, and on the road met Johnny Appleseed, who promised to call at his father's in Knox County, and tell him when he parted with him, etc. Shortly afterward, Johnny made his appearance one night about dark, and was cheerfully received. He then had on an old tattered coat and slouch hat, with hair and beard uncut and uncombed, and barefooted. After eating some supper, he espied a copy of Ballou on the Atonement, which he took and read for some time by candle light, thinking at first it was good Swedenborg doctrine, and desired to take it with him, but after reading further, and finding the kind of doctrine it inculcated, he threw it down, expressing his disappointment, and, in a few moments after, stretched himself out and went to sleep."

It was his custom, when he had been hospitably received into some cabin after a weary day's journey, to take his favorite position, stretched out on the floor, and after asking his entertainers if they would hear "some news right fresh from heaven," produce a tattered New Testament and read and expound its pages until, carried away with his earnestness, the settlers looked upon him with reverence due a prophet.

About 1830, he left this region and went to the newer portion of the West. "The last time he was in this country," says Norton, "He took Joseph Mahaffey aside, and pointed out to him two lots of land at the lower end of Main street, Mount Vernon, west side, about where Morey's soap factory was carried on, which he said belonged to him, and some time he might come back to them. The tail-race of the Clinton Mill Company passed along there, and some of the ground has since been washed away by the water, and upon another portion stands the Mount Vernon Woolen Factory building." In the same

work, it is said that the Rev. John Mitchell, when traveling on the Plymouth circuit in 1837, met Johnny wending his way along the road on foot and in his shirt sleeves. He told him then he was living "out West."

Johnny's mission was to prepare the wilds for the approach of civilization; he was "the voice of one in the wilderness, crying, prepare ye the way." But the accelerated advance of the white settlements began to overtake him. For nearly forty years he had been able, single-handed, to carry on his self-appointed mission in advance of the "star of empire," but now he found the church and schoolhouse on every hand; towns were springing up like mushroom growths, and the busy hum of villages and the echo of the stage-horn warned him that he must make a long stride to the west if he was to lead the advancing hosts. It was with this feeling that he visited the cabins where he had been a frequent and welcome guest. With parting words of admonition, mingled with words of oracular prophesy he took his way to the frontier. This was about 1837, and during the succeeding decade he pursued his work on the western borders of Ohio and in Indiana, pushing his journey at times far into the wilds of Illinois and Iowa. "In the summer of 1847, when his labors had literally borne fruit over a hundred thousand square miles of territory, at the close of a warm day, after traveling twenty miles, he entered the house of a settler in Allen county, Indiana, and was, as usual, warmly welcomed. He declined to eat with the family, but accepted some bread and milk, which he partook of sitting on the door-step and gazing on the setting sun. Later in the evening, he delivered his "news fresh from heaven," by reading the beatitudes. Declining other accommodation, he slept as usual on the floor, and in the early morning he was found with his features all aglow with a supernal light, and his body so near death that his tongue refused its office. The physician who was hastily summoned pronounced him dying, but added that he had never seen a man in so placid a state at the approach of death. At seventy-two years of age, he ripened into death as naturally and beautifully as the seeds of his own planting had grown into fibre, and bud and blossom, and the matured fruit."

So passed away this self-denying benefactor of his race, whose memory will linger in the hearts of the present generation for years to come, and their children will learn to revere the decaying monuments of his industry, as the memorial of one whose mind, though seemingly unbalanced, swayed to the brighter side of human nature.

Mr. Joshua Antrim is authority for the statement that "the first white settler in Logan County was Job Sharp." He was born in New Jersey and went early in life to Virginia, where the fame of the Mad River valley induced him again to strike his tent and seek fairer fields. He arrived in what is now Zane Township on December 25, 1801, with his wife, three children and his brother-in-law, Carlisle Haines. Here, in midwinter, surrounded by all the circumstances of savage life, unaided and alone, they reared their "three-faced camp." They were Quakers, and nature seemed to respond to their peaceful sentiments by revealing her stores unsolicited. On the very day of their arrival, a thin coating of snow revealed, by the dead bees on its surface, the presence of four large trees stored with honey. With the characteristic vigor and prudence of this sect, Mr. Sharp, in the following spring, set out the first apple orchard, containing about four acres, the remains of which are still pointed out. A pear tree, standing by the door of the house, sprang from the riding switch which Mrs. Sharp brought from Chillicothe. "Here, too," says Mr. Antrim, "in 1805, was built the first grist-mill. It was run by the water

that came from two fine springs on the premises, which were united near the head-gate, the traces of the ditch still being visible. Though built simply for the use of the family, the mill soon attracted custom from a long distance about, and was kept busy serving the public of that day. Here, too, the first respectable hewed log house was erected in 1808. It had a shingle roof, two stories—three rooms and a cellar below, and two bedrooms above, and is still doing service. The first roof, it is said, was put on with wooden pins, and the lumber was all sawed with a whip-saw. During the four years succeeding Mr. Sharp's advent, a number of his relatives and acquaintances settled about him, and, most of them being Quakers, in 1807 built a meeting-house." In this community the first birth was in 1804, a son, David, to Thomas and Esther Antrim.

During this period a sparse population spread pretty generally over the county, the location of the cabin being influenced considerably by the abandoned Indian improvements. A considerable portion of this earliest settlement was made by squatters. The character of the country at this time was very favorable to this class of people. Game was found here in great abundance, the Indian improvements were made fruitful at slight expense of labor, and there were no considerable settlements for a hundred miles about. A writer who was over this section of country, and observed this class of people, describes the squatter as follows: "The improvements of a backwoodsman are usually confined to building a rude log cabin, clearing and fencing a small piece of ground for raising Indian corn; a horse, a cow, a few hogs and some poultry, comprise his live stock; and his farther operations are performed with his wife. The formation of a settlement in his neighborhood is hurtful to the success of his favorite pursuit, and is the signal for removing into more remote parts of the wilderness. In case of his owning the land on which he is settled, he is content to sell at a low price, and his establishment, though trifling, adds much to the comfort of his successor."* Of the succeeding class of settlers, who came in principally after the war of 1812, the same writer—an English traveler—says: "The next class of settlers differs from the former, in having considerably less dependence on the killing of game, in remaining in the midst of a growing population, and in devoting themselves more to agriculture. A man of this class proceeds on small capital; he either enlarges the clearings began in the woods by his backwooodsman predecessor, or establishes himself on a new site. On his arrival in a settlement, the neighbors unite in assisting him to erect a cabin for the reception of his family; some of them cut down the trees, others drag them to the spot with oxen, and the rest build up the logs. In this way, a house is commonly reared in one day. For this well-timed assistance, no immediate payment is made, and he acquits himself by working for his neighbors. It is not in his power to hire laborers, and he must depend, therefore, upon his own exertions. If his family is numerous and industrious, his progress is greatly accelerated. He does not clear away the forests by dint of labor, but girdles the trees. By the second summer after this operation is performed, the foliage is completely destroyed, and his crops are not injured by the shade. He plants an orchard which thrives abundantly under every sort of neglect. His live stock soon becomes much more numerous than that of his backwoods predecessor; but, as his cattle have to shift for themselves in the woods where grass is scanty, they are small and lean. He does not sow grass seed, to succeed his crops, so that his land, which ought to be pasturage, is

*Flint's letters from America, 1818

overgrown with weeds. The neglect of sowing grass seed deprives him of hay, and he has no fodder laid up except the blades of Indian corn, which are much withered and do not appear to be nutritious food. The poor animals are forced to range the forests in winter, where they can scarcely procure anything which is green, except the buds of the underwood, on which they browse. Trees are sometimes cut down that the cattle may eat the buds. Want of shelter completes the sum of misery. Hogs suffer famine during the drought of summer and the frosts and snows of winter, but they become fat by feeding on the acorns and beechnuts which strew the ground in autumn. Horses are not exempted from their share in these common sufferings, with the addition of labor, which most of them are not able to undergo. * * * The utensils used in agriculture are not numerous. The plough is short, clumsy, and is not calculated to make either deep or neat furrows. The harrow is triangular, and is yoked with one of its angles forward, that it may be less apt to take hold of stumps of trees in its way. Light articles are carried on horseback, heavy ones by a coarse sledge, by a cart or by a wagon. The smaller implements are the ax, the pick-ax, and the cradle-scythe—by far the most commendable of backwood apparatus. * * * To-day I have seen a number of young women on horseback with packages of wool, going to or returning from the carding machine. At some of the houses, the loom stands under a small porch by the door.

The early population of Logan County was quite cosmopolitan in its character. The main avenue by which the tide of immigration reached this section of the country was up the valley of the Miami, in the trail of the various expeditions that had been sent against the hostile tribes. This line of travel proved most accessible to the older settlements of Kentucky and Virginia; the country was also best known to these people, who had made up the major part of the old invading forces, and it was those people who first came upon the ground as settlers. Later, Pennsylvania contributed a large element, composed of Germans and the old Quaker stock, and the Western Reserve, a large number of New England families. There seems to have been no regular advance northward in this county, but, the natural restrictions having been removed, the eager emigrants rushed in, spreading here and there over the county, as their fancy and judgment moved them. A settlement was early formed in what is now Zane Township; Perry was invaded in 1804-5-6; Rush Creek about the same time; Lake in 1806; Pleasant in 1809; Richland in 1810, and other parts of the county down to 1840. The Lewistown Reservation kept back the settlements in the northwest part of the county for a number of years, which accounts for the late settlement of parts of Stokes, Washington and Richland Townships. The following table of population shows the growth of the subdivisions of the county, as well as that of the whole:

Townships.	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Bloomfield	.....	.....	565	671	612	655	888
Bokes Creek	.....	.....	222	583	1,068	1,344	1,613
Harrison	.....	.....	658	987	912	994	981
Jefferson	.....	.....	1,527	1,866	1,889	1,634	1,573
Lake	.....	.....	1,175	1,767	3,139	3,753	4,643
Liberty	.....	.....	807	1,240	1,481	1,624	1,666
McArthur	.....	.....	1,673	.....	.....	1,406	1,574
Miami	.....	.....	1,423	.....	.....	1,768	2,162
Monroe	.....	.....	1,203	1,330	1,111	1,372	1,304
Perry	.....	.....	1,014	1,337	1,110	922	1,008
Pleasant	.....	.....	.....	806	838	994	1,123
Richland	.....	.....	.....	1,144	1,150	1,401	1,761
Rush Creek	.....	.....	1,077	.....	.....	2,044	2,267
Stokes	.....	.....	299	487	587	673	1,095
Union	.....	.....	832	803	729	753	784
Washington	.....	.....	517	668	681	812	864
Zane	.....	.....	1,021	1,090	1,191	879	939

The enumeration the above table includes the whole township save in that of 1870 and

1880. In these years the villages of Logan County were enumerated as follows:

Towns.	1870	1880
West Mansfield	.....	385
West Ridgeway	100	.....
Zanesfield	282	307
Bellefontaine	3,182	4,001
West Liberty	741	715
Huntsville	322	436
Degraff	624	985
Quincy	320	440
East Liberty*	196	225
Logansville	99	.....
Bellecenter	276	434
Rushylvania	310	467
Middleburg*	223	.....

*Figures taken from 1860; no separate census given in 1870.

The population in the whole county in 1820 was 3,181; in 1830, 6,432; in 1840, 14,013.

The rapid increase of population after the close of the war of 1812 soon made Urbana at an inconvenient distance from the outlying portions of Champaign County, and, in 1817, an effort was made to divide it into three parts, Logan on the north and Clark on the south. This movement was successful, and on December 30, 1817, the act was passed erecting Logan County. The "Act to erect the county of Logan," is as follows:

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that so much of Champaign County as lies north of the line, beginning on the east line of Miami County, between Sections 33 and 34, in the third township, thirteenth range, and running east twelve miles, with the sectional line between the third and fourth tier of sections, thence south one mile, thence with the sectional line between second and third tier of sections in said range, to the line between the United States land and the Virginia Military Land, and thence east to the line of Champaign County, thence north with said line to the Indian boundary line; thence west to a point so that a line drawn from said point due south will strike the Indian boundary line at the point where the line between the counties of Miami and Champaign strike said line; thence south with said line between the counties of Miami and Champaign to the place of beginning. And, also, including the United States Reservation at the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake: which shall be known by the name of Logan: Provided, that the jurisdiction of the said county of Logan shall extend over all that territory lying north of said county, and all crimes that shall be committed within the territory aforesaid, shall be considered as having been committed within the said county of Logan."

Section 6 provides, "That the courts of said county of Logan shall be holden at the house of Edwin Mathers, or some other convenient place in the town of Belleville, until the permanent seat of justice shall be established for the said county of Logan." It was further provided, that "this act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of March next." It is signed by Duncan McArthur, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and by Abraham Shepherd, Speaker of the Senate, and dated December 30, 1817.

The territory out of which Logan County was thus organized consisted of what was known as the Congress and Virginia Military Lands. The former was so-called because they were sold to purchasers by the immediate officers of the general government, conformably to such laws as were enacted by Congress. They are surveyed into townships of six miles square each, under authority, and at the expense of the National Government. The latter is the name given to a body of land between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and bounded on the south by the Ohio River. The State of Virginia, from the indefinite and vague terms of expression in its original charter of territory from James I., King of England, in the year 1609, claimed all the continent north of the Ohio River, and of the north and south breadth of Virginia. After the war of the revolution, among the various territorial compromises, Virginia agreed to relinquish all her claims northwest of the Ohio River in favor of the General Government, upon condition of the lands referred to

being guaranteed to her. The State of Virginia then appropriated this body of land to satisfy the claims of her State troops employed in the continental line during the revolutionary war. This district was not surveyed in any regular form, but individuals holding military warrants against these lands located them when and in what shape they pleased within this district. The line between these lands passes in a northwesterly direction through the central part of the county, and below the Greenville treaty line is known as the "Ludlow line," or more recently a road having been laid out on this line, the "Ludlow road." Above the "treaty line," and starting out some distance west of where the "Ludlow line" touches the Indian boundary, the division is marked by the "Roberts line." The discrepancy between these lines occurred as follows: As the Little Miami extended but a short distance into the county from its junction with the Ohio, and the Scioto extends a good deal further, both in a northward and easterly direction, it was necessary to define this reservation, that a line be run from the head of the Miami to the head waters of the Scioto. This line was run by Israel Ludlow, and took his name as a designation. This line from the head of the Miami bears north 20° west, and was afterward discovered to have struck the Scioto several miles east of its most westerly point. To rectify this discrepancy, a new line was run from the boundary line to the proper point on the Scioto, and is known as the Roberts line. The strip below the boundary line which properly belonged to the Virginia Military reservation, however, had been surveyed and sold by Congress, and this discovery threatened to eject all those who had bought property within this disputed territory. A shrewd speculator at once entered the land in this strip of territory and threatened to enforce his rights by the ejectment of those who held these lands by a purchase from the General Government. His title was bought by the General Government at an expense of about $100,000, and the original purchasers given a valid title.

On January 10, 1820, Union County was erected, and a strip three miles wide was taken from Logan County and attached to Union. On February 12 of the same year Hardin county was erected, and for many years prior to 1855 there had been a dispute between the officers of Logan and Hardin Counties as to the location of the true line between them.

Section 8 of the act erecting Union County provides "that so much of the territory lying north of the county of Logan as is contained within the following boundaries, to-wit: beginning at the northeast corner of Logan County, thence running north five miles, thence west to a point from which a south line will strike the southwest corner of said county, thence south to said corner, thence east with the line to the beginning, shall be, and it is hereby attached to the county of Logan, and shall hereafter form a part of said county." The sources of dispute under this section were two, and are set forth in a written opinion delivered by Judge William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, as follows: "*First.* The statute requires the north line of Logan to run '*west*' from its northeast corner. The officers of Hardin County claimed this must be *due west*—a line at right angles with a true meridian—while the officers of Logan insisted it should be *at right angles with a magnetic meridian*, as it was when the act of January 10, 1820, took effect, which would make a line, after leaving the beginning point, farther north than if run at right angles to a true meridian. *Second.* The Greenville Treaty line runs north 80° east. The act of January 10, 1820, added new territory on the north end of what had been Logan County to run five miles north, beginning at the northeast

corner of Logan County. The farther east this original corner could be located on the Greenville Treaty line, the farther north would the five miles extend.

The statute of April 9, 1852, provided a mode of settling these and other disputes of a similar character. The Commissioners of Hardin County accordingly filed their bill in chancery in the Court of Common Pleas of Logan County, and such proceedings were had that at the December Term, 1854, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, a decree was made: "That the true construction of the eighth section of the act entitled 'An act to erect the county of Union' passed on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1820, is that the line therein mentioned shall *commence at the former northeast corner of Logan County, on the Greenville Treaty line* and run *thence north five miles with the magnetic meridian*, as it was at the taking effect of said law. And thence west at right angles to said lines so run, and that a line so run at right angles as aforesaid is the true north line of Logan County."

This question was brought before the court again in 1877 by Messrs. Riddle and Rutan, owning land upon this disputed territory, and which was listed and put upon the grand duplicates of both counties. The question is now (September, 1880) before the Supreme Court awaiting the action of that body. Although the opinion above quoted makes out a very strong case for the claim of Logan County, it also sets forth the difficulties which this claim will probably encounter. These are two: "*First.* That the decree of the court was intended to give to Logan County only five miles north of the Greenville Treaty line where it crosses the east line of the county, and, *Second.* The long acquiescence by Logan in the exercise of jurisdiction by Hardin County over this strip of 204 rods."*

*This strip of territory is 204 rods wide, extending clear across the northern end of Logan County, and has been under the undisputed jurisdiction of Hardin County since 1834—a period of forty-three years at the time of the beginning of this action.

The first commissioners of the newly formed county held their first meeting at the house of Samuel Rewell, April 14, 1818. They found the territory of Logan County divided into six townships, and named as follows: Zane, Jefferson, Lake, Miami, Harrison and Wanesfield. In an address of Judge William Patrick, of Urbana, the approximate date of their erection, derived from the election returns in the Clerk of the Court's office, are given as follows: "The subdivisions of Champaign County, in the first year of its organization, were Springfield, Salem and Mad River Townships; but in the run of years up to 1817, the civil divisions were extended in the formation of townships in about this order: Bethel, 1806; *Zane*, 1806; Harmony, 1807; Union, 1810; Moorfield, 1811; Concord, 1811; Warner, 1811; Urbana, 1811; *Lake*, 1811; Pleasant, 1812; Boston, 1812; German, 1812; *Jefferson*, 1813; *Miami*, 1814; Goshen, 1815; Jackson, 1815; Harrison, 1816; Pike, 1816." In the italicized names will be recognized those of the original townships noted in the earliest records of the Logan County Commissioners, but what were their limits it is impossible now to determine, as the records of the Commissioners' Court of Champaign County, previous to 1819, are, unfortunately, misplaced or lost. The names of Union, Harrison and Pleasant are still found in the other parts that made up old Champaign, but so situated as to afford no clue as to the original township of these names. There is a tradition that what is now Logan County was at one time known as Zane Township; but nothing definite in regard to the matter is known. The history of Waynesfield Township is equally obscure. It is not found in Judge Patrick's list, and yet is found recognized as one of the original six

townships in the earliest record of the Commissioners of Logan County. Its disappearance from the geography of the county is equally unexplained. On September 25, 1818, the Commissioners ordered "that all that tract of the state north (of the county) and west of the Miami of the Lake (Maumee) and within the County of Logan, be attached to Waynesfield Township." On November 22, 1819, the tax duplicate of this township is recorded at $104.65; but after this it is lost in the records, and no trace of it is to be found on the maps save the village of that name in the eastern part of Anglaize County. The inference is that, as was generally the case with frontier counties, the unlimited jurisdiction of Logan County over the unorganized territory north of it was expressed by the organization or extension of this Township of Waynesfield. When Hardin County was organized, it passed out of sight in the various territorial changes that then took place.

On the 14th of August, 1818, the Commissioners found several fractional townships formed by the erection of a new county, and adjusted matters by reorganizing the whole county. It was ordered "that that part of Logan County bounded by the Indian boundary line, its eastern, western and southern boundaries, be divided into four townships, as follows, viz.: That the Township of Miami be bounded on the west by the west boundary of said county; thence from the northwest corner of section 3, township 3, range 13, east to the northeast corner of section 33, township 4, range 13; thence north to the county line and west with it to the beginning. The Township of Lake to commence at the southeast corner of the said Township of Miami; thence eastwardly with the county line to the southeast corner of section 27, township 5, range 13; thence north to the county line; thence west with county line to northeast corner of Miami Township; thence south to the place of beginning. The Township of Jefferson running with the east boundary of Lake, and six miles wide. The Township of Zane to consist of the balance of the said County of Logan.

"That the place for holding elections in the said townships shall be, for the Township of Zane, at their former place of holding elections for said township; for the Township of Jefferson, at the house of James M. Workman; for the Township of Lake, in the Town of Belleville; and for the Township of Miami, at the house of John Turner, Esq., until otherwise ordered."

From these original townships have been formed the seventeen townships that make up the County of Logan. From the original territory of Miami come the present Townships of Pleasant, Bloomfield, Stokes and Washington; from Lake, the present Townships of Union, McArthur, Harrison, Liberty and Richland; from Jefferson, the present Townships of Monroe and Rush Creek; and from Zane, the present Townships of Perry and Bokes Creek. From the following table, among other information, may be gathered the fact that the growth of the county came from the southern portion of the county, the townships on the lower tier being first formed, and the others successively as the population increased northward:

TOWNSHIPS.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	VILLAGES.	WHEN LAID OUT.	POST OFFICES.	WHEN ESTABLISHED.
Blooomfield	1832	Bloom Center	No. Plat	Bloom Center	June 21, 1852
Bokes Creek	1838	West Mansfield	1850		
		West Ridgway	1851		
Harrison	1836			Gretna	Jan. 3, 1878

TOWNSHIP.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	VILLAGES.	WHEN LAID OUT.	POST OFFICES.	WHEN ESTABLISHED.
Jefferson	1818			New Jerusalem	Jan. 10, 1876
		Zanesfield	1819	Zanesfield	March 25, 1825
Lake	1818	Bellefontaine	1820	Bellefontaine	Oct. 11, 1820
Liberty	1836	West Liberty	1828	West Liberty	April, 1826
McArthur	1823	Huntsville	1846	Huntsville	July 29, 1849
		Cherokee	1832	Cherokee [2]	May 7, 1832
Miami	1818	DeGraff	1850	DeGraff	Feb. 15, 1853
		Quincy	1830	Quincy	March 12, 1834
Monroe	1822	Pickereltown	No. Plat..	Pickereltown	July 22, 1851
Perry	1830	East Liberty	1834	East Liberty [1]	Sept. 5, 1836
		North Greenfield	1847	North Greenfield	June 29, 1869
Pleasant	1841	Logansville	1832	Logansville [3]	Sept. 19, 1835
Richland	1844	Richland	1832	New Richland [4]	Feb. 7, 1846
		West Geneva	1832	Northwood	Nov. 24, 1868
		Belle Center	1846	Bell Center	Jan. 20, 1848
Rush Creek	1827	Rushsylvania	1834	Rushsylvania	Sept. 9, 1836
		Harper	1851	Harper	Feb. 4, 1856
		Big Springs	1852..*	Big Spring	April 26, 1864
		Walnut Grove	1854..*		
Stokes	1838			Mark	Dec. 8, 1859
Union	1820				
Washington	1839	Lewistown	1833	Lewistown	July 19, 1839
Zane	1818	West Middleburg	1832	West Middleburg	July 11, 1840

At the first meeting of the Commissioners, the territorial limits of the newly formed county had been fixed, but the whole machinery which was to enable it to become a vital part of the State was to be constructed and put in motion. The permanent seat of justice had not yet been fixed upon, and all that could be done was to make such temporary arrangements as would meet the present necessities, and await further developments. On the 23d of April, 1819, they appointed Martin Marmon Treasurer, and two days later appointed Thomas Thompson Recorder. On November 22, of the same year, the Commissioners arranged with "Thomas Wilson at $2.50 per each day, for the accommodation of the court, and Thomas Wilson agreed to furnish three rooms for the same, and the south room if wanted." The statement of the Treasurer for this year was: Receipts—licenses, $134.28¾; other receipts, $404.55½; total, $538.84¼. Expenditures—by orders, $519.83; by commission at 4 per cent, $19.83; leaving a balance of $1.97 against the county. In the following year, however, the statement of the Treasurer closes with the "neat balance of $426.17" in favor of the county. On September 15, 1819, the Commissioners spread the following upon their record: "Ordered, that James M. Workman be appointed to appropriate and lay out $30.00 on the Sandusky road, as follows: Commencing at the southern boundary of Logan County, from thence on as far and ending at the northern boundary." This was the first of the public road building that has continued, until the present time; Logan County has paid for and projected pikes to the amount of $850,000, and

* No. Plat.

[1] Established originally at Garwood Mills, March 27, 1826.

[2] Established originally at Cherokee, and changed to Huntsville.

[3] Called originally Douglass, and established April 24, 1826.

[4] Established at Kendall, Nov. 10, 1818, and changed to New Richland on the above date. It will be proper to add that two offices were established; Muchinippi July 8, 1840, discontinued March 12, 1872; and Downingsville, July 13, 1839; discontinued May 19, 1847.

possesses a system of improved highways inferior to no county in the State.

In the meanwhile, the Special Commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice had examined a site on the Mad River, some two miles below Zanesfield, but, some doubts as to the validity of the titles of the lands arising, the choice of the Commissioners was fixed on Bellefontaine. Accordingly, in February, 1820, the County Commissioners held their first session in the new county seat. Heretofore, the criminals of the county were confined in the Champaign County jail in Urbana, at considerable expense, and one of the first acts of the Commissioners at this session was to provide a jail. On the 19th of February, 1820, the contract for building the edifice was given to Vachel Blaylock, at $315. It was located on the northeast corner of the public square, "fifteen feet back from the front, and the same number of feet back from the end." The walls were of logs, hewn about fifteen inches square, neatly dovetailed at the corners. Outside of this was another wall all around, of the same material, and put up in the same manner, leaving a space between the two walls of about ten or twelve inches, which was filled up with loose stones. The floors above and below were of logs of the same size, but of only one thickness. Some few prisoners, it is said, were confined in this jail, even before it had a roof, save some loose planks laid upon poles. On January 15, 1822, a contract was entered into by the Commissioners with Blaylock & Houtz, to "raise a house, in front of the jail of this county, of hewn oak logs of equal length with said jail, fifteen feet wide; to put in sleepers and joists of white oak, cut one door in front of said house, and hang a door thereon with wooden hinges; to take the rafters off the jail, and roof it and the house now built under one, and with a good cabin roof, and put a good wooden chimney to one end, lined with stone, and lay the hearths with stone. In consideration whereof, the Commissioners agree to pay them by order on the County Treasurer sixty dollars, for the true performance whereof the parties bind themselves to each other in the penalty of two hundred dollars." To these specifications were added the condition that the contractors should put in "one window of 12 lights," and should "chink and daub the aforesaid house." This building was finished and accepted March 4, 1822. On August 30 of the following year, the Commissioners proposed to make an addition to the jail, but, for some reason, the proposition was not carried into effect. On June 8, 1824, the project was revived, and a contract entered into with John Workman for $740.50, to put up a building, in front of the jail, "twenty-two feet in width, and the same length of the jail." It was to be two stories high, "the upper one to extend over the jail;" "one stack of brick chimneys on stone foundations;" "four twelve-light windows in upper story, three fifteen-light windows below," and "three bolting doors." This addition was to be completed by the first of the following December. It was not accepted, however, until the following May, and in the following October the Commissioners allowed the contractor $559.50 additional, on the testimony of experts that the work was taken too low, and could not be done for less than $1,300. This building supplied the demand of the county in this direction until about 1845, when the first brick jail was built on its site at a cost of several thousand dollars. In 1870 this structure was taken down, and the present one built east of the Public Square, on lot No. 159, at a total cost of $34,050. The principal contract was awarded to Rouser & Rouser, of Dayton, for $27,895.

The demand for a Court House was felt from the first, but, until the county seat was

fixed, nothing could be done toward building, but in June, 1820, a plan was formed to build the temple of justice in connection with the jail, and the contract let to John Casebolt for $860. In the following August, however, this plan was abandoned and the contract annulled, and, a month later, a new plan was projected, contracted to John Tillis for $1,300, and on January 13, 1821, was abandoned, and the contract annulled for the second time. Finally, on June 4, 1821, it was decided to erect a temporary building for the use of the Court of Common Pleas, and the contract let to William Laften for $1,294. The specifications required that the building should be 24x36 feet, two stories high, framed, and placed upon a stone foundation at least eighteen inches thick. The first story was to have one panel door, four twelve-light windows, one twenty-four-light window, a flight of stairs, and to be ten feet high. The second story was to be eight feet high, and "to be divided into four convenient rooms, and an entry with one door into each room; one twelve-light window in each room, and one in the entry, all well glazed and with shutters." One stack of chimneys in the end of the building, brick or stone foundation; the whole to be completed by the first Monday in March, 1822. Laften does not seem to have made a success of his contract, and Vachel Blaylock, one of his securities for the performance of the contract, assumed the undertaking and completed the building in the latter part of 1822. In December of that year, he contracted to furnish the Court room with a good, substantial bar for $60, and to make "three sets of jury boxes, a table five feet square, and two smaller tables," by the first of the March following. On March 29, 1825, this building was sold to "Solomon McColloch" for $810, and afterwards became known as the old Union Hotel. It stood on lot No. 142, as the Commissioners did not care to encumber the Public Square with temporary buildings. On September 9, 1831, the contracts for the first permanent Court House were awarded—the stone and brick work to William Bull, for $900, to which was added $150 for a few courses of curbstone above ground, not put in the contract, and the wood work to John Wheeler and George Shuffleton, for $1,000. These contractors were all citizens of Bellefontaine at the time, and accomplished their work so that the Courts were held in the building in the latter part of 1833. In this year, two brick offices north and south of the Court House were built on contract by William Watson for $650. In 1870, these buildings, having outlived their usefulness, were torn down to give place to the present imposing structure. Considerable good humored criticism has been passed upon the architectural style of the present building, but it proves a commodious and comfortable place for the offices and Courts of the county. The contracts awarded for its construction were as follows: 1. The entire mason work to Rouser, Boren & Co., of Dayton, for the sum of $28,168.80. 2. The cut stone work to Webber & Lehman, of Dayton, for $20,000. 3. The entire carpenter work (including tiling, clock and bell) to Harwood & Thomas, of Cincinnati, for $13,600. 4. The galvanized iron and tin work to W. F. Gebhart, of Dayton, for $7,644.60. 5. The entire wrought and cast iron work to D. S. Rankin & Co., of Cincinnati, for $23,000. 6. Painting and glazing to Wiseman & Hayes, of Cleveland, for $5,132.69. 7. Heating and ventilation to Peter Martin, of Cincinnati, for $6,507.80. 8. Plumbing and gas-fitting to Thomas A. Cosby, of Cleveland, for $1,419.09. Making the total cost $105,598.08.

The Commissioners did not take charge of the interests of the poor until 1849. On June 9th, of that year, it was "ordered that it is necessary, proper and advantageous, and will

be so, to erect and establish a poor-house and to purchase a farm on which to erect the same for Logan County." There seems to have been little opposition on the part of the people to the proposition thus spread upon the record, and 164 35-100 acres were bought of Joseph Lawrence, in Harrison Township. On December 6, of this year, Joseph Lawrence, Jonathan Thomas and Arthur Linville were appointed by the Commissioners as Directors of the County Infirmary. An old house was the only building on the place, which had neither well nor cistern suitable for the purposes of the county. January 6, 1851, the contract for the erection of a suitable building was let; the stone and brick-work to William Watson for $1,142; the wood-work to David Niven for $1,200; and the plastering for $339, making a total on contracts of $2,681, which was swelled to $3,000 by other expenses. August 13, 1855, a contract for an Insane Hospital, 31x40 feet, was let to Matthew Anderson and George McElree, but at what price the records failed to state. There is being added to this building during the present season an addition, which adds twenty feet to the length of the building. Since the first purchase of land seventeen acres of woodland have been added, making one of the finest farms in Logan County. The main building is a good-sized two-story brick farm-house, and was a comfortable building for the time it was built, but does not compare favorably with the other county buildings of this county. This will doubtless be remedied as soon as the burden of building the free turnpikes is discharged. Joseph M. Porter is the present Superintendent, a position he has occupied for the past fifteen years.

CHAPTER IV.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION*—THE LEGAL PROFESSION.†

THE practice of medicine in Logan County in the times of its early settlement was attended with many hardships and difficulties, now happily unknown. The inhabitants were, for the most part, poor, and lived in primitive log-cabins, usually at considerable distances apart. The "openings" were connected by bad roads, and not infrequently by mere paths or trails. Through these the doctor could pass only on horseback, encountering huge logs and deep swails and the transverse branches of overhanging trees, which last, especially in the night time, were no trifling element of danger. The physician who was ready to engage in his professional duties under such circumstances was necessarily a man of pluck and energy, and such men, especially in the earliest and most arduous times of trial, were by no means overabundant.

There was much of sickness and suffering amongst the people, and the doctor, who was ready and willing to attend promptly and cheerfully to the calls of the sick, was, with good reason, a very popular personage. There was nothing in the way of sickness which, in the opinion of many of the early pioneers, it was impossible for the man of medicine to conquer. It is true that men and women and children died, but then the doctor was called "too late," or some sinister accident, something foul and uncommon on the part of the malady, had deprived the doctor of fair play and shorn him of his victory. The fabulous conflict between St. George of Cappadocia and the dragon, was mere child's play compared with the fierce, unyielding battle which the ancient doctor maintained with the fell maladies of those olden times. Indeed, more than once, I have heard good people, whose cheeks were smitten with wrinkles and hair with frost, relate how the doctor and the disease went at it, as it were, "nip-and-tuck;" how the doctor, with his armament of calomel and jalap, would assault the monster; and then how the malady, returning, like the wings of an army, would, in the shape of a "relapse," or the "janders," or a "sinking chill," singly or together, renew the battle; and, finally, how the doctor, with his lancet, and his blisters, and his senna and salts, would put the strongest malady to ignominious flight, or crush and grind him to powder. Such were the stories recounted, with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, in honor of the deeds of the doctor in those old Saturnian days.

Much of the time, in those days, the roads were extremely muddy. The doctor, for such emergency, always had "leggins." They were frequently composed of three-quarters of a yard of green baize, rolled round the leg, and reaching from the sole of the boot to four or five inches above the knee. They were tied on by wrapping the leg below the knee three or four times round with a kind of elastic woolen tape, of sufficient length, and about three-quarters of an inch broad, and fastened with a bow-knot. Divers and sundry pins made all secure. These articles of the professional toilet were often saturated with mud and water, while the horse and his rider were also plentifully bespattered from head to foot with the same material.

It was a very important point in those days

* Contributed by Dr. T. L. Wright.
† Contributed by——

for the physician to own a speedy and reliable horse. In fact it was a great blemish upon the professional escutcheon of any one, not to be in possession of a good horse, for there were serious misgivings in the absence of equine speed, let the attainments of the man of science be ever so good in the abstract. To this day, old pioneers in this county will tell of this, or that doctor's "big sorrel pacer," or "blaze-faced mare," which made such marvelously quick trips, "nigh onto forty years ago." The doctor in those royal days of long ago, used to carry his medical equipments (all, save his trusty lancet, which he kept in his vest pocket,) in a pair of rather cumbersome saddle-bags. These were well stuffed with senna, and snake root, chamomile flowers, calomel, jalap, rhubarb, and spigelia, for the little ones with worms. How the doctor, riding as he did, in John Gilpin style, ever managed to reach his patients all in one piece, that is, without himself and his saddle-bags and horse, coming in separate and distinct parcels, is to this day a mystery and a marvel. Probably the feat was achieved partly from an adroitness acquired by habit, and partly from some special miraculous providential dispensation, which certainly sometimes seemed to be displayed in the doctor's behalf; notably, in bringing his patients out right side up, in certain cases, where recovery upon any other hypothesis is inexplicable.

These were great times for the use of the lancet. Everybody wanted to be bled, in the spring time, especially, and it was no uncommon occurrence for a person to call at the doctor's office and ask to be bled. There was usually nothing the matter in reality, the party only claimed that he was used to being bled in the spring, and it did him good. It was common for certain persons to keep lancets, and in the absence of a doctor, bleed such people in the neighborhood as would call upon them for that service.

The hardships of the early physicians of this county were much enhanced by the foolish panics that would seize the friends of the sick, in the night time. No case of any importance occurred that the physician was not called upon for night service, from one to half a dozen times before he was through with it; and the truth is, that not one in ten of such calls were necessary. In consequence of this folly, the physician would sometimes become completely exhausted, and be compelled to hide under some friendly roof to procure greatly needed sleep. This habit of calling upon the physician at night was a sore tax upon his strength and constitution. The coldest blasts of winter, with roads frozen and terribly rough, brought no respite. He was expected to go, for if a patient "took worse" in the night, there was presumed to be the greatest danger.

The diseases of those times were serious. Malarial troubles were always present; sometimes alone, but sure, also, to complicate any other ailment that could afflict the frame of humanity. Inflammation, such as pleurisy and pneumonia, were much more prevalent, in proportion to the population, than at present. They were also of a more exalted and, so to speak, furious type than is now generally the case. The manner of living at that time had, no doubt, much to do with this. But it is by no means certain that periodic, magnetic and solar influences—which it is now known have great effect upon the reigning types of disease, at periods of time remote from each other—might also have had some power in determining the positive and aggressive character of the inflammatory diseases of the period now under consideration. At all events, the treatment was of the most "heroic" kind. Bleeding was universally practiced, not only in inflammatory diseases, but in certain fevers, which were truly of a frightfully active grade—"inflammatory fevers," with a

tendency to some local disaster. It is certain that the practice was not followed with the dangers and disasters that would now be entailed by a similar mode of procedure. On the contrary, it is probable that at the time and under the circumstances the treatment by depletion—by bleeding and blistering, and diaphoretics and diuretics, to say nothing of emetics and purgatives—was the proper one, and altogether the best. Let the cycle of fifty-nine or sixty years of astronomical relationship between the conjunction of the planets Saturn and Jupiter be completed, and then see what the type of diseases connected with the corresponding magnetic disturbances will be, before assuming too positively that the same practice may not become again a necessity!

In the olden time, when a messenger arrived in hot haste after the physician, it was always possible, before two words were spoken, to know when some expectant mother was in trouble. No man can truly describe the why and wherefore, but the experienced physician always knew, almost at once, when that difficulty had to be met; so he hurried, in good sooth. The blazing log-fire, the only light in the cabin sometimes, shining upon the white-ash puncheons, with cracks an inch or more apart, and half a dozen of the nearest female neighbors and gossips, made up the main features of the scene. At length, suffice it to say, a new, trembling life has been added to the innumerable throng which journeys always towards the undiscovered country. Something to live for, something to love, has been added to the household; and the dark clouds of selfishness and hate, which are wont, too often, to cast their shadows upon the human heart, have been put to flight, at least for the time, by the sheer presence of innocence and helplessness.

And now all is bustle. The jellies, and the jams, and the preserves, carefully laid by for this auspicious moment, by the careful forethought of the mother, are now displayed in prodigal profusion. And chickens, and ham, and eggs, and all the substantials and luxuries that have been provided by care and prudence, and self-denial, are lavishly set forth. The doctor is the great man of the occasion; no grand potentate was ever more devotedly served, or had half so safely the hearts of all around him. He is asked with a display of reckless extravagance, and an air suggestive of tons of sugar within easy reach, if he will "take sweet'nin" in his coffee? And after all is over, he goes home a happier, and perhaps a better, if not a richer man.

One of the earliest and most distressing maladies that made its appearance in considerable portions of Logan County was known as the "Trembles," or "Milk Sickness," or, more emphatically, the "Sick Stomach," This was a malady almost unknown to the Faculty, and was not as yet described in works on medical practice. Dr. Drake declares it was known in North Carolina one hundred years ago. Since the early part of the present century, there have appeared in the medical periodicals a number of contributions upon the disease in question. And yet there is much that is uncertain and in dispute concerning it. It is known to have appeared in North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Its appearance in these States has been confined to narrow and clearly defined localities. The horse, mule, cow, dog, goat, sheep, hog and buzzard have been known to take the disease. In some of these animals, as the dog and buzzard, the malady was doubtless contracted by eating of the flesh of cattle that had died of the "Trembles." Calves would often have the disease, and even die with it, while the mother did not seem greatly affected. The human being probably always became the victim of the poison by partaking of the flesh, or milk, or butter, or

cheese, derived from animals infected with it.

It was not always possible to say from simple inspection whether an animal was suffering from the "Trembles" or not. The poison not infrequently would remain latent or dormant, not only in the lower animals, but in man also, for a considerable period of time. Some sudden, exciting cause in such cases would infallibly develop the active symptoms. If an animal was really infected with the poison, a little rapid driving would bring on the trembling; and, indeed, the beast would sometimes drop and die during the experiment. Butchers always drove suspected cattle furiously for a short time, in order to determine whether the disease was lurking in them or not. If there was no trembling as the result, the creature was considered safe for beef; but if the exercise brought on that symptom, the meat would always prove to be poisonous. There was a test common amongst the people through which they determined whether the milk of a cow was poisonous or not. They would pour vinegar into a small vessel containing some of the suspected milk. If the milk curdled in mixing with the vinegar, it was esteemed to be sound; but if it remained fluid, it was poisoned. Another test was by scalding: if the milk retained its liquid form when boiled, it was good, but if it thickened up and coagulated under the influence of heat, it was rejected as diseased. These facts are given merely as part of the history of the disease, without vouching for their value or trustworthiness. Post-mortem appearances showed, in the lower animals, a changed and softened state of the inner lining of the paunch and bowels. The lining membrane was sometimes nearly destroyed and gone, or of a very dark and mortified appearance. In man, such appearances were sometimes present; but often the bowels were greatly contracted and dry internally, and the small bowels drawn together so as to look almost like a cord. All the ordinary secretions were greatly reduced in quantity.

The cause of this disease has never been determined with entire satisfaction. It is true that very few observers fail to form a very decided opinion on this point, but the trouble is that no two of them are of the same opinion. It has been attributed to the effects of blasted grain, or ergot. Dr. Lord, and others, think it is derived from water; others believe that it is derived from a certain agency in the soil—it may be aqueous, gaseous er vaporous, which is dissipated or destroyed by cultivation. According to others, it is derived from various weeds, or shrubs, or vines growing over old logs, etc. Some try to reconcile the various opinions on this subject by suggesting that the real agent is a microscopic germ or sporule that might infest at times either of these different substances and thence become transferred into the circulation of the animal. A great difficulty in satisfactorily determining the cause of the trouble lies in the fact of its strict confinement within certain clearly recognized limits. Cows giving milk are less apt to die, or even show the symptoms of the disease, than dry cattle. In man, the attacks are of variable degrees of violence, commensurate, no doubt, with the amount of poison received. But in severe cases, after a brief period of weakness and depression, the patients begin to vomit, and the retching and vomiting continue unceasingly. There is no bile thrown out, the secretions being universally suppressed. There is insatiable thirst, and generally constipation.

There is a peculiar odor emitted by one affected with the "sick stomach," which has been compared to the smell of a rattlesnake. At all events, it is always present, and is at once recognized, both by physicians and attendants.

There is great diversity of opinion respecting the best plan of treatment. Some salivate with calomel, and employ also blisters

to the pit of the stomach and extremities; others depend upon whisky and blisters; others employ strychnia and belladonna, and some, again, depend upon large and repeated doses of ordinary purgative medicines. As many as "from fifty to seventy doses in twice as many hours," of full measure of purgative medicine, has been recommended.

There is no doubt that the symptoms, including the constipation in this disease, are the direct result of the poison depressing the nerve power, both central and sympathetic. The indication of cure is not the relief of some isolated symptom, but it is the removal of the poison; and, in order to effect this, the using of such auxiliary means as will restore the strength, so that time may be afforded to accomplish the elimination of the morbid agent from the body is proper. The use of mere physics, as such, is not the most logical procedure, for the constipation is not the cause of the disease—it is merely one of its effects.

It will be remembered that the cow giving milk does not die. The large flow of milk eliminates the poison soon after it is received. The milk contains the product of the elimination, and the calf dies; and persons also who partake of this milk, or of the butter or cheese made from it, become poisoned.

A person well acquainted with these facts informs me that he never knew a milch cow die of this disease but once. A family having contracted "sick stomach" from the milk of this cow, she was abandoned, and her milk no longer taken from her. The elimination of the poison ceased, and she died. In the human patient, what is wanted to procure relief is the elimination of the poison. It will be remembered that all the secretions are greatly diminished in milk sickness. Various and apparently distinct as the more successful plans of treatment seem to be, the fact is that they operate in a common way in this one particular, namely, in promoting the elimination of the morbid matter.

It remains only to say, in connection with this subject, that milk sickness has now nearly disappeared from the limits of Logan County. The increase of population and the universal cultivation of the soil has banished it, and left it, to a large degree, only a horrid remembrance.

About the year 1839, a change in the type of prevailing diseases began to take place. This fact was not really recognized at that time, but the light of subsequent medical events leaves no doubt of it. Typhoid symptoms began to appear. It is not true that the typhoid type was suddenly established. Many were still affected with the higher or inflammatory grades of disease, and they were treated accordingly, with success. But more and more that kind of treatment was found to fail, and in fact to prove injurious, until, in a few years, the universal tendency to a typhoid state of the constitution was clearly perceived. Blood-letting, especially, went entirely out of practice; and the waiting and sustaining plan of treatment was adopted. The human constitution, so far as Logan County is concerned, is yet in a condition of depression, although not nearly so much so as fifteen or twenty years ago.

About the year 1843 there prevailed throughout this region a disease which was then universal throughout the United States, and common in other continents. It was a general malady disseminated by atmospheric influences alone, and profoundly affecting the whole system, although its more prominent symptoms were connected with the mucous membranes. This was the influenza, called by the French *La Grippe*. It was called in this country, by the people generally, the "Tyler grip." Its most prominent symptoms were sore and tearful eyes, copiously discharging nostrils, pain in the forehead and over the

eyes, sneezing and soreness of the lungs and throat, and cough. Sometimes diarrhœa prevailed to a large extent. There was a remarkable depression of the strength, and this symptom was sometimes so pronounced as to cause the death of aged or weakly persons. Patients with weak lungs would often recover very slowly, or would eventually die by the superadded weight of the influenza. Ordinarily, the worst symptoms would abate in three or four days, but the full recovery of the strength was a work of considerable time.

In the year 1851 the cholera broke out in Bellefontaine. It made some slight appearance before that time, as well as afterwards. But that was the only time of great mortality and danger from the scourge. The disease had been prevailing in Sandusky City, and a young man had come thence to his home in Bellefontaine. He came on a certain day, and, although apparently well, he was dead on the next day. He died of cholera.' His brother, at whose house he was, also died in a day or two; also another relative, who was making a box to receive the remains of a cholera patient, died, and was encased in the box made by himself. Altogether, there were a dozen or fourteen deaths within a brief space of time. A poor woman, who washed some of the clothing soiled by these patients, died, together with her husband, from the same disease.

It was curious to see how great a solicitude sprang at once among the inhabitants of the town for the welfare of their relations who dwelt at a distance. Fearful that sickness and disaster might reach them in their distant homes, many of the sympathetic citizens straightway betook themselves thither to help them, and nurse them should they, perchance, become sick. Even some of the physicians had such conscientious calls, and obeyed them. Not one would entertain the proposition for a moment that he was scared and ran away from the cholera.

We owe the following facts to the kindness of Dr. S. W. Fuller, respecting the history of the diseases afflicting the lower portion of Logan County. Dr. Fuller is an observer of superior qualifications and is a trustworthy reporter. The time represented is between the years 1838 and 1854.

Marsh malarial fevers were endemic almost every year. Some seasons, however, they prevailed more severely than others, prostrating almost whole neighborhoods. Now, happily, owing to the clearing up of the country, drainage of surface waters and drying up of stagnant ponds, they have greatly abated, and no longer appear in an endemic form. Quinine has lost its relative importance in the family, being at one time almost as much of a staple as flour.

Measles and whooping-cough were epidemic in this period, and during a portion of their stay they assumed a severe type, and were attended with considerable fatality. Scarlet fever also prevailed to a considerable extent, but scarcely attained to the proportions of an epidemic.

Perhaps the most remarkable of these prevailing diseases which raged during this period was that of small-pox. It broke out May 8, 1842, and continued to prevail until late in the July following. The population of the village of West Liberty would not exceed 500, and the umber of cases, including all varieties, from the measle-like rash of the mildest form of varioloid to the malignant confluent form, was nearly 150, the greater number of which were in town. Some idea may thus be formed of the seriousness of the outbreak and the distress that prevailed.

The question will naturally arise in the mind, how so many cases should occur before the disease could be arrested? In order to satisfy this inquiry, it will be necessary to

enter a little into detail in regard to the origin of the epidemic. It was evidently imported from the State of Delaware into the vicinity of the town by a man named Vickass. He had been visiting in the town of Seaford, in that State, and upon investigation it was afterwards learned that small-pox was rife there during his visit. In twelve or fourteen days after his return to his home, some three miles north of the village, small-pox appeared in his family. Dr. Marquis Wood attended upon the family, and the disease being of a mild type, he was in doubt as to its nature. One of the oldest practitioners of the county was called in, and he decided that it was *chicken-pox*. It so happened that a young lady whose mother resided in town was visiting the Vickass family. She returned home and immediately entered the village school, in which were twenty or more children who were not protected by vaccination. She became ill in school of variolous fever. She then abandoned the school, but her illness was so slight and the eruption so trifling that no physician was called to see her; consequently, two weeks of precious time was lost in which to prepare for the enemy's onslaught. The means to combat the onset were not readily obtained, before the days of railroads and telegraphs. At the end of this time it is believed that every child in the school that was not protected by vaccinnation, took the disease, thus showing the fallaciousness of the opinion of Sir J. Y. Simpson, who held that small-pox was not contagious during the primary fever.

It was on Friday or Saturday that many persons, more particularly children, were taken sick, and on the following Sabbath I felt called upon to announce that the disease was small-pox. At this time a quarterly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church was in progress, and, at that early day, the more ardent members came from distant parts of the surrounding country to attend these meetings. The report flew through the village that "small-pox" was in town. "Then there was hurrying to and fro," and "mounting in hot haste," and a sudden evacuation of the place by all the visitors, and the citizens were left to muse upon the dire calamity that had befallen them. Some persons were so uncharitable as to say that a knowledge of the disease had been withholden, in order to break up the meeting; but the charge was more ludicrous than vexatious. Of course, there was a panic amongst the people, and for days the pavement in front of our office was lined with men, who, as the fear gradually wore off, or as duty demanded their presence in other places, slowly disappeared, and we were no longer encumbered by them. All business with the outside world was suspended and the town isolated; and, although situated on the main thoroughfare from Cincinnati to the lakes, travel passed around, with the exception of an occasional traveler who found himself in the infected town. But he stopped not upon the order of his going, but *went* as fast as his horse could carry him, with handkerchief over nostrils and mouth. All had the fashion of filtering the infected atmosphere through the handkerchief. The commerce of the town now consisted largely in the sale and purchase of rice, molasses and Epsom salts, of which, fortunately, there was a liberal supply. To these articles the inhabitants seemed almost instinctively to be inclined. It was fortunate for them that they did, for, as we had not the means to protect them by vaccination, this was the best resource left; and no doubt the diet of rice and molasses, with the free use of Epsom salts, saved a number of lives. One man, to test the virtue of the latter, took a quarter of a pound for one dose. He retired to the hills above the village, but he "still lives."

A man of some note in his day, H. M.

White, who kept the principal hotel and stage office, being a believer in small-pox, inoculated his family and dependants with that disease. This is always supposed to render it mild, but, in our observations, we found there was but little difference in the severity of the disease between the inoculated and those who had acquired the malady in the natural manner, but who were under strict regimen, so that the latter is probably of more importance than the mode of introduction.

The contagion was so great that comparatively few persons escaped some form of the disease, unless protected by recent vaccination; even those who had small-pox in early life were not exempt, and a large part of those who had not been vaccinated for ten or more years had varioloid, while all recently vaccinated escaped. The number of deaths was not great. If my memory is not at fault, it did not exceed ten. These were mostly children, and of these, two died of convulsions before the eruption appeared. The eruption came out upon a dissipated man in immense blocks as large as a moderate sized fist. He lived thirty days. He died in the dead of night and was buried the same hour. Good opportunities were presented, during this epidemic, of observing effects of proper regimen and proper medication in influencing favorably the progress of the disease. When commenced in proper time, regimen rendered it always mild, and the same influences operated in the same manner upon the vaccine vesicle; causing the latter to be small, the avoila small and the inflammation of the arm trifling. The facts developed during this epidemic show that vaccination after the lapse of many years, especially if performed in quite early life, only partially protects against variola; and the same was true of those who had had the latter disease in early life. Another fact, perhaps observed also by others, was that vaccination may be successfully performed after exposure to the contagion of small-pox for five or six days. In one family, where several cases of the disease existed, vaccination was performed on the sixth day, and both diseases developed after the regular incubative period; the variola died out, while the vaccination pursued the regular course.

In May, 1850, dysentery made its appearance in the valley of King's Creek, southeast of West Liberty. It soon became intermixed with Asiatic cholera. The two diseases gradually crept up the valley and spread over the adjacent plains, so that by August the latter disease had arrived at that part of the valley where Tabor Ridge abruptly projects into the valley. Here, at the foot of this ridge, two or three persons were attacked by cholera. It then mounted the ridge and, passing a half mile north, seized three children in one family, after which there was no more cholera and but little dysentery this season. During August, 1851, a fatal case of cholera occurred in the family of General A. S. Piatt. Judge B. M. Piatt also had a seizure, but recovered.

Dysentery prevailed during the cholera seasons of 1851, 1852 and 1853. In the former years it occupied the highlands bordering the Mackachack, and was very fatal, twelve deaths occurring within a small radius, and in a short time. Many cases were also seen on the highlands north of town. The country west and north was this year free from dysentery, but the next year, 1852, it prevailed with great violence and fatality among children in the neighborhood northwest of town. The next season it occupied the territory west and southwest, leaving the districts visited the former years; thus following very much the course of cholera, which seldom prevails two successive seasons, to any extent, in the same district. A few peculiarities were observed during these epidemics, not usually seen in dysentery. One was the frequent collapse which

took place the second or third day after the seizure, and from which few recovered; another was, in a few cases, the sudden subsidence of the dysenteric symptoms, and the supervention of muscular rheumatism, mostly confined to the lower extremities. The sudden supervention of intense conjunctivitis was another peculiarity. When this took place it only gave partial relief to the dysentery. High rolling or table lands were the places it most affected, low land being mostly exempted.

Influenza prevailed as an epidemic during the months of July and August, 1843, a few cases appearing earlier in the season. It depended upon some peculiar, but unknown, atmospheric condition, and traveled with great celerity from east to west, and, like Asiatic cholera, made the circuit of the earth.

That severe and fatal disease, cerebro-spinal-meningitis, made its first appearance in the village of West Liberty about March 1, 1848. It had prevailed in the New England States thirty years anterior to this time. It is presumably the same disease which was then called typhus syncophalis. It continued to prevail in West Liberty for some two months, being confined to the town, with one exception, and, as the weather became warm, it disappeared about the 1st of May for that year. It again appeared in the hilly region in the winter of 1851, along the upper Mackachack Creek, and continued to prevail upon the highlands along that stream for ten or twelve weeks, but disappeared upon the approach of warm weather. The disease again broke out during the cold weather of December, 1852, on the highlands bordering on Mad River, directly north of town, and continued prevalent during the winter, but passing out of the neighborhood, after a few weeks, in a westerly direction, so that for a time the seat of its operations was northwest, then west, afterwards southwest. It did not disappear until the weather became warm, it being much more likely to prevail in cold than in warm temperatures. The writer has never seen more than two or three sporadic cases during the warm season.

While there was a large proportion of recoveries in those actively treated, there were many deaths, a few cases proving fatal in from seventeen to thirty hours. If the disease was not greatly relieved within five or six days, the prognosis was unfavorable, and death usually ensued sooner or later; in some instances not for several weeks. Those cases where the membranes of the cerebrum were chiefly implicated were more difficult to treat than those in which the spinal membranes were inflamed. Owing to reflex action, it sometimes simulated other diseases, in children particularly: spasmodic croup and malignant scarlatina; but generally there was no great difficulty in making a correct diagnosis. The disease almost invariably seized the young in age, ranging from one year to twenty-five, but middle-aged persons have died of it. In all severe cases the attacks were sudden and without premonition, and were ushered in by three prominent symptoms, to wit: chill, vomiting and delirium—the latter often boisterous—with intervals of quiet. It has not been the design to give anything like a complete clinical history of this disease, but merely to note briefly its history as it prevailed in this vicinity.

It now remains to notice specifically the names of those useful and philanthropic men who so often brought help, and confidence, and hope, where they were sorely needed. In the southern portion of the county, the first permanently established physician was Dr. Ordway, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume.

Dr. S. W. Fuller came to West Liberty in 1838 and continued to practice there until 1855, when he removed to Bellefontaine. Dr.

Fuller is also noticed more especially in another portion of this work.

Dr. I. C. Taylor settled in West Liberty in 1844. Dr. Taylor is a pioneer in this region in the domain of gynecology. Dr. D. B. Allen began the practice of medicine in West Liberty about the year 1848. He was a surgeon in the army during the civil war.

Dr. J. C. Ayers, now of Urbana, settled in West Liberty in 1853. In 1861, he accepted a place as Assistant Surgeon in the Thirty-fourth Regiment, O. V. I., and was promoted to the position of Surgeon. Dr. S. M. Jones studied medicine with Dr. Leonard in West Liberty. He graduated in 1866 in the Medical College of Ohio. His health failing, he retired. Dr. Benjamin B. Leonard was educated in the Medical College of Ohio; he graduated M. D. in 1853. Dr. Leonard was Surgeon of the Eighty-fourth O. V. I. during its term of service. He is noticed elsewhere in this book. Dr. Benjamin Leonard, Jr., graduated at Ohio Medical College in 1880. He is located in West Liberty. W. T. Sharp, M. D., graduated at Starling Medical College, and located in Middleburg. Dr. W. Sharp graduated in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1875. He is located in Middleburg. As early as 1811, Dr. John Elbert came to Middleburg. His son, Dr. John D. Elbert, practiced medicine there for some years. C. C. Stokes, M. D., graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1875. He is located in Middleburg. Dr. A. Fulton settled in Rushsylvania in 1838. John Wallace, M. D., graduated in Miami Medical College Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1877. He is located in Rushsylvania. William M. Goodlove, M. D., graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1872. Dr. I. Doran is a leading physician of Rushsylvania. He practices the eclectic system.

Dr. S. M. Fisher graduated in 1861. He lives in Rushsylvania. Dr. Andrew Fulton settled in West Liberty in 1843. He moved to Kansas City in 1848, and died of cholera in 1850. In the northern portion of the county there have been a great many physicians. Dr. Solomon Jenkins came to Belle Centre in 1847. He died there of typhoid fever in 1854. Dr. Thrall was in Belle Centre from the spring of 1854 to 1855. He was educated at Starling Medical College, and removed to Iowa. Dr. Lunger attended lectures in Cleveland. He practiced in Richland and Belle Centre, and died at the latter place about ten years ago. Dr. James S. Pollock first settled in Lewistown, and moved thence to Belle Centre. He graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1855. Dr. Lyman Dow graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1865. He entered the army as Assistant Surgeon, and remained there until the close of the war; since that time he has resided in Belle Centre. Dr. Moses Devore Wilson received his medical education at the Jefferson Medical College, Pa., and at Ann Arbor, Mich., where he graduated M. D. in 1854. He resides in Belle Centre. Dr. L. S. Patrick was educated at Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio; received his medical education at the Eclectic Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. He died in 1872.

Dr. John A. Coulter took a private course of study under Prof. Dunn. He entered first O. V. I. as a private, studied medicine under the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and graduated in 1872. In 1875, was acting assistant physician in the Newberry Lunatic Asylum. Dr. Joseph Snyder practiced a few years in Huntsville; he died there. Dr. Brooks also died there after a brief practice. Dr. Starrett, while practicing his profession in the same place, died of milk sickness. Dr. Sanford A. Dewey came to Huntsville in 1865. He is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. John Y. Ditzler attended lectures in the Jefferson Medical College of

Pennsylvania. He located in Cherokee in 1843, and graduated at Starling Medical College in 1850. He practiced medicine in the vicinity of Cherokee until 1877, when he died. Dr. Edward Hamilton practiced medicine in the neighborhood of Huntsville between thirty and forty years ago. He moved west. He is a wealthy citizen of Peoria, Illinois. S. R. Blizzard, M. D., graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1860. He lives at present in Bellefontaine. Dr. Robert C. Dewey graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1873. He practices in Huntsville. Dr. Samuel A. Morton came to Cherokee in 1831.

Dr. Abraham Elder attended lectures at the Starling Medical College. He resides in Huntsville. John Kerr, M. D., graduated at Starling Medical College in 1878. Dr. John Ten Eyck graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. He settled in Huntsville about the year 1875. B. F. McKinnon, M. D., graduated at Starling Medical College in 1860. He entered the army in March, 1864, as Assistant Surgeon of the 139th and again of the 191st Regt., O. V. I. Dr. Edwin Pratt was for a number of years a very active practitioner in Bloomfield Township; he has latterly been pursuing his professional avocations in Bellefontaine. Dr. L. Prater has recently come to Cherokee from another State. In the eastern section of the county, Dr. James Crew was an early settler. Dr. Crew first studied medicine with Dr. Parker, of Columbiana County, Ohio. He subsequently studied in Richmond, Indiana. Here, in 1821, he married his first wife, having with her a family of eight children. In the same year he moved to Zanesfield, in this county, where he practiced his profession for forty-seven years, when he retired. He died April 21, 1868. In the year 1837, the Doctor was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. He served one term. He also filled the offices of Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, etc., at various times. Dr. James W. Marmon studied medicine with Dr. Crew, but did not graduate until 1834, when he received his degree at the Ohio Medical College. Dr. James Robb, at the age of twenty-three, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Lord, of Bellefontaine. He attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio. After a brief period of ill health, Dr. Robb, in 1848, entered into partnership with Dr. Crew, of Zanesfield. He has been twice elected County Commissioner. In the year 1845, Dr. William Gee came to Zanesfield and practiced about five years. In 1847, Dr. Tomphson settled in Zanesfield and practiced two years. About 1863, Dr. Campbell settled there also, and practiced on the eclectic system. After about eight years he removed to another State. Dr. J. G. Finley formed a partnership with Dr. Robb in 1867. After three years he removed to the eastern portion of the State. Amos Taylor, M. D., graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, in 1866. After practicing for a time, he graduated a second time at the Medical College of Ohio. Altogether, he practiced eight years in Zanesfield. In 1874 Dr. Outland begun the practice of medicine in Zanesfield; he is a graduate. In 1870 Dr. N. S. Crew practiced with Dr. Robb. After two years he removed to Missouri. In 1874, Dr. John J. Coram, a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio, formed a partnership with Dr. Robb. Dr. J. W. Hamilton came to East Liberty in November, 1836. He practiced medicine there until 1853, when he retired. Dr. Hamilton was born in Venango Co., Pa., and studied medicine with Dr. Gillet, of Franklin County. Dr. Hamilton died August 1, 1879. Dr. W. S. Adams came to East Liberty in March, 1846; Dr. Adams died there in 1853. Dr. W. N. Unkifer came to East Liberty in March, 1872. He graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College. Dr. R. R.

Smith came to East Liberty in 1877, and has been there ever since; he graduated in Cincinnati Medical College. Joseph Canby, M. D., was born in Loudoun Co., Va.; he graduated in Rush Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; he was a student of Dr. Daniel Drake; Dr. Canby came to Logan County in 1825; he located near the point where the village of De Graff now stands; he died in 1843, at the age of sixty-two years; his death was hastened, it is supposed, from a shock sustained from a stroke of lightning. Dr. Canby was a man of good attainments in his profession, and had, withal, uncommon energy and force of character. Dr. Good, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., practiced medicine in Quincy, Logan County, from the year 1836 to 1843.

Samuel K. Leedom, M. D., graduated in Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1839. Dr. L. located in Quincy in 1843, where he remained until his death, in1855. Drs. Morehead and Longfellow succeeded Dr. Leedom. Dr. Morehead practiced in several towns in Logan County, and died in Huntsville a few years ago. Dr. Longfellow is a graduate in medicine; after remaining in Quincy a short time he removed to Fostoria, Ohio, where he now lives.

The following physicians appeared at various times in Quincy: Dr. Barkerville, Dr, Hele, Dr. Landis, Dr. Edwards, Dr Laughton and Dr. Shafer.

Practicing there now, are Dr. J. C. Lilly; he graduated at Cleveland Medical College, and came to Quincy in 1870. Dr. J. S. Hubbell graduated in Starling Medical College, in 1871. He resides in Quincy at this time. Dr. Moses L. Pratt studied medicine with Drs. F. Brooks and B. W. Pratt. He located in Quincy in 1863, where he is now. Dr. N. V. Speece is a graduate of Starling Medical College in 1868. Dr. Speece is in active practice in Quincy.

F. M. Galer, M. D., graduated in Starling Medical College in 1867. He is practicing in De Graff. R. S. Gilchrist was born in Knox County, Ohio, August 5, 1823; received a literary and scientific education at Martinsburg Academy, and at Kenyon College. His medical preceptor was Prof. H. L. Thrall, M. D. He was in the college laboratory at Kenyon three years. He graduated in medicine at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853. He has partly retired in consequence of ill health. M. A. Koogler, M. D., graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1874. He located in De Graff, where is now engaged in practice. Dr. D. W. Richardson graduated in medicine from Ohio Medical College in 1868. He practices his profession in De Graff. Dr. A. F. Matson graduated in Cleveland Medical College in 1856. He located in Logansville. Dr. M. entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the 132nd O. N. G. He contracted a disease in the army of which he died April 9, 1867. J. C. Turner, M. D., attended lectures in Cincinnati, Ohio. He located in De Graff in 1850, and moved thence to Iowa. Dr. William Thomas settled in Logansville in 1840. After ten years he moved to Bellefontaine, where he died. Dr. William Reams was educated at Starling Medical College, in 1853. He has practiced in West Mansfield twenty-six years. Joshua A. Skidmore graduated at Miami Medical College in 1868. He was with the army in Tennessee. Dr. Samuel Kerr practiced in North Greenfield from 1850 to 1853, where he died. Dr. E. Whittaker attended lectures in Miami Medical College. He is located in West Mansfield. Dr. S. Maris attended medical lectures in 1877. He is living in West Mansfield. Dr. B. F. Hunt graduated at the Pulte Medical College in 1877. He is practicing in De Graff. J. F. Hance, M. D., is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. He is of the class of 1849.

He is located in De Graff. Dr. Good is now practicing medicine in Logansville. He attended lectures in Cincinnati.

Dr. John Vail was an early and useful physician in and about Middleburg. He graduated in medicine in 1832, and died in 1870. He was a man of exceptionally fine intelligence, useful in his life, and lamented in death.

Dr. Peter Walker practiced medicine in Middleburg from 1835 until 1842, when he moved to Iowa.

William J. Sullivan, M. D., received his medical education at Ann Arbor, Mich., and Columbus, Ohio. He graduated at Starling Medical College in 1853. Dr. Sullivan served as Surgeon in the army during the rebellion. He has practiced his profession in several localities in Logan County. His residence at the present time is Urbana, Ohio.

One amongst two or three of the very earliest permanently resident physicians of Logan County, was Dr. A. H. Lord. He was not only one of the earliest, but one of the most prominent and active physicians in this portion of the State. It is, therefore, fitting that some biographical notice should be taken of him and his career. And it is believed that such notice, under the circumstances, will be more appropriate as a part of the medical history of the country, than under the special department devoted to isolated biography. Dr. Abiel Hovey Lord was born in Windsor, Vermont, April 26, 1802. His father emigrated to Ohio, with his family, in 1806. He came as far as Wheeling by wagon; then he entered a flatboat to proceed to his destination. On the third day out, the boat was sunk by a tree falling across it while tied to the shore during a storm. His child Abiel was saved by being carried to the bank on the back of a hired man, but the contents of the boat were ruined. After raising their craft, the journey was resumed, and, without further mishap, was finally completed. At the age of thirteen, Dr. Lord went to Brookville, Indiana, under the patronage of Dr. David Oliver, a connection of the Spencer family, well known in the pioneer history of Ohio. Here he went to school most of the time for four years. In 1819 he entered the office of Dr. L. A. Waldo, of Wayne County, Indiana, where he remained one year. While visiting friends in Urbana, O., he became acquainted with Dr. Joseph S. Carter, and entered the office of that gentleman, pursuing his medical studies two years longer. In May, 1823, Dr. Lord located as a physician in Bellefontaine. The practice of medicine in those days, and for many years subsequently, in Bellefontaine, occupied a large field. The nearest physician, on the south, lived in Urbana; the nearest upon the west was in Sidney; on the north none was to be found nearer than Perrysburg, on the Maumee river; on the east, Dr. James S. Crew was located in Zanesfield, and the elder Dr. Elbert was yet farther to the eastward.

Dr. Lord practiced in all the counties bordering upon Logan; namely, in Shelby, Hardin, Auglaize, Union and Champaign; but his most common remote practice was in Auglaize and Hardin Counties, and in Kenton. A good deal of the kind and style of practice of Dr. Lord in that early period are described in the opening paragraphs of this subject. At that time there was an Indian reservation at Lewistown, and also one on the Muchinippi. These Indians were a mixture of Shawnees and Senecas. Dr. Lord had considerable practice amongst them, until they were removed, in the year 1832. The Doctor vaccinated 750 Indians as they were about to leave their reservations. This number included certain Indians from Wapakonetta, and also certain ones from Shawnee village, in Allen County. On one occasion, Dr. Lord was called to visit an Indian chief at Shawnee village.

The doctor was not at home when the messenger came, and he was compelled to make the trip alone, and started late in the day. When about at the site of the present village of St. John, in Auglaize County, his hat was knocked off by a branch of a tree. It was in a deep forest, and it had become very dark. It took some time groping about to recover the hat, and during the search the Doctor had become bewildered respecting the points of the compass. Letting his horse take his own course, it soon became apparent that the way was lost. Upon this discovery, the Doctor took off his saddle for a pillow and hitched his horse, determined to wait for daylight. Soon, however, the call and answering cry of wolves admonished him that he had better move on. Saddling his horse, he pushed on as best he could, and, after a considerable time, came to an Indian hut, about three miles from Wapakonetta. Getting upon the right way, he kept on till awhile after daylight. He arrived at the Shawnee village, ten or twelve miles beyond Wapakonetta, which was the point of his destination.

Such incidents might be multiplied indefinitely, but this will suffice to afford some idea of the time, the work and the man. Dr. Lord was married the 27th day of May, 1824, to Miss Letitia McCloud, daughter of Judge William McCloud, then a prominent citizen of the county, and one of the earliest and most reliable hunters and scouts. Mrs. Lord died in August, 1875. There were five children born to the doctor and his wife. Maria, the eldest, is the wife of L. G. More, now living near Bellefontaine. The second, Lucinda, is the wife of Dr. T. L. Wright. The third, Minerva, married Mr. George Hackinger; she died of consumption in 1876. The fourth, Richard S. Lord, entered the Military Academy at West Point, and graduated in 1856. He was stationed in the far West previously to the civil war. He served in the cavalry arm of the regular army throughout the war, greatly distinguishing himself on many occasions. He was wounded at Gettysburg, and at the close of the war was upon the staff of Gen. Philip Sheridan. He died of consumption, at his father's house, on the 15th of October, 1866. The youngest child of Dr. Lord, Caroline, died in early youth. Dr. Lord was in the active practice of medicine in Logan County for over fifty years, during which time he performed an incredible amount of professional labor. He was a prompt and efficient physician, and, in the days of his prime, always had labor to perform fully up to his physical capacity, and very often beyond it. He was justly popular with his patrons and universally kind and forbearing toward the poor. Dr. Lord was Treasurer of the county for six years, he having been elected to that office three different times. He is still living, at the age of 78 years.

The Logan County Medical Society was founded in 1858. Most of the regular physicians of the county are members. Its officers are: a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and three Censors. It meets in Bellefontaine the second Tuesday of each month. At each meeting there is usually an essay submitted by some member, previously appointed to that duty. This, with reports of cases and discussions, makes the sum of the exercises. It is in a flourishing condition.

THE BAR OF LOGAN COUNTY.*

Logan County has from its first organization maintained a high rank at the Bar. Few counties in the State can show such a continued succession of able, brilliant and distinguished lawyers. They have stood at the front in all the Courts, and in the State and National Councils. They have been honored

* Contributed by Hon. James Walker.

by their brethren of the surrounding counties, and their services and assistance has been repeatedly sought in far distant counties, in the trial of important law cases, requiring great legal knowledge and acumen. Logan County has furnished a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Judge of the Common Pleas, an Attorney-General, and the most important legal adviser of the United States Treasury.

In early days the terms of Court lasted but a few days, and lawyers of note and eminence traveled the circuit on horse, and visited the several counties, remaining to the end of the term, taking their chances for retainers. They had but few law books from which to cite authorities, and cases were tried with but little of that parade of legal books, which overwhelm the tables of the lawyers and the judges' bench on the trial of cases, yet we do not hesitate to say that justice was dispensed as well then as now.

Orvis Parrish, Joseph H. Crain, Sampson Mason, Charles Anthony, Gustavus Swan and Judge Swayne, now of the Supreme Court of the United States, frequently visited this county and engaged in the trial of cases.

The opening-day of Court was the great day of the year; the people attended in crowds; would fill the Court-house and remain till midnight to hear the lawyers talk. The jury and the crowd were alike appealed to by turns in the most vehement language and gesture.

In those days the most important cases, including murder trials, would be disposed of in less than a day. The docket was always cleared at the end of every term.

The judges who have at different times presided in this county were Orvis Parrish, Joseph H. Crain, Joseph R. Swan, James L. Torbert, Benjamin F. Metcalf, William Lawrence, Jacob S. Conklin, P. B. Cole and John L. Porter, the present judge.

The first term of court was held in April, 1818, Orvis Parrish, President Judge, and James McIlvane, Levi Garwood and John Shelby, Associates. There was then no lawyer residing in the county, and James Cooly, of Champaign County, was appointed Prosecuting Attorney. Nicholas Pickerel was appointed Sheriff, and Samuel Newell Clerk. The term was brief, and but little was done besides the appointment of administrators and guardians.

In chronological order, we give the names of the lawyers who have resided in Logan County, and are now deceased:

Anthony Casad was the first resident lawyer in Logan County. He came to Bellefontaine in the year 1826, when a young man. He was active and energetic, and had a fair practice, but toward the latter part of his life his mind was directed to other matters more congenial to him, and he almost wholly abandoned the practice. He lived a pure life, and was strictly honest and honorable. No man was more respected for his moral worth and good feeling. He was honored in many ways. In 1826 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and re-elected at various times until 1831. He was elected Representative in the Ohio Legislature in 1840, and re-elected in 1852. In 1858 he was elected Probate Judge, which office he held at his death. He died in the year 1861. He was kind and amiable, and no man had more warm friends and fewer enemies. He was a devoted Christian, and he lived a pleasant and happy life, greatly beloved by his family.

William Bayles, was among the first practioners at the Bar in Logan County. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1822, and was re-elected in 1824. After Mr. Casad became a resident lawyer, Mr. Bayles moved into the County. He was a man of considerable natural ability, but had a limited education, and was not regarded as a thorough lawyer. His habits unfitted him for close

attention to the practice and study of the law, andhe neglected business, and became a hopeless inebriate. He was found dead in the little stream which runs through the city.

Hiram M. McCartney, came to Logan County in the year 1830. He studied law in this county with Hon. B. M. Piatt, who then resided in Logan County. He was a man of fair education, with great natural gifts, and he would have been the leading lawyer in this section of the State, had he lived and remained in good health. He became consumptive, and fell its victim just as his great talents were beginning to develop his great powers and energy. He was a free-thinker and held liberal views on all things. He was one of the prominent anti-slavery men of the time, and almost the last act of his life was to preside at an Abolition meeting, at which he gave expression to bold truths, which he uttered amid threats of personal violence. Many anecdotes are told of his independence and liberality. He is yet remembered and talked of by all the old citizens. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1832, and again in 1834. He died in the year 1839.

Royal T. Sprague came to this county about the year 1839, and practiced law until the year 1847, when he removed to California, where he died in 1878. He was a man of fair ability and liberal education, but he did not acquire any considerable reputation.

Samuel Walker came here about the same year. He was not regarded as a first-class lawyer. He was a good business man, and served many years as Justice of the Peace. He was a man of rare integrity and honesty. He was an ultra-abolitionist, and he startled the Legislature of Ohio, at one time, by sending to them a peremptory command that they should forthwith pass a law to abolish slavery. He quit the practice and removed to his farm near Huntsville, where he died in 1852.

H. M. Shelby was a native of this county. He was admitted to the Bar in this county in 1844, and shortly after removed to Iowa. He practiced law there till 1856, when he returned to Lima, Ohio, and afterwards opened an office in Logan County, where he remained till his death.

Benjamin Stanton was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and came to Logan County in 1834. He was deficient in early education, but he had a strong and vigorous intellect and applied himself closely to study, and his improvement was rapid, and he soon rose to distinction in his profession. He was an able lawyer, and could talk with great force to a jury. He was strong in argument, managed his cases with great ability, and was generally successful. He entered politics early and took an active part in the political campaigns. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1836, and re-elected in 1838. He was elected State Senator in 1841, and was one of the members who resigned his seat, and thereby broke up the quorum and defeated the passage of the iniquitous bill districting the State. He was re-elected by a large majority. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was a prominent member of that body. He was elected to Congress in 1850, and served two years, and in 1854 he was again elected, and was afterwards re-elected for two consecutive terms. Mr. Stanton took an active part in the discussions of that body, and always sustained himself well. He acquired a national reputation. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1862, and several times secured a respectable vote for United States Senator. He removed to West Virginia in 1865, and soon had a large and lucrative practice in the State and United States Courts. In the discussion of the new and complicated questions growing out of the Rebellion and the formation of the new State of West Virginia, he

became a powerful advocate. He died suddenly in 1873.

S. B. Walker was born in Shelby County, and came to Logan County in 1846, and entered into partnership with Mr. Stanton, and continued for about a year, when they dissolved, and he returned to Shelby County, where he died several years ago.

C. W. B. Allison was admitted to the Bar in Wayne County, and settled in Union County in 1843. Was elected Prosecuting Attorney for two terms, in 1850. He married a daughter of Benjamin Stanton, and immediately entered into a partnership with him. The firm had an extensive practice. Mr. Allison was a careful and reliable lawyer, who prepared his cases with labor and attention. He was not a brilliant man, but his success consisted in his application and attention to business. He was elected to the Legislature in 1865, and shortly after the expiration of his term he removed to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he practised law until his death, which occurred in 1876.

William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, was born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, June 26, 1819; graduated at Franklin College, Ohio, and afterwards at the Cincinnati Law School; was a reporter for the Columbus *State Journal*, and subsequently edited the Logan *Gazette* and the *Western Law Monthly;* was Bankrupt Commissioner for Logan County in 1842; was Prosecuting Attorney for Logan County in 1845; was a member of the State House of Representatives of Ohio in 1846 and 1847; was a member of the State Senate of Ohio in 1849, 1850, and 1854; was elected Reporter of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1851; was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1850, for five years; re-elected in 1861, and resigned in 1864; was in the Union army in 1862, as Colonel of the 84th Ohio Volunteers; was appointed United States Judge in Florida in 1863, which he declined to accept; elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses, as a Republican, and in 1880, appointed First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Mr. Lawrence had the title of LL. D. conferred upon him by the Franklin College of New Athens, Ohio, in 1873.

Joseph H. Lawrence, son of William Lawrence, was born at Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, August 4, 1847. He graduated at the Washington and Jefferson College, in Pennsylvania, in 1870, and also at the Columbian Law College, at Washington, D. C., in 1871, and was admitted to the Bar the same year.

William H. West was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of February, 1824, and was educated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, under the presidency of Dr. R. J. Breckenridge. He removed to Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, where he studied law with Judge Lawrence. Mr. West has held several important offices since being admitted to practice, in 1851. He was Prosecuting Attorney from 1852 to 1854; a member of the General Assembly in 1858, and re-elected in 1862, serving until 1864, when he was elected State Senator. He was Attorney-General from 1868 to 1870, and Judge of the Supreme Court from January, 1872, to February, 1873, when he resigned. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention during its entire session.

James Walker was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and educated at Martinsburg College, Knox County, Ohio. He was admitted to practice at Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1849, after a complete law course with Columbus Delano, at Mount Vernon, Ohio. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1854, and re-elected in 1856; was United States Assessor from 1862 to 1865. In 1867 he was elected Mayor of Bellefontaine.

Robert P. Kennedy was born at Bellefontaine on the 23d of January, 1840. He graduated from the high school at his native town, and then completed a collegiate course at New Haven, Connecticut. He studied law with Judge West, and was admitted to practice in August, 1866. Entered into a law partnership with Judge West on the 1st of January, 1867. Mr. Kennedy entered the army on the breaking out of the war, and served in the 23d O. V. I. as Second Lieutenant; was made Adjutant-General of Volunteers, Second Cavalry Division of the Army of the Cumberland, serving two years; was then made Major and Adjutant-General on the general staff; and then Colonel of the 196th Ohio; then Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and Chief of Staff of the Department of West Virginia. He was also on Major-General Hancock's Staff, as Adjutant-General of the Middle Military Division, and then assigned the command of the forts around Baltimore. He is at present Collector of Revenue for the 4th District, Ohio. Appointed in 1878.

John A. Price was born in Callaway County, Missouri, November 9, 1840; removed to Logan County with his parents in 1843; was educated at West Liberty, and studied law with Stanton & Allison, and was admitted to practice in 1862; was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney in 1864, and re-elected in 1866. In 1869 he was elected to the State Legislature, and served one term. In 1873 he took in W. H. Martin as a law partner. The latter gentleman was born at Warrenton, Jefferson County, Ohio, September 25, 1822, and was educated at Woodward College, Cincinnati. He studied law with Lawrence & Lawrence, and was admitted to practice in August, 1873.

James Kernan & Son. The senior member of this firm was born in Ireland, in 1814. He removed to America in 1829, and settled at Newark, New Jersey, where he received his education. In 1848–49 he graduated at the law school of Cincinnati, and was admitted to the practice of law June 18, 1849. He has been since permanently located at Bellefontaine.

The junior member of the firm, James Kernan, Jr., was born October 21, 1840; was educated at Bellefontaine, and studied law with his father. He was admitted to the bar at the December session of the Supreme Court, at Columbus, in 1865, and has been a partner with his father ever since.

James B. McLaughlin was born in the city of Perth, Scotland, January 16, 1817, and came to America in 1820, settling at Yellow Springs, where he received a liberal education. In 1833 he removed to Ohio, and read law with Judge William Lawrence, and was admitted to practice in 1860, and to practice in the Federal Courts by the Circuit Court, at Cleveland, in 1872. Mr. McLaughlin was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1862, and served one term, and to the office of County Surveyor in 1852, and re-elected in 1854. He was appointed United States Commissioner in 1864. He died in 1878.

Duncan Dow, of the firm of McLaughlin & Dow, was born in Harrison Township, Logan County, Ohio, on the 13th of March, 1843. He received his primary education at the Bellefontaine high school, but subsequently entered and completed a full collegiate course at West Geneva, Logan County, Ohio. He graduated from the Cincinnati law school in 1868, and was admitted to practice the same year. He entered into a law partnership with the McLaughlins—father and son—in 1868. In 1869 was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and re-elected in 1871; in 1875 was elected to the Ohio Legislature, and re-elected in 1877.

J. Duncan McLaughlin was born in Logan County, in 1845, and was educated at

Bellefontaine, and studied law at the Cincinnati law school, where he graduated in April, 1869, and was admitted to the bar the same year. Mr. McLaughlin was elected to the office of County Surveyor in 1866, and served one term. Was also elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1874, and in the spring of 1880, as Mayor of Bellefontaine. Is now a member of the firm of McLaughlin & Dow.

E. J. Howenstine was born and raised in Bucyrus, Crawford County, Ohio, and received a collegiate education at Jefferson College, at Cannonsburgh, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with honors in 1864. Read law with Jacob Scroggs, at Bucyrus, and graduated at the Cincinnati law school in April, 1886, and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati the same year. Was in partnership in the practice of law with Judge Lawrence from April, 1866, to August, 1871, then practiced alone from August, 1871, to October, 1873. Entered in partnership with N. G. Johnston, under the style of Howenstine & Johnston, from October, 1873, until September 1, 1874, since which time the firm has been changed to Howenstine & Sweet.

Edwin D. Hunt was born in Laporte County, Indiana, on the 5th of January, 1836. Removed to Ohio in 1863, and to Bellefontaine in April, 1865. Read law with Kernan & Kernan the first year, and subsequently with Lawrence & Lawrence. Was educated at Hillsdale College, Michigan, and admitted to the practice of law at the spring term of the Supreme Court, at Columbus. Was elected a Justice of the Peace for Logan County in 1872.

Thomas H. Wright was born at Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, on the 30th of April, 1849. He received his education at the high school of his native town, from which he graduated with honors. Read law with Kernan & Kernan, and was admitted to the Bar at the spring term of the Supreme Court at Columbus in 1871, and subsequently in the Supreme Court at Denver City, Colorado, in which Territory he practiced for a year.

N. G. Johnson, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, was born in Monroe Township, Logan County, Ohio, on the 15th of July, 1836. Was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and graduated in the class of 1859. Read law with Walker & West, of Bellefontaine, and also at the Cincinnati law school. Was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in June, 1869. Was in partnership with H. R. Gwynn, since deceased, and subsequently with E. J. Howenstine. He has left the county.

S. B. Foster, of Huntsville, Logan County, Ohio, was born at Goshen, Orange County, New York, on the 8th of February, 1825. He received a common-school education, and learned the tinner's trade in Rochester, New York. Came to Ohio in 1846, and to Huntsville in 1850. Studied law under the instruction of J. Kernan, Sr., at Bellefontaine, and was admitted to the Bar at the Supreme Court at Columbus, July 10, 1856.

Henry C. Dickinson, of Perry Township, Logan County, Ohio, was born in Logan County on the 30th of June, 1839. He was educated at Marysville, Ohio, and read law with McLaughlins & Dow at Bellefontaine. He was admitted to practice at the fall term of the District Court, at Bellefontaine, in 1873.

William W. Beatty, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, September 12, 1820. All the schooling he received was in Upperville, in said County. When he was thirteen years old, his father emigrated to Harrison County, Ohio.

In 1843 he entered his name as a law student in the office of Allen C. Turner, of Cadiz. After remaining with him until the fall of 1844, he came to Logan County in 1850. He entered his name as a student in

the office of Hon. William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, and in August, 1853, at Upper Sandusky, was admitted to the bar. In January, 1870, at Cleveland, he was licensed to practice in the United States Court, and in 1873 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature, and in 1875 to the Ohio Senate.

R. N. Jordan, of West Liberty, Logan County, Ohio, was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, on the 8th of October, 1823. He removed to Logan County in the year 1850. In 1863 he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and was re-elected in 1866, and again in 1869 and 1872. In the spring of 1864 he was elected Mayor of the town of West Liberty, and was re-elected in 1865 and 1866. He was admitted to the practice of law by the District Court at one of its sessions held in Bellefontaine, in August, 1874.

G. W. Emerson, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, was born in Logan County and educated at Hinsdale College, where he graduated from the Classical Department in 1870. After studying law with West, Walker & Kennedy, he was admitted to the Bar in June, 1875, at the open session of the Supreme Court, at Columbus, Ohio. He taught school until May of 1876, when he began the regular practice of his profession. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in the fall of 1877, and re-elected in 1878 by a Republican majority of 1,554.

William A. West, a son of Judge West, was born at Bellefontaine. He finished his education at the Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, and studied in his father's office; was admitted to the Bar in December, 1876, before the Supreme Court of Ohio. He is at present a member of the law firm of West, Walker & West.

J. W. Steen was born in Logan County; was educated at Monmouth College, Illinois, in 1877; studied law with John A. Price, and was admitted to practice, September 2, 1879, before the District Court, at Cleveland. He is now a member of the firm of Price & Steen.

Milton Steen was born in Virginia. After a common school district education, he studied law with West & Walker, of Bellefontaine. He was admitted to the Bar in 1859, at the session of the District Court in Logan County. Since then he has been engaged in practice six years at Bellefontaine and eight years at DeGraff. He is now practicing by himself.

W. H. Ballard was born at Springfield, Ohio. After a liberal education in the sciences, he studied law in Illinois, and was admitted to practice at the session of the Supreme Court of that State, in 1877. In 1880 he was admitted at the session of the Supreme Court of Ohio to the practice of law in this State.

John O. Sweet was born at Urbana, Ohio. He laid the foundation of his education in the common schools, studied law with E. J. Howenstine, and was admitted to the Bar at the session of the District Court in Logan county, in 1874. He is now a partner in the firm of Howenstine & Sweet, Bellefontaine.

J. A. Odor was born in Logan county, Ohio. After completing his education at Geneva College, at Northwood, Ohio, in 1865, he studied law with J. B. McLaughlin. In 1867 he was admitted to practice, at the session of the District Court of Logan county, after an absence of four years in Kansas and Iowa. Since then he has practiced his profession for himself in this county.

CHAPTER V.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY—PIONEER PREACHERS—SCHOOLS—STATISTICS—THE NEWSPAPERS—THEIR ADVANTAGES—RAILROADS.

IN this age of wonderful invention and improvement, it is a difficult matter for the present generation to realize the inconveniences under which the people labored who settled this country. Their religious facilities were as limited as everything else connected with frontier life. No handsome churches, with deep-toned bells and spires pointing heavenward, then dotted the land. But in each other's cabins, or beneath the shades of the forest trees, the pioneers met to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience.

"The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
To hew the shaft and lay the architrave,
And spread the roof above them,—ere he framed
The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
The sound of anthems; in the darkling wood,
Amidst the cool and silence, he knelt down,
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
And supplications."

In the years that have followed the advent of the Anglo-Saxon, changes and improvements have succeeded the primitive customs brought hither by them. We cannot worship to-day except in magnificent temples, where our displays of style and dress are only equaled by our other fashionable resorts, where each of us try to outshine our neighbor. Our ministers, too, sleek in broadcloth, and pompous with high living, what a wonderful improvement they are upon such old-fashioned preachers as Russell Bigelow, Lorenzo Dow, Joseph Thomas and Peter Cartwright! Religion itself, we sometimes conclude, is like everything else we have at the present day—slightly adulterated, and not to be compared to that proclaimed by the Master 1800 years ago. But we will not trace the contrast further. It may be that we entertain some old fogy ideas upon the subject that are obsolete and not to be tolerated in this advanced age.

The precise date of organization of the first church society in Logan County can not be obtained with certainty. Antrim's history of the county mentions a church established by the Quakers at Goshen, in Jefferson Township, in 1807. As early as 1813 a Methodist Church was built in Zane Township. The Tharp's Run Baptist Church one mile west of Zanesfield, was established in 1819, and others followed in rapid succession in different parts of the county.

Logan County in its early days was honored by the visits of some of the great pioneer preachers and divines of the time. Russell Bigelow, the Methodist Evangelist, so well known in Central Ohio fifty years ago, used to preach in this county. He is described as a man small in stature, and "homely almost to deformity." When he arose before a congregation to preach, "he would lay his premises as carefully as a skillful general would arrange his forces for battle; he would comprehend the obstacles to be overcome; see that his forces were sufficient; every officer in his place; men and munitions all properly arranged, and then the word given, shell and shot, small and large arms, grape and canister, as though the heavens and earth were coming together, and in the consternation would

charge bayonets, and complete the destruction." Such is the description given of one of the most remarkable preachers of his day, by one who knew him and heard him preach. *"The White Pilgrim" was another of the early preachers who sometimes proclaimed the "glad tidings" to the pioneers of Logan County. His true name was Joseph Thomas, and he was known far and wide by his white dress, which he used to say was typical of the "robes of the saints in glory." A noted evangelist, he traveled throughout the western country, preaching salvation "without money and without price." How many thousands of people, young and old, have read those beautiful lines, entitled "The White Pilgrim." They were composed by Rev. J. Ellis, and dedicated to the Rev. Joseph Thomas. We remember singing the lines, in our boyhood days, at Sunday School:

"I came to the spot where the white pilgrim lay,
And pensively stood by his tomb,
When in a low whisper I heard something say,
'How sweetly I sleep here alone.'"

And wondered who the "White Pilgrim" was, and where he lay. Here in Logan County we learn his history; that he used to preach here fifty years ago, and that when his earthly labors were ended, he was laid away to calmly sleep in the village Cemetery at Johnsonburgh, Warren Co., N. J., "where a beautiful Italian marble monument marks the spot where the White Pilgrim lays."

As early as 1817, Rev. John Strange preached at the cabins of the early settlers. We hear of one of these early meetings at the house of Mr. Curtis, in Belleville, a little village that was in existence before the birth of Bellefontaine. Rev. Joshua Inskeep was a local Methodist preacher in the east part of the county. Rev. John Gutridge was a Baptist preacher and among the early settlers of Zanesfield, where he organized the Tharp's Run Baptist Church already mentioned. Camp meetings were common in the early history of the county. The following is from a pioneer reminiscence of Union Township: "One year there was a camp meeting held on the place of Lodman E. Spry, at which there were a large number of Shawnee and Delaware Indians—some all the way from Sandusky. Their encampment was back of the preachers' stand. They seemed to enjoy the meeting as well as the whites, and were quite as orderly. Some of them were beautiful singers, and would get very happy at the night meetings."

It will doubtless be a matter of interest to many to know that the renowned but eccentric Lorenzo Dow once preached in Bellefontaine. He was making the journey from Sandusky City south, and preached every day while on his journey. The following account of his visit to this county is from Antrim's History: "It seemed that Lorenzo had sent an appointment to preach at Bellefontaine at 11 o'clock of the day that he expected to arrive there. About the appointed time he arrived at Bellefontaine, riding in Phineas Hunt's wagon. I am informed that the people were looking earnestly for him. Judge N. Z. McColloch and others met the wagon in which was Lorenzo, and inquired, 'Is Mr. Dow here?' he said, 'Yes, my name is Dow.' Judge McColloch then kindly invited him to his house and eat dinner, as there was sufficient time before the hour of meeting. Without saying a word, Lorenzo directed the driver to go south a little farther, where he alighted from the wagon and laid under the shade of a small tree, and took some bread and meat from his pocket and ate his dinner in that way. Soon meeting time came, and there was, of course, a large attendance. In the course of his sermon, Lorenzo pointed to an old lady and said:

*William Haller.

'Old lady, if you don't quit tattling and slandering your neighbors the devil will get you.' Pointing directly at her, he said, 'I am talking to you!' There was a young man in the meeting that Lorenzo probably thought needed reproof; he said: 'Young man, you estimate yourself a great deal higher than other people estimate you, (the same might be said of a great many young men of the present day); and if you don't quit your high notions and do better, the devil will get you too!' Passing out of the meeting he met a young man and said to him, 'Young man, the Lord has a work for you to do. He calls you to labor in His vineyard.' It is said that young man became a minister of the Gospel. I think the meeting in Bellefontaine was held on the seventh day, or on Saturday. After the meeting he came with Phineas Hunt to his house in Salem Township, Champaign County.

Another of the eccentric preachers of pioneer times was old "Father Hopkins," who lived in Champaign County, and sometimes came up and preached in what is now Logan County. Dressed in tow-linen breeches and tow-linen shirt, barefoot and bareheaded, he would preach with great power, and was very popular with the people. We might go on, however, and enumerate instance after instance of the pioneer preachers; how they preached from house to house, when there were no church buildings, and no railroads to carry them to their appointments; how their zeal for their Master's work prompted them to face the storms of winter and the heat of summer, and ride for miles on horseback through the pathless forests, swimming the streams, to fill their appointments, but deem it unnecessary. Our aged readers who were here fifty years ago, will readily recall the truthful pictures. The present generation have far more extensive church privileges than did the early settlers of the country. Logan County is well supplied with handsome church edifices, not only in every township, but in every neighborhood, and in the township histories which follow, they will be written up more fully than we can do it in this chapter.

The early schools of the county next claim attention. The right of the State to maintain the free school system is founded upon the idea that where "ignorance predominates vice and crime are its inseparable concomitants," and that by education the "masses will be elevated, society benefited, offenses lessened, and good government promoted." But the main incentive to its establishment in Ohio was the great necessity that efficiency be infused into the cause of education, and the awakening of the people to an appreciation of its importance. Many old and deep-rooted prejudices against it existed in the State, one of which was taxation for this purpose. This prejudice had to be eradicated, the judgment of men as to its power and rightfulness was to be convinced, ignorant parents were to be enlightened, and teachers of the requisite qualifications and earnestness obtained.

A writer upon the school laws of Ohio says: "The nest-egg of the free school system of Ohio was laid by the Legislature of 1824–25, the same that inaugurated the canal policy of the State. Previous to that time, in 1821, a law passed allowing the people to unite, if they felt inclined to do so, in building school-houses and employing teachers. The law of 1825 made it compulsory. The first law said the people *may*; the second law said they *must*. It commanded a tax to be levied for school purposes. Its title was 'An act to provide for the support and regulation of Common Schools.' This was during the presidential administration of James Monroe, when parties had disbanded and, of course,

there was no party in it. It is impossible at this day to realize the fixed and bitter opposition to the law. The father of the writer was in the Legislature and voted for the law, and although sustained for the active part he took in the passage of the canal law, which traversed nearly the length of this county, he was badly beaten for a re-election. The tax payers would not support him because the law compelled them to support '*pauper schools*,' and the poorer classes because he voted to make 'pauper scholars' of their children.

The law alluded to in the above extract as passed in 1824–25 was altered every session until it seemed to be a perfect chaos, none being able to explain its provisions. Adjoining districts were often found acting under different laws. On the assembling of the Legislature in 1852, Gov. Wood in his message, strongly urged a thorough revision of the law on common schools. Upon the adoption of the new Constitution about this time a school law was finally passed, which with some further amendments and improvements has given to Ohio the very liberal and perfect school law of the present day.

The first schoolhouses in Logan County, as in all other new counties, were built, of logs, and were very rude cabins at that. They have been so often described in pioneer sketches, that a description here is unnecessary ; they were very different from the comfortable and commodious schoolhouses of the present day. The first school in the county was, perhaps, taught in the old log Quaker Church, built in 1807, and which stood about a mile from Middleburg. Who was the first teacher then we did not learn, but did learn that a school was taught there very early. George F. Dunn, we are told, taught the first school in Bellefontaine, or Lake Township. Dr. Thomas Cowgill gives the following sketch of a school taught about a mile from his father's, who lived near the town of East Liberty: "During the winter of 1817–18, a school was taught by the late Judge Daniel Baldwin, about one mile south of our house, in a house similar to our dwelling, except there were some joists and an upper floor. This school was largely attended by the young men and women of the neighborhood—a number of them coming four miles to school. There were at least ten young men attending this school over six feet high and large in proportion, and weighing about 200 pounds each. There were about the same number of young women attending this school; verily there were giants in those days. And those large and tall young men exhibited more signs of humility than some of the smaller scholars, for in walking across the floor, they must bow, or they would *bump* their heads against the joists every time. A number of these young men and women were in their spelling books ; the young women were neatly clothed in home-spun, mostly the work of their own hands. Their educational privileges seemed to be poor, yet they were highly favored of nature ; they were fair and comely, and I never beheld a more beautiful company of young ladies. The school books consisted of Webster's Spelling Book, Lindley Murray's Works, the Introductory English Reader, Sequel, and the New Testament, with Walsh's and Pike's Arithmetic. I think there was no one studying English Grammar or Geography. I have taken some note of the subsequent history of the young men and women who attended this school. With a few exceptions they have all gone to the house appointed for the living, and with the exception of one or two prodigals, they all did well in life, were mostly bright ornaments to society, lived useful lives, and died respected and lamented."

In Boke's Creek neighborhood, one Simpson

Hariman was an early teacher, and is said to have taught them some twenty years altogether. But our space will not allow a full description of all these early schools. Like the churches, they will be given in the histories of their respective townships. We will add a few statistics for the benefit of those interested in schools, which are taken from the State Commissioner's last report. Amount received within the year:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1878	$47,358 12
State tax	12,713 57
Irreducible school fund	1,694 84
Local tax for school and school house purposes	47,168 06
Fines, licenses, and from other sources	822 98
Total	$109,757 57

AMOUNT EXPENDED.

Amount paid teachers	$38,415 53
Managing and superintending	1,950 00
Sites and buildings	12,493 74
Other expenditures	21,028 12
Total	$73,887 39

Balance on hand September 1, 1879	35,470 18
Amount paid to counties	12,558 00
Amount received from counties	13,749 30
Excess of receipts from counties	1,191 30
Population of Logan county in 1870	23,028
Enumeration of Logan county in 1879	8,406
Per cent of population in 1879	36
Number of townships in Logan county	17
Number of subdivisions	120
Number of separate districts	9
Number of school houses erected within the year	4
Cost of same	$11,661 00
Number of school houses in Logan county	133
Total value of school property	130,323 00

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Primary—Male	107	
Female	127	
Total		234
Separate districts—Primary—Males	3	
Females	30	
High—Males	8	
Females	2	
Total		43
Grand Total		277

AVERAGE WAGES OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.

Townships—Primary—Males	$34 00
Females	24 00
High—Males	45 00
Separate districts—Primary—Males	63 00
Females	33 00
High—Male	61 00
Females	47 00

NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED.

Townships—Primary—Males	2,336	
Females	1,930	
Total		2,099
Separate districts—Primary—Males	837	
Females	881	
High—Males	175	
Females	206	
Total		4,266
Grand Total		6,365

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.

Townships—Primary—Males	1,226	
Females	1,105	
Total		2,331
Separate districts—Primary—Males	524	
Females	558	
High—Males	114	
Females	142	
Total		1,338
Grand Total		3,669

COLORED AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Teachers employed in township colored schools	2
Teachers employed in separate district colored schools	1
Teachers employed in separate district private schools	2
Total	5

PUPILS ENROLLED IN COLORED SCHOOLS.

Townships—Males	65	
Females	70	
Total		135
Separate districts—Males	42	
Females	31	
Total		73
Grand Total		208

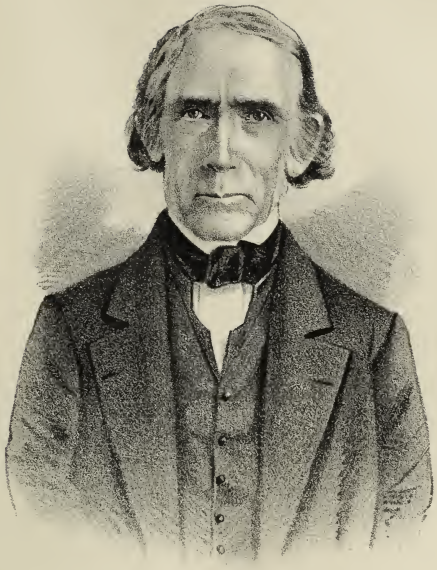
An educational institution, known as Geneva College, located at the little village of Northwood, and recently removed to Pennsylvania, entertained in its day a high reputation as a seat of learning; but as its history will be more fully given in that of the village and township where it was located, we will not go into details here.

A few extracts from the State Commissioner's last report, which we deem of considerable importance, may be appropriately given. He says: "As the pupil masters words and their meanings, he is getting into his possession the tools with which he may dig in books for further knowledge, make his own knowledge more useful to him as a social being, and secure a body for his thoughts, without which incarnation they are as little subject to control as the weird fancies of a dream.

"The art of silent reading deserves more attention in school—practice in grasping the meaning of a passage in the shortest possible time, and reproducing it with pen or tongue. But along with this, in its earlier stages, and for a short time preceding it, is the oral reading exercise, wherein the reader must serve as eyes to the listeners, so that they may, through his voice, *see* the printed page. How much inspiration is there in this work when each listener has the page before his own eyes! The translation of a written sentence into a spoken sentence is much more than the mere translation, in their right order, of the words of the written sentence; and to do this well requires, besides the names of the written characters, culture of voice, training of eye, quickening of emotion. To serve as a medium through which others may know the printed page, catching its syllables upon the ear, is not low art. To breathe life into dead words, and to send them into the depths of the moral and intellectual nature of the hearer, and that with power to convince, to arouse, to subdue, greater than if the hearer had been his own interpreter, is high art indeed. * *

"Another language lesson of great value is committing to memory—learning by *heart*, well phrases it—choice selections, gems of thought and expression, culled from the best writings of the best writers. These should be judiciously selected, so as not to be too much beyond the easy comprehension of the pupil. They should, above all other requisites, be pure, healthful, inspiring. The teacher should add interest to the work by relating incidents in the life of the authors. We know with what tenacity the memory clings to the simple rhymes learned in childhood. If this work be continued as it should be, who can deny its lasting effects upon life? A refined taste and quickened intellect may be hoped for as the result of drinking in and assimilating beautiful thoughts in chaste, musical language—words of warning or of approval, flashed by the memory upon the judgment in the time of temptation, of resistance thereto.

"One very good result of increased attention to literature in the schools, is the marked increase in the amount of wholesome reading—history, biography, travels, poetry, popular science, and the lessened demand for dime novels and other low fiction. Few questions are, in their bearing upon the future of our country, more important than this: '*What are the boys and girls reading?*' I would not have less time spent in our schools upon language, but teachers may well look into the subject and see whether that time is spent to the best advantage.



John Inskeep

"The public regard arithmetic, par excellence, as *the* practical study. It is the practical educator's strong tower, and we have it taught in season and out. The nine digits seem to have taken the place of the heathen gods, and their demand for offerings know no cessation. Measured by any definition of the practical, as a means either to fit one directly for bread-getting in the common business of life, or as a means for mental culture and discipline, a large part of arithmetic, as found in our books and taught from them, falls short. Instead of introducing at an early stage the science of geometry, we fritter away valuable time upon annuities and allegation and progressions; and as for interest, one would think that mankind in general made a living by sqaving each other's notes. Children begin early to develop the science of numbers. It concerns matters of their daily life. The elemental steps of writing and reading numbers, or the symbols of numbers, naturally follow, and usually are not difficult of acquirement. But there is such a gap between the conditions needed for the ready learning of these things, and the more mature judgment, and that knowledge of business and the world, demanded in the intelligent solution of ordinarily difficult problems in discount, and certain other branches of applied arithmetic. Back and forth across this stretch the boy's mind must swing like a pendulum, repelled by what it cannot comprehend, and by what it has grown tired of. He marks time when he could so readily oblique into some other study, and march forward. Then, by and by, if these advanced parts of arithmetical science are needed, their acquisition would be easy. Meanwhile, the child may give increased attention to literature and be learning interesting and profitable lessons about this world into which he has come, and in what body he came, and how to take care of it. While these priceless practical lessons are in progress, one can fancy that the arithmetic itself would enjoy the rest.

"In the time which can be saved, also a few short steps could be taken in some other branches now much neglected. The reason for and the practical mode of doing many things which are to be done in real life by the citizen, the man of business, the manager of a household, might be taught in the schools. Something of the nature of the materials which we eat, drink and wear, and economy in the buying and using, would be excellent lessons. If he is a benefactor of mankind who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, the language does not furnish a name for him or her who shall cause the laboring man to know how to make one dollar produce the good results for which he must now expend two. No matter whether we regard the school as established primarily for the good of the children, or for the preservation of the State, we must admit that the most valuable result of all education is the building of good characters. This, to speak definitely, is to instill correct principles and train in right habits. Citizens with these 'constitute a State.' Men and women with these are in possession of what best assures rational happiness, the end and aim of human life. Pure sentiments, generous promptings, love for God and man, should be the fruits of a liberal education. If the child grows into this inheritance, he has riches which he can keep and yet give away, which he will carry out of the world yet leave behind, to build his noblest monument. These truths aid in forming an idea of what a teacher should be."

A few words in conclusion of the school history on "Compulsory Education" may not be out of place. It is a subject that is receiving considerable attention in many parts of the country at this time. Referring to it,

the State Commissioner, in his report in 1878, says: "Concerning the right of State or Government to pass and carry into effect what are known as compulsory laws, and require parents and guardians, even against their will, to send their children, there does not appear to be much diversity of opinion. Concerning the policy thereof, dependent upon so many known and unknown conditions, there is the widest diversity. I can write no history of the results of the act of March 20, 1877, for it does not seem to have any. A great good would be wrought if the wisdom of the General Assembly could devise some means which shall strengthen and supplement the powers of boards of education and enable them to prevent truancy, even if only in cases where parents desire their children to attend school regularly, but parental authority is too weak to secure that end. The instances are not few in which parents would welcome aid in this matter, knowing that truancy is often the first step in a path leading through the dark mazes of idleness, vagabondage and crime.

"Whatever may be said of young children working in mills or factories, youthful idlers upon the streets of towns and cities, should be gathered up by somebody and compelled to do something. If they learn nothing else, there will be at least this salutary lesson, that society is stronger than they, and, without injuring them, will use its strength to protect itself. While we are establishing reform schools for those who have started in the way to their own ruin and have donned the uniform of the enemies of civil society, it would be a heavenly importation to provide some way to rescue those who are yet only lingering around the camp."

The newspaper and the printing-press of the present day constitute one of the most important features of the time, and of the country. The daily paper, by the aid of the telegraph, which connects all points of civilization like spider-webs, gives us to-day all the news that transpired yesterday in the uttermost parts of the earth. The decrees of the autocrat at St. Petersburg, the diplomatic strokes of Bismarck, or the womanly wisdom of the English Queen are known to us, almost as soon as to their own subjects. And the county press, the faithful exponent of the county's interest, is the intellectual criterion for the masses, and the most popular channel of general information. It is also a true record of the county's history; the very advertisements in local papers eventually become historical facts, and it is to be regretted that so few persons seem to appreciate the value and importance of their county papers. Said Daniel Webster: "I care not how small and unpretending a newspaper may be, every issue contains something that is worth the subscription price." And to-day journalism is recognized as a power in the land, a power before which the evil-doer and the corrupt official stand in awe. The legitimate press, holding as it does this acknowledged position, its history forms an interesting and worthy part of the history of the county.

The first newspaper published in Logan County was by Joshua Robb, who started a paper in Bellefontaine in 1830. There is at this day, some question as to the name of this first paper. However, he did not long continue its publication, but was succeeded by Hiram B. Strother, who is described as a writer, who "paid less attention to the beauties of rhetoric than to the desire of bringing his statements within the comprehension of his readers." Strother changed the name of the paper to the Bellefontaine *Gazette and Logan County Advertiser*. William Penn Clark succeeded Mr. Strother, and published

the paper several years. Clark was an able writer, and finally went to Iowa where he became distinguished in politics. Two or three other changes occurred in the ownership of the *Gazette* when it became the property of Judge Lawrence. In 1845 he engaged William Hubbard to take editorial control, and in 1847 Mr. Hubbard purchased the paper of Judge Lawrence; after his purchase of the paper, his brother, Thomas Hubbard, who was also a printer, went into partnership with William Hubbard, and together, they conducted the paper until 1854 as a Whig organ; they sold it then to Judge West, who espoused the Know-Nothing cause. The Hubbards sometime after bought back the paper, and in 1856 came out for Buchanan for President, since then it has been an organ of the Democratic party. In 1863 it was discontinued for a time, and its editor, Thomas Hubbard, was connected with the Dayton *Daily Empire*, but returned in a year or two to Bellefontaine and re-established the *Gazette*. In 1870 he sold it to William P. Cotter, but bought it back again in a short time and changed its name to the *Examiner*, under which name it is still published. It is the Democratic paper of the county, and is on a sound basis financially. Mr. Hubbard, its editor, is a veteran in the business, and an able and forcible writer. The following of William Hubbard, one of the oldest editors of Logan County, and one who has passed away, was written by Judge William Lawrence: "Early in the year 1832, he took his first lesson in the 'art preservative of all arts,' the printing business, in the office of the Logan *Gazette*, a newspaper then edited and conducted in Bellefontaine by Hiram B. Strother. Here he served with fidelity, and skill, and industry, for seven years, when early in 1839, he became the publisher of the paper, and continued as such for a period of six months. During all this time, as, indeed, in the years which followed, he employed his leisure moments in developing his literary taste, and in the profound study of the best writers of prose and poetry. In the summer of 1841, he began his career as a school-teacher in a district near his native village, in one of the ever-memorable, universal 'Peoples' Colleges' of the times, the 'log schoolhouse." In this useful, but perplexing and ill-paid capacity, he continued most of his time until the fall of 1845. Meantime, in 1841, he had determined to study the profession of the law, and for that purpose became the student of Benjamin F. Stanton & William Lawrence, attorneys in Bellefontaine; his studies were somewhat interrupted by his duties as teacher, and by his literary pursuits, yet as he had made it a rule of his life never to do anything imperfectly, he was not admitted to the bar until he had become a thoroughly well-read lawyer, in the year 1846.

"In the fall of 1845 Mr. Hubbard became editor of the Logan *Gazette*, and occupied that position for a number of years, but he is now the able and accomplished editor of the *North West*, published at Napoleon, Henry County, Ohio.* As a political writer he has a wide and deservedly high reputation. Notwithstanding his duties as an editor, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Logan County in 1848, and again in 1850, and in that capacity served with skill and ability for four years, when he declined a re-election. In 1858 Mr. Hubbard received the nomination of the political party to which he belongs as its candidate for Congress. He could scarcely hope for success in a district largely opposed to him politically, but, though defeated, his vote was highly complimentary. In debates and addresses in that canvas he added much to a local reputation as an orator. Early love of books, a warm imagination, cultivated by

*Mr. Hubbard has died since the writing of the above article by Judge Lawrence.—Ed.

study, and by the beautiful scenery of the fertile valley of the Mad River, with a heart full of pathos and ardor, all contributed to 'Wake to ecstacy the living lyre,' and turn his thoughts into eloquence and poetry. His first published poetical productions were in January, 1858. We have never known a writer with so much genius and so little ostentation. He has never sought, but has always shunned notoriety. His poetical writings, if collected, would make a good-sized volume."

Besides the Logan *Gazette* and *North West*, spoken of above, Mr. Hubbard edited at different times the Dayton *Daily Empire*, the Marion *Democrat* and the Bucyrus *Forum*. Many of his poems have been published in the "Poets and Poetry of the West" and "American Poets," two highly popular works of the time. Some of his ballads during the war were quoted in all parts of the country, and one was incorporated in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, published in Edinburg, Scotland.

The Bellefontaine *Republican* is the next oldest newspaper in the county to the *Gazette*. It was established in 1854 by James Walker and Judge W. H. West. Six months later the firm became Samuel Walker, L. S. Powell and Martin Barringer, and so continued for about one year, when Samuel Walker bought out Powell & Barringer, and conducted it alone until about the year 1859. L. D. Reynolds, now of Dayton, then bought it, and had charge of until 1862, when it again passed into the hands of Samuel and James Walker. In the fall of 1864 they sold a two-thirds interest to D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby), who, in January, 1865, sold to J. Q. A. Campbell, the present proprietor. As will be seen, the *Republican* has been edited by some able men, aside from its present efficient editor. It is the leading Republican organ in the county, and, under its present able management, has attained a circulation, weekly, of over 2,000. It is a large, four-page, nine-column paper, and, in mechanical execution, presents a good appearance.

The *Logan County Index* dates its origin back to 1859. In that year a man named Gribbell started a paper in the county, Republican in politics, which he called the *Press*. He sold it to A. R. Hobert, who owned it for some time, and had as an editor, P. L. Hooper After numerous changes in the proprietorship and one or two intervals in which publication was suspended, the name of the paper, in April, 1876, was changed from the *Press* to the *Index*, and in August, 1876, it was purchased by Mr. J. H. Bowman, who has been its editor ever since. Mr. Bowman began his editorial career in the Centennial year, and if he continues it until the next American Centennial, he will be a veteran editor. In July, 1879, W. S. Roebuck bought an interest, and since then the paper has been in charge of Messrs. Bowman & Roebuck. It is a folio, eight columns to a page, and is Republican in politics.

There have been several papers established in West Liberty—some of them years ago. Among them were the West Liberty *Budget*, *Banner*, *Press*, *Independent*, and perhaps others. If the history of all these papers could be written, together with that of their different editors, it would make an interesting chapter. But our space is limited, and the briefest mention is all that we can make. These papers were ably edited, but their careers, generally, were short. They flourished for a season—swept over the scene "like untamed meteors, flashed, darted and fizzled," and then went out.

The West Liberty *Gazette* is their successor, or rather, it has risen out of their ashes. The *Gazette* is now reeling off its fourth

volume, and is edited and published by H. W. Hamilton, Esq., a young man of energy and enterprise, and a good writer.

The De Graff *Banner* was established in 1871, by D. S. Spellman, who sometime afterward sold it to W. A. Graffort. He conducted it for a while, and sold it, and after several changes in ownership, it again passed into the hands of its old proprietor and founder, Mr. Spellman, who changed the name to the *Buckeye*, and still publishes it under that name. It is a sprightly and readable paper, and is neat and attractive in appearance.

A few words on those who have passed from the editorial stage of Logan County are not inappropriate in this connection. Besides William Hubbard, who has already been noticed, there was Donn Piatt, the distinguished journalist and model correspondent; Coates Kinney, the author and poet; Hon. William H. West, the scholarly writer; Samuel T. Walker, vigorous in style; Judge William Lawrence, able and logical; Dr. Thomas L. Wright, smooth and easy, and still a contributor to medical journals; D. R. Locke, and many other lesser lights, who are still remembered. These gentlemen have all, at sometime, been connected with the Logan County press. Some of them are still residents of the county, but have retired from editorial life. Donn Piatt, as a journalist and correspondent, has a fame that will live long after he has laid down the pen forever. As editor of the Mackachack *Press*, and the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and later as the editor of the *Capitol*, a weekly paper published in Washington city, won a wide reputation both at home and abroad. Mr. Kinney was at one time the editor of the West Liberty *Banner*, and an occasional contributor to the Logan *Gazette*, and withal a poet of considerable talent. Judge West, Dr. Wright, and Judge Lawrence, are well-known throughout the country, and are writers of acknowledged merit. Their only fault is in not contributing more than they do to the literature of the time. Mr. Walker, formerly editor of the Bellefontaine *Republican*, and afterward of the Council Bluffs (Iowa) *Daily Nonpareil*, was an able writer. D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby), also a former editor of the Bellefontaine *Republican*, is well-known.

The merits of the editorial fraternity who are still in the harness, we leave to some future historian to record. Familiar by personal experience, with the proverbial modesty of newspaper men, we refrain from speaking of this worth and excellence to their faces. The veteran Hubbard, the able and experienced Campbell, the accomplished Bowman, the sprightly Hamilton and the efficient Spellman, are laborers in the field of journalism, whose work is not yet finished. And when they have laid down the pen, it will be time enough to mete out to them the tribute of praise they have won.

Another interesting chapter in the history of our country is the origin and progress and perfection of the railroad system. Says a late writer upon the subject: "Among the social forces of the modern world, the railroad holds unquestionably the first place. There is not a single occupation or interest which it has not radically affected. Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, city and country life, banking, finance, law, and even government itself, have all felt its influence. But especially has the railroad been a potent influence in providing the material organization for the diffusion of culture among the people, and thus preparing the conditions for a new step in the social progress of the world." This is putting it in rather strong terms, but no more so than the subject demands, perhaps. The great change wrought in all the business

affairs of life by the railroad system is almost beyond the power of the mind to comprehend.

The first railroads in the world were built in England. We have an account of a railroad made of wooden rails in the collieries in the North of England nearly two centuries before the introduction of the locomotive. Upon these, cars or wagons were drawn by horses or mules, and they were used in hauling coal from the mines. As early as 1794 the use of the locomotive, in the place of animal power, was suggested, but no locomotive seems to have been constructed until 1805. They did not come into practical use, however, until 1830, upon the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

The United States, not to be outdone by the Mother Country, built a railroad in 1827, from the granite quaries of Quincy, Mass., to the Neponset River, a distance of *three miles.* This road was operated by horse-power, and was the first railroad built upon the American Continent. During the same year a railroad was laid out from the Mauch Chunk coal mines of Pennsylvania to the Lehigh River, a distance of nine miles. In 1828 a railroad was constructed by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, from their coal mines to Honesdale, and it sent a commissioner to England to purchase rails and locomotives. These locomotives arrived in the spring of 1829, and were the first used in this country. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was commenced in 1828, and in the early part of the the same year the South Carolina Railroad was chartered by the Legislature of that State. This road has always claimed for it itself, that it was the first railroad in the country undertaken with the intention of using steam power. It extended from Charleston to Hamburg, and the first locomotive ever built in this country, and which was finished at the West Point foundry December 9, 1830, was built purposely for it. This locomotive was called the "Best Friend," and was constructed under the supervision of E. L. Miller, who was a strong advocate of steam power at a time when its success was still problematical. It was accepted by the company for which it was built, and "performed with entire success," says the railroad commissioner in his report, "until the next summer, without a single day's interruption, when the negro who acted as fireman, being incommoded by the unpleasant noise of the steam escaping through the safety-valve, ventured on the experiment of confining it by pressing the weight of his body on the lever gauge of the safety-valve, which experiment resulted in the explosion of the boiler."

Slowly and with much precaution did the people of this country take hold of railroads. In January, 1832, it was reported that there were nineteen railroads, either completed or in process of construction in the United States, and that their aggregate length was nearly 1,400 miles. Though Congress afforded no material aid in this new era of internal improvements, yet this same year it exempted from duty the iron imported for railways and inclined planes, and atcually used for their construction. In 1840 it has been estimated that our yearly average of railroad construction was about 500 miles. In 1850 this average had increased to 1,500 miles. In 1860 it was nearly 10,000, and in 1871 it was stated that enterprises requiring an expenditure of $800,000,000, and involving the construction of 20,000 miles of railroad were in actual process of accomplishment. In 1872 the aggregate capital of the railroads of the United States, which were estimated to embrace one-half the railroads of the world, was stated to amount to the enormous sum of $3,159,423,057, their gross revenue being $473,241,055.

The following items in the history of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will doubtless be read with interest by those well acquainted with that (at the present day) great railroad corporation. In July, 1832, this *startling* publication was made: "Many passengers and large quantities of freight pass daily on the railroad to and from Baltimore to the Point of Rocks on the Potomac, at which latter place a new village is being built very rapidly. The entire journey 'out and home,' 140 miles, is now made in seventeen continuous hours, giving ample time to view the Point of Rocks, one of the most agreeable excursions that can be made in the country, and on many accounts highly interesting." Soon after the above was published, the following notice was made of its earnings: "The receipts for traveling and transportation on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for the six months, ending the 31st of August, 1832, exceeded $108,000. The receipts during the same period last year did not quite amount to $90,000; the increase was, therefore, about $18,000, being an average of $3,000 per month." The receipts of this great trunk line have increased somewhat since the foregoing record was made. Now it is one of the greatest and richest railroad companies in the United States, and has its branches and connections to all important points.

By way of illustrating the rapid and giant strides of the railroad system, we give the following in the history of the Union Pacific Railroad, which might, without violence to the subject, be termed the very perfection of the system. The event, though probably still fresh in the minds of many, will, no doubt, in after years, become one of more than passing interest. The bill for building the Union Pacific Railroad was signed by President Lincoln on the first day of July, 1862, and on the same day he issued a call for 300,000 men to fight the battles of the Union. The idea of building the road was suggested by the generally felt necessity of a closer communication between the distant parts of the country. By the terms of the grant to the Union Pacific, the whole line, from the Missouri River to the Bay of Sacramento, was to be completed not later than July 1, 1876. The road was, however, completed, and the last tie—of polished laurel wood bound with silver bands—laid May 10, 1869, and fastened with a gold spike furnished by California, a silver one furnished by Nevada, and one of a mixture of gold, silver and iron furnished by Arizona. This ceremony took place near the head of the Great Salt Lake, where the roads—the Central Pacific, chartered by California, and the Union Pacific, starting from the Missouri River—met. It was the culmination of the period of railroad growth, and had a poetry about it that was sublime and grand. By a preconcerted arrangement the wires of the telegraph had been connected with the sledge used to drive the last spike, and the intelligence that the country had been spanned by the railroad was known at the instant of its accomplishment, at San Francisco and New York.

But to return to the early railroad history. As the system of railroads developed in the older settled States of the East, the Western people caught the "internal improvement" fever, and; with a high and laudable ambition to give to their own States a full share of those advantages which were adorning their elder sisters, they voted away millions of money for the construction of railroads and canals. Legislatures responded to the ardent messages of their Governors in a liberal manner, by chartering such a number of roads as to literally checker the map of their States. They saw nothing but the most prosperous times ahead, and the system of financiering that was inaugurated had well nigh, in the

end, impoverished the entire country. Who, that was living at that period, does not remember the excitement incident upon the building of railroads and canals? Ohio, as well as other Western States, took a front position in the old internal improvement system. In January, 1817, we learn from "Howe's Historical Collections," the first resolution relating to a canal, connecting the Ohio River with Lake Erie, was introduced into the Legislature. In 1819, the subject was again agitated. In 1820, on the recommendation of Gov. Brown, an act was passed, providing for the appointment of three Canal Commissioners, who were to employ a competent engineer and assistants, for the purpose of surveying the route. But as the canals of the State have no especial place in the history of Logan County, we do not propose to enter into an extended notice of them in these pages. This brief allusion is made merely to illustrate the excitement which prevailed at an early day in regard to internal improvements.

There is some question and dispute as to the first railroad commenced, or actually built, in the State of Ohio. One authority is that the first road was built from Toledo, extending into the State of Michigan, and was about thirty miles in length. Another authority says the Little Miami was the first; and another, that the Sandusky & Mansfield was first; while still another claims the Cincinnati & Sandusky, or Mad River Railroad, as the first railroad of the State. If it was not the first, it was among the first railroad schemes of Ohio, and was intended to connect, by "iron bands of commerce," Lake Erie and the great watery highway of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. The building of it was suggested by the successful completion and operation of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. It was an enterprise in which the people of Logan County were interested, as well as the people of the State. The *Ohio State Gazette* of July 5, 1832, published the following: "At a meeting of the Railroad Commissioners, held at Springfield, of the Mad River & Lake Erie R. R. Co., books were ordered to be opened at Delaware by Ezra Griswold and Solomon Smith, and at Marion by George H. Busby and Hezekiah Gordon, in addition to places mentioned in last meeting." A resolution was adopted by the meeting alluded to, asking Messrs. Vance, Cook, Finlay, Crain and Corwin, members in Congress from the part of Ohio through which the road is to pass, to "request of the President of the United States an engineer to make a survey, etc."

Another resolution of the same meeting requests the proceedings published in the towns where books are to be opened, and by "such other printers as are friendly to the object thereof." The proceedings of the meeting are signed by H. G. Philips, Chairman. In a publication of the same paper of November 14, 1833, under the head of "Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad," is the following: "It appears, from statements in New York papers, that the stock books were closed wit h out the requisite amount of stock being taken in Eastern cities, and the New York *Advertiser* expresses a doubt as to 'whether the great work will be accomplished.'" The *Gazette*, in an editorial, regretted the apparent failure of the enterprise, and urged a change in the charter of the road, so that it might be built on a shorter and more direct route. It further mentioned the fact that meetings had been held, and an effort made along the route to raise money; that in Urbana alone 400 shares of stock had been taken.

But we will not attempt to follow it through all the different scenes of its construction—from its commencement to its completion. The first part of the road finished was from Sandusky to Tiffin, and it is this division that

is claimed as the pioneer railroad. Finally there was sufficient stock taken to build the road from Tiffin to its southern terminus, and work commenced. But many obstacles were encountered, and many difficulties met with before the iron-horse pranced into Bellefontaine. Gen. Gardner, from whom much of the road's history was received, informed us that the period when this road was being built, was one of the hardest, financially, that he had ever known. He related how once when the hands struck upon them, the Directors resolved to borrow a sum of money for present use (about $14,000) upon their own indorsement, but, with a directory, representing more than $300,000 in personal property, they could not, anywhere in the country, borrow $14,000 upon their own indorsement. Gen. Gardner for a number of years was the Director for the State, and is conversant with the early history of the road. He gives another instance of the difficulty they experienced in raising money. At a certain time, wanting some money for some portion of the work going on, he went to the Treasurer, and found that the only money in the Treasury was a bill of exchange for $1,500, from a party in New York in payment of stock. The Treasurer tried, but failed to get it cashed in Bellefontaine; sent it to Urbana but could not get it cashed there. Gen. Gardner then sent his son by stage, to Springfield, to try to get the money there, but another failure was met with. He went from Springfield to Xenia, where the same luck awaited him, and it was not until he reached Cincinnati that he succeeded in getting the money on a paltry draft for $1,500.

Logan County took some $20,000 or $30,000 in the road, and the State about $270,000; this sum on the part of the State was paid out of what was known as the "Plunder Act," and as long as the State held an interest in the road, Gen. Gardner was the State's Director. After the road had been in operation some years, he was summoned to Columbus to meet a Committee of the Legislature in regard to selling the stock held by the State. Upon appearing before this Committee, which was composed of members from both Houses, they inquired of him what the stock was actually worth. He told them that in his judgment, it was not worth anything, but that he knew a man he thought would buy it at *7 cents* on the dollar. It was finally sold at that price. The following are some of the men who were at the head of this road during the long period from its beginning to completion: Judge Cary, Judge Lane, (of the Supreme Court), John H. James, of Urbana, Osborne, Hunt, Judge Russell, John C. Yelvington, of New York. While Mr. James was at the head of affairs, he issued scrip to pay the hands, which passed current, "and looked," says Gen. Gardner, "very much like money." He issued it in sums as small as 25 cents, and 50 cents; the 50 cent shinplasters, in order, perhaps, to give them more of a Wall Street appearance, had an engraving of a *bull* upon them.

But notwithstanding all these difficulties and drawbacks, the work was accomplished, and the road was completed, a fact which was announced in the Bellefontaine *Gazette* of July 17, 1847, under glaring head-lines, in the following paragraph: "The railroad is this week completed to Bellefontaine, and the long-looked for cars have at last arrived. Fifteen years ago, the surveyors, with chain and red flag came into the town, and the people thought the cars would soon follow." Thus we see that Bellefontaine had at last attained to the dignity of a railroad town, and was connected with the outer world by railroad. An item here, is perhaps worthy of note. The road was originally built on ties

or timbers laid lengthwise, upon which was placed a ¾-inch bar of iron; soon this bar was replaced with one ⅞ of an inch when the Directory concluded they had reached the perfection of railroad building.

The road was of undoubted benefit, and opened up a large tract of country that would, otherwise, to-day be a wilderness. Portions of Wyandotte, Hardin, Logan and Champaign have been largely benefitted. Urbana had no outlet, neither had Bellefontaine ; Kenton was in the woods. These, at that time feeble villages, have become thriving and important towns ; but while it was beneficial in this way, it became almost oppressive in another. Like all corporations without opposition or competition it became a monopoly. The price for carrying wheat from the warehouse in Bellefontaine to Sandusky was 12 *cents a bushel*, and if the owner wanted to go along to look after his wheat, and was disposed to ride in the car with it, he could not do so wtihout buying a ticket at full rate. With the lapse of time, however, and the building of competing roads, rates on this have been brought down to corresponding rates on other roads, and the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, with all the improvements of the time is a popular and first-class road in every respect. A branch extends from Springfield to Columbus, a distance of forty-five miles; and a branch also from Carey to Findlay, a distance of sixteen miles. In conclusion of the history of this road, we may mention another item of some interest, perhaps. It is said that the "Sandusky," the first locomotive used on the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, was the first in America to which a regular steam whistle was applied.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway is of more recent construction than the road just described. The Indianapolis division taps Logan County, and was originally known as the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad. The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, popularly known throughout the country as the "Bee Line," was chartered in 1845. The question, however, of building this road, had been agitated as early as 1835, but years were spent in surveying routes and the discussion of questions connected with the road and the different lines advocated by interested parties, so that it was not until the early part of 1851 that trains ran through from Columbus to Cleveland. It was considered a grand achievment, and in honor of the occasion a great banquet was given in Cleveland, where a good time prevailed generally, and champagne suffered accordingly. In 1854, the Springfield, Delaware & Mount Vernon Railroad was completed to Delaware, where it made connection with the Cleveland & Columbus road. This road became embarrassed financially, and in January, 1862, it was sold and purchased by the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad for $134,-000. Soon after this purchase was made, an arrangement was effected with the Cincinnati & Springfield Railroad, by which a through route was made from Delaware to Cincinnati, and thus was formed the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad."

The Indianapolis connection of the "Three C's" was made by its purchase of the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad. This road was completed through Logan County in 1853, and was then known as the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad. It extended from Galion west to the Indiana State line, where it connected with the Indianapolis, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad. These roads were consolidated in 1864, and became the "Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad," which road was purchased in 1868 by the "Bee Line," and then became, as now known, the

"Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway," one of the the great railroad corporations of the country.

Another road in which the county is somewhat interested, and which if ever built will be of considerable benefit to it, as well as to the county seat, is the Bellefontaine, Delaware & Mount Vernon Railroad. About 1852–53, the project was agitated and a large portion of the work done through the county. Some of the townships raised the necessary amount to build it through, while others failed. In places the grade is completed ready for the ties. For lack of necessary funds, however, the work has been discontinued. Whether it will ever be commenced again or not, time only will tell.

A number of other railroad projects have, at different times, been brought before the people of the county, but have all resulted in a little ripple of excitement for awhile, a good deal of talk, and then dissolved "in thin air." The Cleveland, Madison & Louisville Railroad was an instance of this kind, and was designed to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio River at the Falls. A company was formed in which Robert H. Canby, Abner Riddle and Hon. Benjamin H. Stanton represented Bellefontaine. This, however, was as near as the road ever came of being completed.

CHAPTER VI.

WAR HISTORY—THE EARLY CONFLICTS—MEXICAN WAR—THE LATE REBELLION—SKETCHES OF THE DIFFERENT REGIMENTS.

"Red battle
With blood-red tresses deepening in the sun,
And death-shot glowing in his fiery hands."
—Byron.

BY reference to the map of Logan County the reader will observe a line crossing it, ranging a little from due east and west, and known as the "Greenville Treaty Line." Another called the "Ludlow Line," runs in an almost northwest direction, intersecting the first near the centre of the county. And still another—the "Robert's Line," starting from the Greenville treaty line, a few miles west of the intersection of the Ludlow line, also runs northwest. All the land in Logan County lying east of the Ludlow line, that north of the Greenville treaty line and east of the Roberts line was for a time Indian reservations, was known as Virginia Military land, and had been retained by Virginia, with other lands, for the purpose of paying her soldiers who served in the war of the Revolution. In the cession by Virginia to the United States Government, this land, as we have said, had been reserved as a reward to her Revolutionary soldiers. The Government likewise set apart a large body of land in the State of Ohio, for the same laudable purpose—that is, of paying her soldiers for their services in the War for Independence. It was thus that the Revolutionary soldiers were paid for years of arduous military service. After the close of that war emigrants came flocking to Ohio, many of whom were themselves Revolutionary soldiers. Many others had sold their land warrants to speculators for a mere pittance, thereby receiving but little remuneration from what was designed as a generous act on the part of the Government. How many of the early settlers of Logan County had served in the war of the Revolution is not known at this day. But, as less than two

decades had passed from its close to the first settlement, it is not improbable that many of these old heroes were numbered among the pioneers of the county. The war of the Revolution, the causes which led to it, and the results achieved by it, are familiar to every schoolboy in the land, and further mention of it in this work is superfluous. The event is merely alluded to as a prelude to the wars which have followed, and in which the male citizens of Logan County have proven themselves the "noble sons of noble sires."

In the war of 1812, when the Cross of St. George was again flaunted in our faces, and but a few hundred inhabitants dwelt within the present precincts of Logan County, the patriotism of this scattered few blazed out, and most of the able-bodied men hastened to enroll themselves for the defence of their country. During the three years that the war lasted but few skirmishes took place in the Northwest in which some of them were not engaged. In the Indian wars of the early period they were equally zealous and patriotic, and endured many dangers and difficulties. What schoolboy has not read, and felt his hair rise on his head at the time, the hairbreadth escapes of Simon Kenton, long a resident of Logan County; how he was captured by the Indians, and forced to undergo every species of torture, except death itself, known to them, even to running the gauntlet—as we are informed by one authority—not five miles from where Bellefontaine now stands. And "Hull's Trace," as it is called, passed through the county. It is the route pursued by Hull and his army from Urbana to Detroit, where, shortly after, he surrendered the troops under his command without a struggle, an act that covered his name with almost as much infamy as the treason of Benedict Arnold covered his name with infamy. Hull's Trace passed through what is now West Liberty, where the army encamped for the night. The route crossed the Blue Jacket Creek about one mile west of Bellefontaine, and continued on north near the present road from Bellefontaine to Huntsville.

Fort McArthur, occupied at intervals by regular soldiers during the war, was in Logan County. We have an account of "Capt. John McCord and his entire company were ordered to Fort McArthur by the Governor to remain one month." Many of the pioneers remember this old fort. The Indian wars and skirmishes are more particularly given in the chapter devoted to the Indian history pertaining to Logan County. The close of the War of 1812, and the removal of the Indians to reservations, lying far away toward the setting sun, restored peace and tranquility to this portion of the country which remained uninterrupted for a long period of years.

In 1846 Mexico ruffled the feathers of the American eagle, and a sanguinary war followed. We cannot enter into all the details of the causes which led to this war. Briefly, it grew out of the annexation of Texas. In 1836 the American settlers in that province defeated the Mexican forces at San Jacinto, captured Santa Anna, the Dictator of Mexico, and under duress wrung from him a treaty acknowledging the independence of Texas. But this treaty the Republic of Mexico ever repudiated. From 1836 on, overtures were frequently made to the United States by the "Lone Star" for admission into the Union. Mexico took occasion several times to inform the Government of the United States that the annexation of Texas would be regarded a sufficient cause for war. In the Presidential contest of 1844, the question was made one of the leading issues of the campaign, and the election of Mr. Polk, whose party favored the admission of Texas, was construed into a popular approval, by the people, of the step.

There was no longer any hesitation on the part of Congress, and March 1, 1845, Texas was admitted as a State into the Federal Union. Mexico at once broke off all diplomatic intercourse with the United States, recalled her Minister, and began preparations for war. War soon followed, the result of which was to settle, perhaps forever, the ownership of the great State of Texas.

In the emergency arising from the opening of hostilities, Congress passed an act authorizing the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers (which were at once to be raised), and appropriating $10,000,000 for the prosecution of the war. In this call for 50,000 men Ohio was required to furnish three regiments. With her characteristic patriotism she filled her quota in a few weeks. The place of rendezvous was Cincinnati, and upon the organization of the required regiments, there were almost troops enough left to form another regiment. These were furnished transportation to their homes at the expense of the Government. As organized, the three regiments were officered as follows: First Regiment—A. M. Mitchell, Cincinnati, Colonel; John B. Weller, of Butler County, Lieutenant-Colonel; T. L. Hamer, of Brown County, Major. Second Regiment—G. W. Morgan, of Knox County, Colonel; William Irvin, of Fairfield, Lieutenant-Colenel; William Hall, of Athens, Major. Third Regiment—S. R. Curtis, of Wayne County, Colonel; G. W. McCook, of Jefferson, Lieutenant-Colonel; and J. S. Love, of Morgan, Major.

In these regiments, filled so hastily under the President's first call for soldiers, but few volunteered from Logan County. In fact we have been able to find but a single one who enlisted previous to the second call. This, however, is no reflection on the patriotism of the county, as the first three regiments allotted to the State were filled in a few weeks after the call was made public. S. W. Ashmead enlisted in Company H, Fifth Regiment, in May, 1847. But under the second call, or the "Ten Regiment Bill," as it was termed, permission was obtained to raise a company in Logan County, and a recruiting office was opened in Bellefontaine. The following gentlemen were commissioned officers of the company: Colin McDonald, of Urbana, Captain; John B. Miller, of Bellefontaine, First Lieutenant, and William R. Stafford, of Bellefontaine, Second Lieutenant.. The *Logan County Gazette* of April 24, 1847, has the following notice of this company: "A detachment of thirty-six men, of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment of United States Infantry, under command of First Lieutenant John B. Miller, and Second Lieutenant William R. Stafford, volunteers, enlisted at recruiting rendezvous at Bellefontaine, left our village on Wednesday for the seat of war. They proceeded to Dayton, thence to Cincinnati, etc." * * * * The following are the names of those of the detachment from this county: First and Second Lieutenants, Bellefontaine; David Carman, Bellefontaine; Joel Ansell, Bellfontaine; Stephen Campbell, Bellefontaine; Thaddeus Cook, Middleburg; Joshua Culvin, Cherokee; F. Davenport, Middleburg; Michael Duck, Bellefontaine; Samuel Dunham, Bellefontaine; Samuel Edsal, Bellefontaine; Isaac Grimes, County; Richard Humphrey, Middleburg; Samuel Hill, Bellefontaine; John Hibbitts, Cherokee; Henry Houtz, Bellefontaine; Thomas Kennedy, Bellefontaine; John McCoubry, County; L. Penrod, County; Thomas Rogan, Bellefontaine; Alexander Sutherland, Bellefontaine; Chas. Stewart, Bellefontaine; Joseph Stratton, County; John Robertson, County; William Wheeler, Cherokee; J. W. Caldwell, Bellefontaine; William Royer, William Allen, Andrew Hamilton and James Kennedy, County. A few others were in the company from the adjoining counties.

From the above list it will be seen that

Logan County was pretty well represented in the Mexican war. These gallant young men maintained well the valor inherited from their Revolutionary ancestors. We are unable to give, in detail, their history during their term of service. It is enough to say that they were Ohio soldiers. The history of the war with Mexico was one long series of triumphs of the American arms, and is so familiar to the readers of American history, as to require no further mention in these pages.

Less than a decade and a half passed, and again the country was involved in war, but this time no foreign foe opposed us. In 1861 the Great Rebellion assumed a definite shape, and a civil war of the most astounding magnitude—a civil war such as the world had never known, followed. The rival houses of York and Lancaster, with their emblems of "White" and "Red," shook old England to her center, filling her houses with mourning, her fields with carnage, and wasting the blood of her bravest and best; but compared to our "war between the States," it was but a child's play. Much of the history of our civil war has never been written—it never can be written. Though an inspired historian were to dip his pen in the "gloom of earthquake and eclipse," he could not write a true history of those four long and gloomy years, when, neither "upon the earth, nor in the sky, nor in the air, were to be seen an omen" of less unhappy times. But the war-cloud passed, and that which had appeared a withering curse in the land, developed into a blessing, and eventually the bonds of union became more firmly cemented between the sections than ever before. In the union of "the Roses" were found the germ of the future greatness and resplendent glory of England, and who shall dare to say, that in the harmonious blending of "the Blue" and "the Gray" the future greatness of America shall not exceed all her past glory and splendor.

But that the issues are dead and buried, which involved the country in civil war, is no sufficient reason why a tribute should not be paid to those whose patriotism, when the tocsin of war sounded, led them to the post of duty. At the first warning of danger, they left their daily pursuits and offered themselves to their country. Who does not remember the blaze of excitement, when the news was flashed over the wires, that the old flag had been lowered from the battlements of Sumter and the "Palmetto" hoisted in its place? Volunteers turned out by scores, companies were organized and hurried off to the front. From the most reliable information to be obtained, the county turned out more than two thousand soldiers during the four years of the war. And the fields of Stone River, Chickamauga, Shiloh, Corinth, Gettysburg and the Wilderness attest their valor. Many a far-off grave, beneath the palms and magnolias, tells the history of those who never returned, while

> "The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
> The soldier's last tattoo."

It is a compliment to the patriotism of the county, worthy of perpetuation on the pages of history, that it furnished a company to the first regiment organized in the State under the President's first call for three years' men. Company G, of the First Infantry was mostly raised in Logan County; the first Commissioned officers were, Nicholas Trapp, Captain; James W. Powell, First Lieutenant, and John J. Patton, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Trapp was a soldier in the Mexican war, and elected Captain of this company on account of his knowledge of military affairs. He served three years and was mustered out with the regiment, and it is said, performed well his duty as a soldier; he was severely wounded at Mission Ridge. Lieut. Powell resigned July 9, 1862, and was appointed

Major in the One Hundred and Thirty-Second Ohio National Guard, which position he resigned before going to the field, to accept the office of Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army. He is still an officer in the Regular Army; is Senior Lieutenant, and brevet-Captain in the Eighth Regiment of United States Infantry, and is in command at Fort Bidwell, Cal. Lieut. Patton resigned June 16, 1862, came home and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-Second Ohio National Guard, served four months, and was then appointed a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, which position he still holds. Dennis Denny was commissioned Second Lieutenant June 16, 1862, and promoted to First Lieutenant July 8, 1864, and as such mustered out with the regiment; the office of Second Lieutenant was vacant when the company was mustered out.

Company G was organized at Bellefontaine on the 24th, of August, 1861, and went to the field with 101 men, officers and privates. With its regiment, it participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Dry Ridge, Dog Walk, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dandridge, Rocky Faced Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Resacca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, etc.; in all of which it acquitted itself with honor and credit.

The First Regiment, to which Company G belonged, in the three years' service, was originally organized in April, 1861, under the President's first call for three months' men. It was made up principally from some of the old militia companies of the State, and served mostly in Virginia. It was at the first battle of Bull Run, but did not take an active part except in covering the retreat of the army from that ill-fated field. This closed its period of service under the three months' enlistment.

In August the regiment was organized for the three years' service, and Company G mustered in with the commissioned officers as above noticed. It left for Cincinnati on the 31st of October, where it received its arms on the 4th of November, and the next day proceeded to Louisville. The regiment on the 15th marched to Camp Nevin, below Elizabethtown, and reported to Gen. A. M. McCook, then in command of the Second Division of the Army of the Cumberland. Soon after it was brigaded with the First Kentucky, or "Louisville Legion," the Sixth Indiana, First Battalion Fifteenth United States Infantry, and battalions of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Infantry, forming the Fourth Brigade of the Second Division. It received its first baptism of fire at Shiloh. Early on the morning of the 7th of April it moved to the front and formed in line of battle, and during the remainder of the fighting acquitted itself in a manner to receive the commendation of the commanding officers. At Corinth, although not actively engaged, it did considerable skirmishing, and during the pursuit of the enemy by the National forces, the First remained in and about Corinth doing picket and guard duty. In the race between Buell's and Bragg's armies to Louisville, in the fall of 1862, the First participated. On the return race a sharp engagement took place at "Dog Walk" on the 9th of October between the Rebels and the column of the National army to which the First was attached. A junction was formed with the main army under Buell on the 11th, two days after the battle of Perryville. A short time after the battle of Perryville Gen. Buell was superseded by Gen. Rosecrans, who at once re-organized the whole army. The division to which the First Ohio belonged, commanded by Gen. Sill, was placed in command of Gen. R. W. Johnson. Gen. Rosecrans commenced is movements against Bragg's army at Murfreesboro,

on the 26th of December, and in the bloody battle of Stone River, which followed, the regiment bravely performed its duty, and did some hard fighting. In the Chickamauga campaign, which was begun on the 30th of August, 1863, the First was actively engaged in fighting and skirmishing during all the operations, including the battle of Chickamauga and the fighting around Chattanooga, and was led by Lieut.-Col. Bassett Langdon.

The Twentieth and Fourth Army Corps were consolidated about the 20th of October, 1863, and the First Regiment was brigaded under Gen. Hazen, in the Third Division of the corps. Soon after the First formed a part of the expedition down the Tennessee River to Brown's Ferry, capturing an important post, thus enabling supplies to reach Chattanooga. The battle of Orchard Knob was fought November 23rd, which was the opening, in reality, of the battle of Mission Ridge. About noon of the 23rd the First Ohio consolidated with the Twenty-Third Kentucky, the whole under command of Lieut. Col. Langdon, was formed on the right of Hazen's brigade and immediately advanced on the enemy, driving in his pickets. During the whole of the fighting the regiment was actively engaged. A war chronicle has the following of the battle of Mission Ridge: "The intensity of the Rebel fire was such that five color-bearers of the First Ohio were either killed or wounded. The last one, Capt. Trapp, of Company G, was wounded twice within twenty paces of the crest of the hill, while gallantly heading the regiment. At this time the regiment assumed the shape of the letter A, the nature of the ground being such as to protect its head from the Rebel fire in front; it was halted to gather strength for the final charge. A few minutes sufficed to effect this, and the first and second lines moved up in mass, breaking over and carrying the enemy's works and the crest of the hill. While directing the movement, at the head of the column and within about twenty paces of the crest, Lieut. Col. Langdon was shot in the face, the ball coming out at the back of the neck. The shock of the ball disabled him for a few minutes, but he recovered his feet and charged with his men to within ten paces of the works, when loss of blood compelled him to retire, not, however, without witnessing the capture of the Rebel works. Maj. Stafford, of the First, was wounded at the foot of the hill, but accompanied his regiment to the top, and carried the flag into the ranks on the crest. Lieut. Christopher Wollenhaupt and Sergt.-Maj. Ogden Wheeler were killed near the crest of the ridge. The entire loss of the regiment was five officers and seventy-eight men killed and wounded." On the 28th, but a few days after this battle, the First, with other regiments, moved to the relief of Gen. Burnside, at Knoxville. January 17, 1864, the regiment had a sharp engagement with the Rebels at Dandridge. On the 4th of May it started with Sherman's army on the Atlanta campaign, and in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca and Adairsville it took part, often suffering severely; it was also engaged in several other light skirmishes. At Kennesaw, on the 17th of June, it took part in the battle with its accustomed bravery. This was its last hard fighting, and soon after it commenced to be mustered out by companies, the last one on the 14th of October, 1864.

To sum up the operations of the First during its term of service: "It took part in twenty-four battles and skirmishes, and had 527 officers and men killed and wounded. It saw its initial battle at Pittsburg Landing, and closed its career in front of Atlanta. It marched about 2,500 miles, and was transported by car and steamboat 950 miles." Of Company G, the

following was published in 1865, just after the close of the war: "The casualties in the company were: twelve died of sickness; seven of wounds received in battle; six killed in action; three wounded and fell into enemy's hands and supposed to be dead; still missing after action and supposed to be dead, six; discharged on account of wounds, four; discharged on account of sickness, five, and three transferred to other commands."

The Thirteenth Infantry, organized in April, 1861, for three months, contained two companies from this county. Company A was raised here, and was officered as follows: Samuel W. Ashmead, Captain; Isaac R. Gardner, First Lieutenant, and I. C. Robinson, Second Lieutenant. Company C was also raised here. It was recruited originally for cavalry by Donn Piatt, but was mustered finally into the Thirteenth, with the following officers: Donn Piatt, Captain; Thomas R. Roberts, First Lieutenant. The name of the Second Lieutenant could not be ascertained. A. Sanders Piatt, a citizen of Logan County, was made Colonel of this regiment. The following extracts are from a sketch of Gen. Piatt by Whitelaw Reid: "When the rebellion broke upon the country, he entered earnestly into the strife, offering his services in any capacity to the Government. April 30, 1861, he was commissioned as Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry, then organized at Camp Jackson, near Columbus. From this camp he was ordered to Camp Dennison, where he remained until the regiment enlisted for the three years' service. An order from the Governor authorized an election of officers, but Col. Piatt, unwilling to receive as constituents the men whom he had sought to command as soldiers, declined appearing as a candidate for the Colonelcy. He solicited and received authority from Mr. Lincoln to enlist a brigade for the war. Relying on his own means, he selected a camp and organized the first Zouave regiment in Ohio. He subsisted his regiment for one month and six days, and was then commissioned as Colonel, and ordered to Camp Dennison. The regiment was designated as the Thirty-Fourth. He continued recruiting, with permission from the State authorities, and a second regiment was subsequently organized, and designated the Fifty-Fourth. This regiment was being rapidly filled up, and there is every reason to believe that the brigade would soon have been completed when Col. Piatt was ordered to report with the Thirty-Fourth to Gen. Rosecrans, then commanding in Western Virginia. He proceeded as far as Camp Enyart, on the Kanawha River, where, for lack of transportation, he was compelled to remain. On the 23d of September he led a portion of his own regiment, and a detachment from a Kentucky regiment, across the Kanawha in search of an organized band of rebels, known to be encamped at some point south, and to be preparing to obstruct the navigation of the river. On the 24th the detachment from the Kentucky regiment was sent up Cole River, while Col. Piatt continued his march to Chapmansville, where he arrived at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 25th, and found the rebels strongly fortified. He attacked and drove the enemy, in utter rout, from their position, and wounded and captured the commander of the force, Col. J. W. Davis. Col. Piatt next attacked and defeated a rebel force at Hurricane, which was co-operating with Gen. Floyd, then at Cotton Hill; and on the 24th of October he went into winter-quarters at Barboursville. * * * While absent on sick leave he was commissioned Brigadier-General, and on his recovery, ordered to report to Gen. Fremont. He joined that officer at Harrisonburg, in the Shenandoah Valley, and was assigned a brigade in Gen. Schenck's division. When Gen. Siegel succeeded Gen.

Fremont, Gen. Piatt was ordered with his brigade to Winchester, and was directed to fortify and to command that post. He enjoyed the satisfaction of having his works inspected and approved by Gen. Sigel.

"On the 28th of July he was directed to report to Gen. Sturgis at Alexandria, and was assigned to a brigade in Gen. McClellan's army, which was then returning from the Peninsula. Shortly after organizing his brigade Gen. Piatt received information from the Division General that in the press for transportation he had succeeded in securing only twenty cars; that these should be at the disposal of the first regiments ready to take possession of them, and that they would thus be privileged to go to the front. Gen. Piatt immediately took possession of the track, and as soon as the cars arrived, ordered his men into them. He arrived at Warrenton Junction at midnight, and the next day, August 26, he reported to Gen. Pope. On the evening of the 27th Gen. Piatt was ordered to march to Manassas Junction. He immediately put his troops in motion, and had proceeded three miles, when Gen. Sturgis ordered his return to Warrenton Junction, to protect that point from an expected attack. On the morning of the 28th he was again ordered to Manassas Junction. He reached the Junction at noon on the 29th, having been seriously delayed by trains and troops in his front. * * * * On the morning of the 30th he received an order to report to Gen. Porter. He had proceeded but a few hundred yards when he met a brigade belonging to Gen. Porter's corps, which was marching to join the command. Gen. Piatt followed the brigade, and found that it led him to Centreville. Here he halted his brigade, while the one in front marched on toward Washington. Gen. Piatt remarked to Gen. Sturgis that he had gone far enough in that direction in search of Gen. Porter, and that with his permission he would march to the battlefield. He then ordered his men into the road, and, guided by the sound of the artillery, he arrived at the battle-ground of Bull Run at 2 o'clock P. M. The brigade went into action on the left, and acquitted itself with great courage. Gen. Pope, in his official report, complimented Gen. Piatt highly, for the 'soldierly feeling which prompted him, after being misled, and with the bad example of the other brigade before his eyes, to push forward with such zeal and alacrity to the field of battle.' * * * * * * *

"Gen. Piatt entered the army with no intention of making it his profession, and now, that a large family of motherless children demanded his attention and care, he tendered his resignation and retired from the service."

After the Thirteenth had served out its term of three months, it was re-organized, under the second call for troops, for three years. The Logan County company became Company F, in the re-organization, and was officered as follows: Isaac R. Gardner, Captain; James D. Stover, First Lieutenant, and Frank J. Jones, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Gardner died May 31, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh. Lieut. Stover resigned January 3, 1862, and became Captain of Company C, Forty-Fifth Ohio Infantry, and was honorably discharged July 20, 1874. Lieut. Jones was promoted to First Lieutenant, January 21, 1862; promoted to Captain, January 1, 1863, and promoted by President, May 6, 1863. Robert L. Seig was promoted to Second Lieutenant, March 31, 1862; to First Lieutenant, September 11, 1862; to Captain, September 30, 1864, and was honorably discharged January 26, 1865. H. S. Leister was promoted to First Lieutenant, transferred to Company C, and resigned June 18, 1865.

Upon the re-organization of the Thirteenth, Col. Piatt, as we have seen, declined coming

before his old regiment as a candidate for the Colonelcy, and W. S. Smith, an experienced officer of the regular army, became Colonel. The first service of the new regiment was in Western Virginia, and arrived at Parkersburg with 1,000 men, rank and file. Its first battle of any moment was at Carnifex Ferry, where it made a good record. The Tenth, Twelfth and Thirteenth regiments, with McMullen's Battery, formed Benham's Brigade, and on the 12th of November it started in pursuit of Gen. Floyd. In this pursuit the Thirteenth held the post of honor. The first skirmish with the enemy occurred at Cotton Hill, in which the regiment lost one man killed and two wounded. The rebels were driven from Western Virginia, and the National forces were withdrawn and moved to Jeffersonville, Indiana, the Thirteenth going into camp at that place. On the 11th of December it received orders to join Buell, who was then watching the movements of Bragg in Southern Kentucky. It was ordered to march on the 10th of February, and proceeded to Bowling Green, where it took cars for Nashville, and reached Gallatin, forty miles from Nashville, on the 22nd. In the battle of Pittsburg Landing the Thirteenth took a prominent part. Composing a part of the Fifth Division, it formed on the right of Nelson's command, and about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 6th of April moved forward to the attack. It came upon the enemy, supported by the famous Washington Battery, of New Orleans. This battery the Thirteenth captured after a desperate struggle, only to lose it again at the hands of a superior force of the enemy. In this affair Ben Runkle, Major of the Thirteenth, fell, severely wounded. In the last advance of the National forces, the regiment made one more effort to capture the famed Washington Battery, and succeeded. The Thirteenth participated in the advance on Corinth, and performed its share of picket duty in the vicinity of that place. In June it accompanied Buell's army into Alabama, and on the 20th of August received marching orders. Bragg had left Chattanooga on his famous advance to Louisville, Ky. Then commenced a march that has few parallels in history. A writer of the time thus speaks of it: "From the 21st of August to the 26th of September, a period of thirty-six days, the National soldiers patiently toiled on after their exultant enemy, enduring the hot rays of the sun, almost unbearable thirst, half rations, and the stifling dust. What soldier of the Thirteenth Ohio will ever forget this terrible march? On the 26th the troops reached Louisville, having outmarched and passed, on a parallel road, the rebel army." The pursuit of Bragg was resumed, after a rest until the 1st of October. In the battle of Perryville, which followed, the Thirteenth did not participate. After the battle the enemy continued his retreat, and Crittenden's Division, to which the Thirteenth Regiment belonged, pursued as far as Mount Vernon. Gen. Buell was relieved on the 30th of October by Gen. Rosecrans, and on the 2nd of December the Fifth Division was reviewed by the Commanding General, who paid a high compliment to the gallant Thirteenth.

Foraging and picket duty filled up the time until the advance on Murfreesboro, December 26, 1862. In the advance, Crittenden's division, in which was the Thirteenth, held the left wing, Thomas the centre, and McCook the right. In the battle of Stone River, which followed on the 31st of December, the regiment was actively engaged. Among the losses sustained by the Thirteenth, was its Commander, Col. Hawkins, together with 142 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. In the battles of the succeeding days, before the evacuation of Murfreesboro by the rebels, the Thirteenth lost in addition to those already mentioned, 31 killed, 85 wounded, and 6

missing; total, 185, which with its loss on the 31st of December makes a grand total of 327. Previous to the battle of Chickamauga, when the concentration of the army began, the Thirteenth, with its remaining troops of Van Cleve's division, took post on the southern spur of Mission Ridge. On the 19th of September, in the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment maintained the reputation won at Stone River. During the series of battles of this period, it was commanded by its Lieut.-Col., E. M. Mast, the Colonel (Dwight Jarvis) being absent on duty. Lieut.-Col. Mast was killed, and the Major severely wounded, and the thinned ranks told the sad tale of the loss sustained by the rank and file. On the 22nd of September the regiment had a skirmish with the enemy on Mission Ridge, which lasted during the forenoon. In the fighting which followed in October and November, the Thirteenth bore itself bravely and suffered a severe loss.

Early in January, 1864, about three-fourths of the Thirteenth re-enlisted for another three years, and were sent home on furlough. At the expiration of thirty days they reported promptly for duty, and returned in a body to Chattanooga. May 1, 1864, the army received orders to prepare for the Atlanta Campaign. Ringgold, Resaca and Dalton were captured, one after another. At Rocky Face Ridge quite a skirmish took place. In the battles around Atlanta the National forces lost heavily; that of the 27th alone cost the troops engaged nearly half their number killed and wounded. The Thirteenth fought like tigers, Capt. McCulloch was mortally wounded, and many killed. Their ammunition became exhausted, and Maj. Snyder, in command of the handful of the Thirteenth still left, took from the cartridge-boxes of the killed and wounded their remaining cartridges and distributed them among the men. The Third Division (in which was the Thirteenth) went into the engagement 4,100 strong, and came out with barely 2,500. The Thirteenth lost fifty in killed and wounded.

On the 21st of June the term of service of the non-veterans expired, and they were paid off and discharged, and the veterans formed into a battalion of four companies, known as the "Thirteen Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry Battalion," under the command of Maj. J. T. Snyder. The old companies were consolidated into companies A, B, C, D, the first commanded by John H. Scott, the second by John F. Millett, the third by James H. Merrill and the fourth by E. C. Hawkins. The Thirteenth Battalion joined in the advance toward Kennesaw Mountain, and in that battle lost several men killed and wounded. In the battles and skirmishes of Sherman's Campaign the old war-worn Thirteenth took part with its accustomed bravery. It was at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., the last desperate struggle of the war. Soon afterward the news of Gen. Lee's surrender was received, and caused universal rejoicing in the National army.

On the 16th of June, 1865, the troops comprising the Fourth Corps (including the Thirteenth Battalion) was ordered to Texas. They remained on duty in that State until December 5th, when they were mustered out of the United States service and sent home. On the 17th of January, 1866, the old Thirteenth Battalion reached Columbus, where their arms and equipments were turned over to the proper authorities, and the few survivors were paid off and honorably discharged. But where were many of their comrades who went out with them nearly five years before?

> "On Fame's eternal camping ground
> Their silent tents are spread,
> And Glory guards with solemn round
> The bivouac of the dead."

The Seventeenth Infantry was indebted to

Logan County for Company C. It was recruited mainly in the east part of the county; a majority of the company being from Zane and Perry Townships. It organized with the following commissioned officers: Joel Haines, Captain; Jacob Humphreys, First Lieutenant, and Joseph H. Pool, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Haines resigned June 6, 1862, and in 1864 was made Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-Second Regiment of the Ohio National Guard. First Lieutenant Humphreys died December 21, 1861. Second Lieutenant Pool was promoted to First Lieutenant, February 5, 1862, and afterward resigned. John D. Inskeep was promoted to Second Lieutenant, June 6, 1862, and to Captain September 9, 1863, and in that position was mustered out with the regiment at the close of the war.

The President's second call on Ohio for troops found two companies in camp on the Fair Grounds near Lancaster, Ohio, engaged in drilling, preparatory to entering the United States service. These companies were made the nucleus of the Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, for the three months' service. It operated in Virginia during its term of service, and was mustered out at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 15th of August. Efforts were at once made to re-organize it for three years, and on the 30th of August it assembled at Camp Dennison, where Company C, Capt. Haines, joined it. On the 30th of September, the regiment was ordered to Kentucky, and reported at Camp Dick Robinson on the 2d of October, 1861. It moved from there to Wild Cat, and participated in that battle, in which it had seven men wounded. It was brigaded with the Thirty-First and Thirty-Eighth Ohio, Gen. Albin Schœpp commanding.

In the battle of Mill Spring the Seventeenth took part. The rebels, under Gen. Zollicoffer, were defeated. It next proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it took boats and went to Nashville, Tenn., arriving there on the 3d of March, 1862. From Nashville it proceeded across the country to Shiloh, but being detailed to guard a wagon train through, did not arrive in time for the battle. It participated in the seige of Corinth, and was in several skirmishes, in which it sustained some loss. It was in the race between Buell's and Bragg's armies from Tennessee to Louisville, and was at the battle of Perryville, though not actively engaged. At the battle of Stone River, the Seventeenth, with its brigade, was stationed on the extreme right of the National forces. It went into the battle on the 31st of December, and, with its brigade, charged the rebel Gen. Hanson's brigade, drove them in confusion, killing their General and some one hundred and fifty of the rank and file. The Seventeenth lost twenty men wounded.

The next active service of the regiment was in the Tullahoma campaign. At Hoover's Gap the Seventeenth, under command of Lieut.-Col. Durbin Ward, charged the Seventeenth Tennessee Rebel Infantry, strongly posted. In the face of a heavy fire they drove the enemy and occupied their position. In the battle of Chickamauga the regiment was on the extreme right of the centre, attached to the corps commanded by Gen. Thomas. This was by far the hardest fighting in which the regiment had yet been engaged. Its loss in this battle was over 200 in killed and wounded, not counting those with slight flesh wounds. Capt. Rickets was killed in the early part of the fight; Lieut.-Col. Ward fell in the afternoon on the front line, badly wounded. During the siege of Chattanooga the Seventeenth was in several severe skirmishes. At Mission Ridge, though in the rear of the line at the start, it was in front when the top of the hill was gained. In this brilliant charge Maj. Butterfield was mortally wounded while leading the regiment. Capt. Benjamin Showers, next in rank, completed the

charge, capturing a rebel battery, and turning the guns upon the flying enemy.

January 1, 1864, the subject of re-enlisting as veterans was agitated, and 393 agreed to embark in another three years' campaign for the Union cause. On the 22d of January they started home on furlough, and at the expiration, returned to the field with over 400 recruits. Col. Ward, though still suffering from his wound, took command of the regiment, and in the skirmishing around Rocky Face Ridge it took but a subordinate part. In the battle of Resacca it bore its full share of the fighting, suffering a heavy loss. In the skirmishes which followed at New Hope Church, Pumpkin Vine Creek, and several other places, some of them considerable battles, the Seventeenth was actively engaged. It took part in the battle of Kennesaw and Peach Tree Creek on the 20th of July, where it suffered extremely from the heat. In the battles around Atlanta, it did its share of the fighting. Lieut.-Col. Showers escaped from a rebel prison in time to take command of the regiment, and lead it with Sherman in his "March to the Sea." The expedition through the Carolinas closed the active service of the Seventeenth. It soon after went to Washington, passed in review before the President, and in July, 1865, was mustered out at Louisville, Ky.

The regiment was in the service from the beginning of the war; was always at the front, and never did a day's garrison duty. It served under McClellan, Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas, Grant, Halleck, Sherman and Schofield. It was never driven before the enemy, save at Chickamauga, and even then it only quit the field under orders.

The Twenty-Third Infantry was the next regiment in which Logan County was represented by an organized body of men. Company F was raised in the county, and mustered into the service with the following officers: Israel Canby, Captain; C. W. Fisher, First Lieutenant, and R. P. Kennedy, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Canby was mustered out at the end of three years, not having re-enlisted as a veteran. Lieut. Fisher was promoted to Major of the Fifty-Fourth Ohio, October 31, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel, November 27, 1862, and was honorably discharged September 29, 1863. Second Lieut. Kennedy was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1862. The following sketch of this officer is from Reid's "Ohio in the War," and we give it in full: "R. P. Kennedy was at College in Connecticut at the commencement of the rebellion. He hastened to his home in Ohio, and joined the Twenty-Third Ohio, as Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1861. On February 9, 1862, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and served as Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. Scammon's staff at the battles of Cub Run, South Mountain and Antietam. On October 7, 1862, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of United States Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, and assigned to duty on Gen. Crook's staff. He served in this capacity during the campaign of the Army of the Cumberland, from immediately after the battle of Stone River until after the battle of Mission Ridge, in November, 1863. Capt. Kennedy served on Gen. Garrard's staff through the Atlanta campaign, and at the close of it was ordered by Gen. Grant to the Department of West Virginia, and was made Adjutant-General of that department.

On November 16, 1864, he was promoted to Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, in which capacity he served on the staff of Gen. Crook, commanding the Department, until March, 1865, when, for gallant services, he was made Colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out of the service September

10, 1865. His brevet rank of Brigadier-General dates from March 13, 1865.

George Seaman was promoted to Second Lieutenant December 26, 1862, and killed May 9, 1864, at the battle of Floyd Mountain. At the time he was commanding Company D. Edward A. Abbott was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company I; was afterwards promoted to Captain, and transferred to Company F, and in that capacity mustered out with the regiment. Robert S. Gardner was promoted to Second Lieutenant September 7, 1861, and Assistant Quartermaster of the United States Army.

The Twenty-Third Infantry is memorable in that it had for its first Colonel, William Starke Rosecrans, an officer who, soon after his entrance into the service, became one of the most distinguished leaders of the National armies. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Scammon, and the Major, R. B. Hayes (now President), also became distinguished officers, and served with credit until the close of the war.

The Twenty-Third was organized at Camp Chase, and mustered into the United States service for three years, June 11, 1861. Before leaving for the field, Col. Rosecrans was promoted to Brigadier-General, and Col. E. P. Scammon succeeded to the command of the regiment. On the 25th of July it was ordered to West Virginia, where it at once entered upon the theatre of war. Its operations during the summer and autumn were confined to looking after bands of guerillas and detachments of rebels prowling through the country. Orders were received on the 17th of April, 1862, to quit winter quarters, and on the 22nd the regiment moved in the direction of Princeton, under command of Lieut.-Col. Hayes, which place was reached on the 1st of May. On the morning of the 8th it was attacked by four regiments of the enemy, under command of Gen. Heath, and, after a determined resistance, were overwhelmed and forced to retire, which was accomplished in good order. While lying at Green Meadows, orders were received on the 15th of August to hasten with all despatch to Camp Piatt, on the Great Kanawha, where it arrived on the morning of the 18th, having marched 104 miles in a little more than three days. Its officers claimed this to be the fastest march on record, as made by any considerable force. It proceeded to Parkersburg, and from thence to Washington City, where it arrived on the 24th of August. From Washington the regiment moved, with Gen. McClellan's army, to Frederick City, from which place the rebels were driven, after a slight skirmish. Middletown was reached September the 13th, where was commenced the battle of South Mountain, which culminated in the great battle of Antietam, on the 17th. In both of these engagements the Twenty-Third participated. At South Mountain, Lieut.-Col. Hayes, Capt. Skiles, and Lieuts. Hood, Ritter and Smith, of the Twenty-Third, were badly wounded, while over 100 were killed and wounded out of 350 who went into action. The colors of the regiment were riddled, and the blue field almost carried away by shells and bullets.

The Twenty-Third received orders to return with the Kanawha Division to West Virginia on the 8th of October. While at Hagerstown a false report sent the division after Stuart, who it was said was raiding in Pennsylvania; but discovering the error, the troops returned, having breakfasted in Pennsylvania, eaten dinner in Maryland, and supper in Virginia. On the 15th of October the Twenty-Third arrived at Clarksburg, and on the 18th of November it went into winter quarters at the falls of the Great Kanawha. During the summer of 1863, the regiment was occupied mostly in scouting and picking up guerilla bands, whenever opportunities offered. It was not until April 29, 1864, that a movement was made of greater importance than small scouting

expeditions. This was a contemplated raid on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad under Gen. Crook. On the 9th of May the battle of Floyd Mountain took place. This was one of the severest battles of the war, while it lasted, but was of short duration. Capt. Hunter, of Company K, Lieut. Seaman, commanding Company D, were killed; Capt. Rice, Company A, was slightly wounded, and Lieut. Abbott was severely wounded. The next day another battle took place, but in it artillery was mostly used. But little more fighting took place during the expedition, beyond the usual amount of skirmishing along the march.

The regiment joined Gen. Hunter's command on the 8th of June at Staunton. The first term of service of the Twenty-Third having expired, those not re-enlisting as veterans were sent home, also the old colors, which were no longer in condition for service. From June 10th to July 1st the regiment was continually on the march, skirmishing, in which it suffered greatly from fatigue, as well as in being continually harassed by the enemy. It reached Charleston July 1, and remained there until the 10th, when it embarked for Parkersburg. On the 24th a battle was fought at Winchester, in which the National forces were defeated, after a hard fight, lasting from early in the morning until 9 o'clock at night. The Twenty-Third lost in this engagement 153 men, ten of whom were commissioned officers. Lieut.-Col. Comly was among the wounded. During the month of August a series of marches "up and down the Valley," with numerous skirmishes, were indulged in by both armies. Nothing important, however, occurred until the 3rd of September, at Berryville, when a desperate fight took place, which lasted from just before dark until 10 o'clock at night. The Twenty-Third lost Capts. Austin and Gillis, both brave officers. On the 18th the battle of Opequan was fought. It was a severe one, and both sides lost heavily, but the National forces were finally victorious. Large numbers of the rebels were captured, together with eight battle flags. The battle of North Mountain followed on the 20th, and was more a charge than a regular battle. One man killed and one wounded was the loss sustained by the Twenty-Third. The next fighting occurred on the 19th of October, at Cedar Creek. A historian of the war thus concludes his description of this battle: "The situation in a few minutes after the attack was about thus: Crook's command, overpowered and driven from their advanced position, were forming on the left of the Nineteenth Corps, which corps was just getting into action, the left being hotly engaged, but not so much so as Crook's command yet. The right of the line had not been engaged at all, and was not for some time after. While the line was in this situation the trains were all slowly moving off. A desperate stand was made by the shattered lines of Crook's command to save the headquarters' train of the army, which came last from the right, and it succeeded. Many brave men lost their lives in this. Col. Thoburn, commanding First Division; Capt. Bier, Gen. Crook's Adjuant-General, and others. Col. Hayes, commanding the Second Division, had his horse shot under him, and narrowly escaped with his life; Lieut.-Col. Hall, of the Thirteenth Virginia, was killed." Soon after the scene above described, Sheridan, who was "sixteen miles away," appeared on the field, and seemed to infuse new spirit into the troops. A few changes were made, a few orders given, and the day was won.

On the 7th of November the Twenty-Third was detailed as train-guard to Martinsburg, and, on the march, the men voted at the Presidential election. On the 13th it returned to Winchester with a supply train of 700 wagons, and on the 14th went to camp at Kernstown,

where the army of the Shenandoah was lying. Here the regular camp routine ensued, until the 29th of December, when the regiment marched to Martinsburg, and went into camp. On the 1st of January, 1865, it embarked for Cumberland. Here Col. Hayes was promoted to Brigadier-General and Lieut.-Col. Comly to Colonel, both to date from October 19, 1864. Its operations to March 1, 1865, were confined to Grafton, Beverley, and Cumberland, with occasional skirmishes with the enemy. The hard fighting of the war was now over, and the regiment lay at "inglorious ease" through May, June, and a part of July. On the 26th of the latter month it was mustered out of the service at Cumberland, took the cars for Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, when the men were paid off and discharged.

Probably no regiment of the war furnished more brave and distinguished officers than did the gallant old Twenty-Third. Its first Colonel, Rosecrans, had few superiors in the army as a strategist and commander. Although his sun went down in clouds, there is little doubt to-day, that others received the laurels that Rosecrans actually won. And then there were Gen. Scammon, Gen. Hayes, Gen. Matthews, Gen. Kennedy, Gen. Comly, Gen. Hastings, and many others, who, though not adorned with the Brigadier's star, were equally as brave. Scammon was the first Colonel after Rosecrans; Hayes was also Colonel; Comly was the first Major, afterwards Colonel, and promoted to Brigadier-General for meritorious service; Hastings entered the regiment as Second Lieutenant, and worked his way up to Lieutenant-Colonel, and was breveted Brigadier-General for gallant services at the battle of Opequan in Virginia. It eventually became proverbial in the army that the Twenty-Third Ohio was a regiment of officers.

The Forty-Second Infantry, Gen. Garfield's old regiment, contained a company from Logan County. Company K was from this county, and officered as follows: Andrew Gardner, Jr., Captain; Thomas L. Hutchins, First Lieutenant, and Porter H. Foskett, Second Lieutenant. The following information, pertaining to Company K, is from a history of the regiment written by F. H. Mason, of Company A: "Capt. Gardner resigned on the 28th of January, 1863, and Lieut. Hutchins was promoted to the vacancy thus created. Capt. Hutchins continued in command until the final discharge of the regiment from the service. Lieut. Foskett was promoted to First Lieutenant, and afterward to Captain, and transferred to Company I; thence he was transferred to Company D, and finally resigned in 1864. A. L. Bowman, who was originally an enlisted man of Company K, was made Sergeant-Major of the regiment, then promoted from that grade to Lieutenant, and was mustered out at the close of three years' service as First Lieutenant of Company K. George K. Pardee, another enlisted man of the same company, joined the regiment in the fall of 1862 on its arrival at Oak Hill, after the Cumberland Gap campaign. After three days' fighting at Chickasaw Bluffs, during which he had behaved with conspicuous credit, he was promoted upon the recommendation of Col. Sheldon to a lieutenancy. He was consequently made Adjutant, and in the latter part of 1863 received promotion to a captaincy. He commanded various companies during the temporary absence of their officers, and was finally transferred to the captaincy of Company D, which command he retained until the regiment was mustered out of service. Company K lost six men killed in battle, and at the breaking-up of the regiment in Arkansas, in November, 1864, sent twenty-nine of its men who had enlisted in 1862, to join the Ninety-Sixth Ohio Infantry."

The Forty-Second was organized at Camp

Chase, in September, 1861. Being fully completed and equipped it took the field on the 15th of December. Its first service was in Eastern Kentucky, where it operated against Gen. Humphrey Marshall. On the 10th of January, 1862, a lively skirmish was had with the enemy at Middle Creek, in which Maj. Pardee, with 400 of the Forty-Second took an active part. The arduous duties of the campaign in Eastern Kentucky, the exceedingly disagreeable weather, and the want of supplies, were disastrous to the health of the regiment, and some eighty-five died of disease. It was brigaded at Cumberland Ford with the Sixteenth Ohio, the Fourteenth and Twenty-Second Kentucky, Col. John F. De Courcey, (Sixteenth Ohio) commanding. In the skirmishing, and the retreat before Kirby Smith, the Forty-Second suffered severely from a lack of suitable supplies, and of water. On the long, weary march from Cumberland Gap to the Ohio River, the regiment, acting as rear guard, lost but one man. At Portland, Jackson Co., Ohio, it received clothing and other necessary equipage, and on the 21st of October it proceeded to Gallipolis, thence up the Kanawha and into Virginia. It returned to the Ohio in November, and embarked for Cincinnati, and from there it proceeded to Memphis. Gen. Morgan's Division to which the Forty-Second belonged, was here re-organized, and designated the "Ninth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps."

In December the regiment with other troops under Gen. Sherman embarked at Memphis, and proceeded to the Yazoo River Country. During some hot fighting which followed around Vicksburg, the Forty-Second was actively engaged, and lost several men killed and wounded. In January, 1863, the regiment, with its division, went on the expedition to Arkansas, and was engaged in the assault on Fort Hyndman, in which it led the advance. A few days after the fall of Fort Hyndman the troops returned, and went to Milliken's Bend, where preparations were made for the coming campaign. The Ninth Division, to which the Forty-Second belonged, took the advance in the movement toward the rear of Vicksburg, and in all the fighting and skirmishing around that rebel stronghold, the Forty-Second bore an honorable part; particularly in the action on the 22d of May it lost heavily. After Vicksburg had fallen, the regiment marched to Jackson and assisted in the reduction of that place. Its next service was in Louisiana, where it went in August, participating in all the skirmishing, marching and scouting of the Louisiana Campaign of the latter part of 1863, wintering at Plaquemine, La. In March, 1864, it moved to Baton Rouge, where it was detailed as Provost Guard for the city. During the summer the Forty-Second was attached to the First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Corps. Soon after a test drill was held in the Nineteenth Corps, and Company E, of the Forty-Second, carried off the first prize. The regiment engaged in several expeditions, but had little more hard fighting. On the 15th of September, Companies A, B, C and D were ordered to Camp Chase, where they were mustered out on the 30th. Companies E and F were mustered out on the 25th of November, and the other four companies December 2, 1864. One hundred men remained, whose term of service had not expired, and they were organized into a company and transferred to the Ninety-Sixth Ohio. The regiment participated in eleven battles, in which it lost one officer and twenty men killed, and eighteen offiers and 325 men wounded.

To the Forty-Fifth Infantry Logan County furnished more men than to any other one regiment during the war. Three whole companies—C, D, and E—were mainly recruited in this county, while some of the other companies contained Logan County men.

Company C, when mustered in was officered as follows: James D. Stover, Captain; W. G. Franklin, First Lieutenant, and William McBeth, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Stover was honorably discharged July 20, 1864; Lieut. Franklin was promoted to Captain, November 27, 1862, and to Major, June 16, 1865, but was mustered out as Captain; Second Lieut. McBeth was promoted to First Lieutenant, October 24, 1862, and to Captain, February 1, 1864, but mustered out as First Lieutenant; Samuel E. Allman, was promoted to Second Lieutenant, November 16, 1862, to First Lieutenant, February 1, 1864, and resigned September 15, 1864.

Company D was originally officered as follows, viz: Robert Dow, Captain; Adam R. Eglin, First Lieutenant, and William Gee, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Dow resigned October 24, 1862; Lieut. Eglin was promoted to Captain, and as such mustered out with the regiment. Stephen L. Dow was promoted to Second Lieutenant, but was mustered out with the regiment as Sergeant.

Company E organized with the following officers: Lewis Taylor, Captain; John M. Holloway, First Lieutenant, and Joseph R. Smith, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Taylor was honorably discharged January 4, 1865; Lieut. Holloway resigned November 20, 1862; Lieut. Smith was promoted to First Lieutenant November 16, 1862; to Captain, July 13, 1864, and assigned to the command of Company B, and in that capacity was mustered out with the regiment. A. A. Stewart, of Company E, was promoted to Second Lieutenant April 16, 1863; to First Lieutenant, July 13, 1864, and resigned July 24, 1865. J. H. James was promoted to Second, and then to First Lieutenant and mustered out as Regimental Quartermaster. Alonzo Grafton was promoted to Second Lieutenant and mustered out as Sergeant.

The Forty-Fifth Infantry was organized at Camp Chase, in August, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service on the 19th of the same month. The following genial sketch of the movements of the regiment was written by Col. Humphreys, in command at the time it was mustered, and with it during its whole term of service:

"The regiment left Camp Chase on the 20th day of August, crossed the Ohio River into Kentucky, and became part of the Army of the Ohio, under command of Gen. Wright. When Gens. Bragg and Kirby Smith invaded Kentucky, the first duty of the Forty-Fifth was guarding the Kentucky Central Railroad; after that it went into camp at Lexington, Ky., and was placed in the brigade of Gen. Green Clay Smith, (Gen. Gilmore's Division). Early in the winter of 1863, the regiment was mustered, and took an active part in the campaign in Kentucky during that spring and summer, participating in the battles of Dutton's Hill, Monticello and at Captain West's. When Gen. Morgan made his raid through Indiana and Ohio, the Forty-Fifth, forming a part of Col. Wolford's Brigade of Mounted Infantry and Cavalry, followed him from Jamestown, Ky., and took part in the engagement at Buffington's Island and Cheshire, where most of Morgan's army surrendered. The command was pushed back to Kentucky, as that State had been invaded by the rebel Gen. Scott. In the fall of 1863 Gen. Burnside entered East Tennessee, and on that campaign the Forty-Fifth formed for a time a part of Col. Byrd's brigade, Gen. Carter's division, but soon after entering Tennessee, was transferred back to Wolford's brigade, and while stationed at Philadelphia, the brigade was surrounded by a large force of the enemy. The command cut its way out, but lost many men, killed, wounded and taken prisoner. The Forty-Fifth again suffered severely south of Knoxville; being for the time dismounted, they were attacked by a large Cavalry force,

and many of the regiment came up missing. * * * A few days later the division commanded by Gen. Saunders was covering the retreat of Burnside's army from Lenore Station toward Knoxville, hard pushed by Longstreet. The order was to hold the enemy in check as long as possible, so as to complete the defenses of Knoxville. The National troops took position on a hill south of the town, where the enemy in force charged them, mortally wounding Gen. Saunders and Lieut. Fearns, the latter of Company G, of the Forty-Fifth. During the siege of Knoxville, the regiment occupied a position south of Holston River, and when the siege was raised by Sherman's advance, it followed the retreating rebels toward Virginia.

"In the spring of 1864 the regiment was dismounted, and ordered to join Sherman at Dalton, Ga., and was then assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-Third Army Corps. It participated in the battle of Resaca, where it suffered severely. About the 1st of July it was transferred to the Fourth Army Corps, and served with that body until the close of the war. It participated in the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, and all the battles from that time until the fall of Atlanta. It came back with Gen. Thomas and took part in the hard-fought battle of Franklin, Tenn., where the whole of Hood's army was hurled against the Fourth and Twenty-Third Corps. This, considering the number of men engaged, was one of the most terrific battles of the war. The Forty-Fifth was in the two days' fighting in front of Nashville, when Thomas' army completely routed the enemy. After following Hood's army (or what was left of it) across the Tennessee River, the regiment went into camp at Huntsville, Ala., and just before the surrender of Lee it, with the Fourth Corps, was ordered to Bull's Gap, in East Tennessee, near the Virginia line, and was there when the surrender took place. The regiment returned to Nashville from Bull's Gap, and was there mustered out of the service on the 12th of June, 1865, the war having closed."

The Fifty-Fourth Infantry drew a company from Logan County. Company H was mostly from this county, while other companies of the regiment also contained men from the same locality, as well as several officers. Companies E and H were consolidated, and afterward known as Company E. It was originally officered as follows: W. D. Starr, Captain; Samuel Starr, First Lieutenant, and J. H. Snyder, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Starr died June 5, 1862; First Lieut. Starr resigned on account of ill health, came home, and recovering his health went into the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth, as Captain of Company H, and served with it until mustered out. Second Lieut. Snyder was promoted to First Lieutenant, and to Captain, March 3, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment. Capt. Ashmead, who went out originally as Captain of Company—, went with this regiment as Second Lieutenant of Company C, and was afterward promoted to Captain and transferred to another company. John F. Cutler was made Second Lieutenant of Company E, August 19, 1862, and promoted to First Lieutenant November 27, 1863.

The material composing the Fifty-Fourth Regiment was from Allen, Auglaize, Butler, Cuyahoga, Greene, Hamilton, Logan and Preble Counties. The regiment went into the field on the 17th of February, 1862, with an aggregate of 850 men. It reached Paducah, Ky., on the 20th, and was assigned to a brigade in the division commanded by Gen. Sherman. On the 6th of March the command ascended the Tennessee River, to Pittsburg Landing, and encamped near Shiloh Church. The regiment took part in the battles of the 6th and 7th of April, and in the two days' fighting lost 198 men, killed, wounded and missing. On the 29th of April it moved in the

army against Corinth, participating in all the fighting, and when the place was evacuated, was the first organized body of troops to enter the town. After several short expeditions it accompanied Gen. Sherman to Chickasaw Bayou, and was in the engagements of December 28 and 29, in which it lost twenty men, killed and wounded. It was next at the capture of Arkansas Post, after which it proceeded to Young's Point, La., and was employed in digging a canal,and other demonstrations connected with the siege of Vicksburg. On the 6th of May, 1863, it began its march to the rear of Vicksburg, by way of Grand Gulf, and took part in the battles of Champion Hills and Big Black Bridge. It was engaged in a general assault on the enemy's works on the 19th and 22nd of June, losing in the two engagements forty-seven killed and wounded. It was almost continually employed in skirmishing and fatigue duty during the siege of Vicksburg, and after the fall of that stronghold it moved with the army on Jackson, Miss., skirmishing constantly from the 9th to the 14th of July. In October, 1863, it proceeded with the Fifteenth Army Corps to Memphis, and from there moved to Chattanooga. It took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 26th, and the next day moved to the relief of Knoxville, after which it returned to Chattanooga, and on the 12th of January, 1864, it went into winter quarters at Larkinsville, Ala.

The Fifty-Fourth re-enlisted as veterans on the 22nd of January, and went home to Ohio on furlough. It returned to camp in April with 200 recruits, and entered on the Atlanta campaign on the first of May. It took part in the battles of Resaca and Dallas, and was also in a skirmish at New Hope Church on the 7th of June. In the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, June 27, it lost twenty-eight men killed and wounded. On the 3d of July, in a skirmish at Nicojack Creek, it lost thirteen killed and wounded, and in a battle on the east side of Atlanta, July 21 and 22, it lost ninety-four, killed, wounded and missing. It lost eight men killed and wounded at Ezra Chapel on the 28th, and from the 29th of July to the 27th of August it was almost continually engaged in skirmishing before the works at Atlanta. It was in a heavy skirmish at Jonesboro, August 30, and in a general action at the same place two days immediately following.

On the 15th of November the Fifty-Fourth started with Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea," and was engaged in the assault on Fort McAllister, near Savannah. The regiment assisted in the destruction of the Gulf Railroad, and on the 7th of January, 1865, marched into Savannah. It moved with the army through the Carolinas, and participated in its last battle at Bentonville, May 21, 1865. The war was now virtually over, and the regiment marched to Richmond, the Confederate capital, and from there to Washington, where it took part in the grand review. On the 2d of June it proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it remained two weeks, when it was ordered to Arkansas. It performed garrison duty at Little Rock until August 15th, when it was mustered out of the service.

The aggregate strength of the regiment at its muster out was 255—twenty-four officers and 231 men. It marched during its term of service a distance of 3,682 miles, participated in four sieges, nine severe skirmishes, fifteen general engagements, and sustained a loss of 506 men killed, wounded and missing.

The Fifty-Seventh Infantry, Gen. A. V. Rice's old regiment, was the next in which Logan County was represented. Company K was mostly from this county, and its original officers were Daniel N. Strayer, Captain; John A. Smith, First Lieutenant, and George Bergher, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Strayer was mustered out in August, 1862. First Lieut. Smith was promoted to Captain,

August 19, 1862, and in that capacity mustered out with the regiment. John A. Plumb was promoted to Second Lieutenant, August 3, 1863, assigned to Company E, and was killed at the battle of Resaca. Stephen H. Carey was promoted to Second Lieutenant, September 11, 1862; to First Lieutenant, May 9, 1862, and was honorably discharged December 2, 1864.

The Fifty-Seventh left Camp Chase on the 18th of February, 1862, under orders to report at Fort Donelson, but the order was subsequently changed, and it reported at Paducah, Ky., instead. It left Paducah on the 8th of March, and was engaged in scouting most of the time until the battle of Pittsburg Landing. It was engaged nearly the entire day of the 6th; lay on its arms all night in a drenching rain, and at daylight the next morning again went into action. It was engaged during the second day, and again laid on its arms through a night of rain. In both battles the regiment lost twenty-seven killed and 150 wounded (sixteen mortally) and ten captured. On the 20th of April the army commenced its advance on Corinth, and the Fifty-Seventh was assigned to the First Brigade of the Fifth Division. From the beginning of the advance, until Corinth was evacuated by the enemy, the regiment was day and night marching, picketing, skirmishing, or building breastworks. It was engaged most of the summer in scouting in Tennessee and Mississippi, and skirmishing. While at Memphis, in December, the regiment received 118 volunteers and 205 drafted men, making its aggregate force 605 men. It soon after went down the river with the Fifteenth Corps, reaching Young's Point, La., on the 26th of December. From here it proceeded to Chickasaw Bayou, where it took part in the engagement, losing thirty-seven men killed and wounded. The next battle in which the Fifty-Seventh participated was the capture of Arkansas Post. It was actively engaged here and lost heavily.

In January, 1863, the forces of which the Fifty-Seventh was a part, moved toward Vicksburg, where the regiment spent some time at work upon the canal. It was engaged, when not at work on the canal, in scouting, until the battles of Raymond, Champion Hills and Black River, in all of which it participated with its accustomed bravery. At Champion Hills it suffered severely. In the fighting around Vicksburg it was almost continually engaged, and during the siege lost many men killed and wounded. After the fall of Vicksburg the regiment was sent on several scouting expeditions, and on the 8th of October marched to Chattanooga as a part of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Corps. It took part in the battle of Mission Ridge, with heavy loss. On the 29th of November it started to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, but upon its arrival, Longstreet raised the siege and retired into Virginia, and the Fifty-Seventh returned to Chattanooga. On the 19th it was again on the march, and on the 20th it arrived at Bellefonte, Ala. By this time the regiment was almost exhausted by fatigue, privation, hunger and exposure. The men were hatless, shoeless, and half naked; yet notwithstanding all this, the regiment re-enlisted on the 1st of January, 1864, being the first regiment to re-enlist in the Fifteenth Army Corps.

On the 4th of February it started home on veteran furlough, and on the 16th of March, with 207 recruits, rendezvoused at Camp Chase. It left at once for Nashville, where it arrived on the 29th, and was detained there until April 4, when it left, and proceeded to Larkinsville, Ala., and joined its old brigade on the 17th. On the first of May it started on the Atlanta campaign, and took part in the battle of Resaca on the 13th and 14th of May. On the 1st of June it participated

in the engagement at New Hope Church, with a slight loss. It was engaged in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, losing fifty-seven men killed and wounded. In the fighting around Atlanta the Fifty-Seventh bore its usual part, and lost heavily. On the 4th of October it started in pursuit of Gen. Hood's army, and on the 15th attacked the enemy at Snake Creek Gap. The rebels were repulsed, and the regiment followed to Taylor Ridge, when another fight occurred, and the rebels were again defeated. The regiment accompanied Sherman in his "March to the Sea," and participated in all the hardships of that memorable march. After the surrender of Gen. Johnston it proceeded with the army, by way of Petersburg and Richmond, to Washington City, where it participated in the grand review on the 24th of May. On the 2nd of June it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and on the 25th went to Little Rock, Ark, where, on the 14th of August, it was mustered out of the United States service.

The Fifty-Seventh traveled by railroad, steamboat and on foot, during its term of service, more than 28,000 miles; the names of 1,594 men had been on its muster rolls, and of that number only 481 were alive at its muster out.

The Sixty-Sixth Infantry contained a company from this county, viz: Company D. It was recruited by Robert Crockett, who had been commissioned as Second Lieutenant. It went into the service with the following commissioned officers: Alvin Clark, Captain; Robert Crockett, First Lieutenant, and John O. Dye, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Clark resigned December 10, 1862; Lieut. Crockett resigned May 20, 1862; Lieut. Dye was promoted to First Lieutenant, May 24, 1862; to Captain, November 10, 1862, and resigned August 13, 1864. Other promotions in the company were men from other counties, and their names could not be obtained.

The Sixty-Sixth was organized under the President's second call for troops, and was mustered into the service on the 17th of December, 1861. On the 17th of January following it left Camp McArthur, near Urbana, for West Virginia, and saw its first active service in the campaign against Romney, under Gen. Lander. At Fredericksburg the Sixty-Sixth, the Fifth, Seventh and Twenty-Ninth Ohio regiments formed the Third Brigade, under command of Gen. E. B. Tyler. Remaining here but a day, it was ordered to countermarch for the relief of Gen. Banks, in the Shenandoah Valley, who was threatened by Stonewall Jackson. On the morning of June 9th, Gen. Tyler's brigade, with two regiments of the Fourth Brigade, were in line awaiting the attack of Gen. Jackson. In this fight the Sixty-Sixth took an active part. The force under Gen. Tyler, numbering about 2,700 men, held Gen. Jackson's army in check for five hours. In the engagement the Sixty-Sixth lost 109 men of the 400 engaged.

In July, the Sixty-Sixth, with its brigade, was ordered to join Gen. Pope. It was reenforced by the Twenty-Eighth Pennsylvania, the whole commanded by Gen. Geary. It served in the corps of Gen. Banks at Cedar Mountain. In this battle one-half of the brigade were killed and many wounded. The Sixty-Sixth alone lost eighty-seven killed and wounded of the 200 engaged. After the defeat at Cedar Mountain the regiment moved with its corps to Antietam, and was actively engaged in that battle. In the battle of Chancellorsville it held a position in front of Gen. Hooker's headquarters, and the repeated attacks made upon it were repelled with coolness and courage. In the battle of Gettysburg it had a position near the right of the line, and after the engagement joined in the pursuit of Gen. Lee. About this time it was sent to New York to quell the riots consequent upon the draft in that State. On the 8th of

September it returned, and, shortly after, with Gen. Hooker's army, was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, in the vicinity of Chattanooga. In the battles of Lookout Mountain, Ringgold and Mission Ridge the Sixty-Sixth took a prominent part.

The regiment soon after returned to its camp near Chattanooga, where, on the 15th of December, 1863, it re-enlisted as veterans, and changed into the "Sixty-Sixth Regiment, Ohio Veteran Volunteers." It was among the first regimental organizations to which the term "Veteran Volunteers" was applied. After the expiration of its furlough it was sent to Bridgeport, Ala., where it remained in camp for some time, experiencing little active service until the advance on Atlanta. It was engaged in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge and Resaca, in both of which it acquitted itself with credit. During the fighting around Atlanta, the two opposing armies lay for eight days within a few rods of each other, and both lost heavily in the continuous musketry and cannonading. On the night of the 15th of June, the Sixty-Sixth, while moving up a ravine, was opened upon with grape and canister, and under a galling fire it moved within a hundred feet of the enemy's works, where it remained until the next day, when it was relieved by a new regiment. At Culp's Farm, Kennesaw, Marietta and Peach Tree Creek, the regiment bore an honorable part. After the capture of Atlanta it was placed on duty in that city, where it remained until Sherman started on his "March to the Sea." It accompanied him on that memorable march, participated in the capture of Savannah, and the march through the Carolinas. After the surrender of Gen. Johnston it proceeded to Washington by way of Richmond. It was paid off, and mustered out of the service July 19, 1865, at Columbus.

The following is a brief summing up of the service of this gallant regiment: It received recruits at various times to the number of 370 (it entered orignally with 850 men), and the number of men mustered out at the close of the war was 272. It lost in killed 110, and in wounded over 350. It served in twelve states, marched more than 11,000 miles, and participated in eighteen battles.

The Eighty-Second Infantry was the next regiment that drew on Logan County for recruits. Company E was a Logan County company, and left for the field officered as follows: Charles Mains, Captain; Samuel B. Smith, First Lieutenant, and A. H. Nickell, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Mains resigned July 23, 1862; First Lieut. Smith was discharged August 13, 1862; Second Lieut. Nickell was promoted to First Lieutenant August 13, 1862, and resigned October 24, 1862. Of further promotions in the company we have been unable to obtain any information.

The Eighty-Second was mustered into the United States service on the 31st of December, 1861, and on the 25th of January left for West Virginia. It went into camp near the village of Fetterman, where it underwent a thorough system of training. Few regiments from the State did more hard fighting than the Eighty-Second. On the 16th of March it was assigned to Gen. Schenck's Command, and in the exciting movements about Monterey, Bull Pasture Mountain, and Franklin, it took an active part. On the 8th of June the army to which it belonged fought the battle of Cross Keys, but without serious loss to the Eighty-Second.

In the organization of the Army of Virginia the Eighty-Second was assigned to an independent brigade under Gen. Milroy. The severe campaigning it had undergone had thinned its ranks, and it numbered but 300 active men. On the 7th of August, Sigel's Corps, to which it belonged, moved toward Culpepper, and on the following morning

halted in the woods south of the village, but was too late at Cedar Mountain to participate actively in the battle. During the fighting on the Rappahannock it was for ten days within hearing and most of the time under fire of the enemy's guns. On the 21st and 22nd, McDowell had severe engagements near Gainesville. In the fight of the 22nd, Milroy led the advance. The Eighty-Second suffered severely, Col. Cantwell, its commander, being killed with the word of command upon his lips. In the early part of 1863, at the request of its Colonel (Robinson) it was relieved from duty at headquarters, and ordered to report to its division commander, Gen. Schurz. By him it was designated a battalion of sharpshooters for the division. The next battle in which it bore a part was that of Chancellorsville, on the 25th of May. It suffered terribly in this fight, there being at the close of the engagement, but 134 men with the colors. On the 10th of June it moved on the Gettysburg Campaign. It went into the battle which followed with twenty-two commissioned officers and 236 men; of these nineteen officers and 147 men were killed, wounded, and captured, leaving only three officers and eighty-nine men. This little band of heroes brought off the colors of the regiment. The Eleventh Corps, to which the Eighty-Second belonged, was transferred on the 25th of September to the Army of the Cumberland, then commanded by Gen. Hooker. The next battle in which the regiment was engaged was that of Mission Ridge. In the December following it re-enlisted as veterans. Out of 349 enlisted men present, 321 were mustered in as veteran volunteers, and were at once sent home on furlough. It returned to the field with 200 new recruits, and on the 3rd of March, 1864, it joined its old brigade at Bridgeport, Ala. On the 30th of April the regiment, with its brigade and division, started on the Atlanta Campaign, and bore an active part in most of the battles and skirmishes that followed. It particularly distinguished itself at Resaca and Kennesaw Mountain. After the capture of Atlanta, it remained in camp there until the 15th of November, when it started with Sherman's army to Savannah.

While the army was at Goldsboro, in April, 1865, the Eighty-Second and Sixty-First Ohio were consolidated, and the new regiment thus formed was known as the Eighty-Second. On the 10th the troops moved to Raleigh, where they remained until after the surrender of Gen. Johnston. On the 30th of April the corps marched for Washington by way of Richmond, and on the 19th of May arrived at Alexandria. It took part in the grand review at Washington on the 24th of May, after which it proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it remained until the 25th of July, when it was ordered to Columbus, and was there paid off and discharged.

The Ninety-Sixth Infantry drew two companies from Logan County, viz: Company H, and Company I. Company H, was organized with W. B. Niven, Captain; J. G. Hamilton, First Lieutenant, and E. L. Baird, Second Lieutenant; Capt. Niven resigned April 15, 1863; Lieut. Hamilton was appointed Regimental Quartermaster, and Lieut. Baird promoted to First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, and to Captain, July 13, 1864, in which position he was mustered out with the regiment. Peter Marmon, was promoted from Orderly Sergeant to Second Lieutenant on the 16th of November, 1864. Consolidation prevented further promotion in the company.

Company I was recruited by W. W. Beattie, who was elected Captain; Franklin Kendall was First Lieutenant, and W. H. Chandler Second Lieutenant. Capt. Beattie resigned before leaving camp, and Lieut. Kendall was promoted to Captain; Second Lieut. Chandler to First Lieutenant, and G. W. Kline to Second Lieutenant. Capt.

Kendall was honorably discharged August 7, 1863, and Lieut. Chandler promoted to Captain, which position he filled until mustered out with the regiment; Lieut. Kline was promoted to First Lieutenant, January 22, 1864, and afterwards made Quartermaster in a new regiment.

The Ninety-Sixth Regiment was made up in the Eighth Congressional District and organized at Camp Delaware in August 1862. Its officers were men who had seen service and were as follows: Joseph W. Vance, Colonel; Albert H. Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Charles H. McElroy, Major. The following general sketch of the regiment, its movements and operations, is by Maj. McElroy, of Delaware:

"A camp was established for this regiment on the Fuller farm, one and a half miles south of the city, known as Camp Delaware, the ground occupied lying between the Columbus road and the river. On the 1st day of September, 1862, the Ninety-Sixth left camp 1,014 strong for Cincinnati, and on the evening of the same day of its arrival there, crossed over the river and went into camp at Covington, Ky. From that time until the close of the war, it was continuously active, and most of the time in hard service. In the fall of 1862 the regiment, in the brigade of Gen. Burbridge, and under command of Gen. A. J. Smith, marched from Covington to Falmouth, thence to Cynthiana, to Paris, to Lexington, Nicholasville, through Versailles, Frankfort, Shelbyville to Louisville, leaving Covington on the 8th of October, and going into camp at Louisville on the 15th. From Louisville it proceeded to Memphis, and on the 27th of December, with the forces under command of Gen. Sherman, left for 'down the river' to Chickasaw Bayou; from there it went to Fort Hyndman, or Arkansas Post, where it was in the left wing, under command of Gen. Morgan. Sergt. B. F. High, Joseph E. Wilcox, W. P. Wigton, of Company F, were killed here; and Isaac Pace, David Atkinson, of Company G, were wounded and soon afterward died. After the battle of Arkansas Post, the regiment was at the siege of Vicksburg, where it formed a part of the Thirteenth Army Corps; then followed the battle of Grand Coteau, La., a desperate struggle against fearful odds. After this the regiment was sent into Texas on an expedition of short duration; returning to Brashear City, La., it entered upon the famous Red River campaign under Gen. Banks. The battles of Sabine Cross Roads (where Col. Vance was killed), Peach Orchard Grove, and Pleasant Hill followed."

"The regiment had now, by continual losses, become so reduced in numbers that a consolidation became necessary, and was effected under a general order from Major-General Reynolds, commanding the Department of the Gulf. At the request of the officers, and as a special honor to the regiment, it was consolidated into the Ninety-Sixth Battalion, and not with any other regiment. This was the only instance in that department of any such favor being accorded. Soon after this the regiment (now the Ninety-Sixth Battalion) was ordered down the river, and to Mobile, and was engaged in the capture of Forts Gaines, Morgan, Blakely and Spanish Fort, resulting finally in the capture of Mobile. The division was under command of Col. Landrum, of the Nineteenth Kentucky, and formed a part of the Thirteenth Corps under Gen. Granger. The Ninety-Sixth was mustered out at Mobile, and on the 29th of July, 1865, was paid off and discharged at Camp Chase.

"During its service, the regiment marched 1,683 miles; traveled by rail 517, and by water, 7,686; making a total of 9,886 miles, exclusive of many short expeditions in which it took part. When the regiment was mustered out of the United States service at the

close of the war, it numbered 427 men, including a company transferred to it from the Forty-Second Ohio, in November, 1864, at the time the remainder of the Forty-Second was mustered out."

The One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Infantry was represented by a company from this county. The regiment was formed around the old "Hoffman Battalion," which consisted of four companies of men commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Major, and had been occupied on guard duty at Johnson's Island. In the latter part of December, 1863, six new companies were added to the battalion, making it a full regiment. The Logan County company was designated "H," and was commanded by Capt. Samuel Starr, an old ex-officer of the Fifty-Fourth Ohio, who served through with the 128th, and was mustered out with the regiment. The First Lieutenant was Henry C. Reno, who was promoted to Captain, but was mustered out as First Lieutenant.

The 128th was occupied mostly during its term of service in duty at the frontier posts of Sandusky and Johnson's Island, and was organized as a regular regiment at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, Ohio, early in January, 1864. The duty of the regiment was arduous at Johnson's Island, where at all times a large number of Confederate officers were confined as prisoners of war, and considering the proximity of the post to Canada, where a warm sympathy was felt for the rebel cause, the responsibility of the guard was of a weighty character. Although their general duty was at these posts, yet detachments were frequently sent off on duty at other places. The regiment was subjected to the most perfect drill and discipline, many of its officers having been discharged from the army at an earlier period of the war on account of disability from wounds or sickness. Soon after the surrender of Lee and Johnston the prisoners on the Island became so reduced by discharges on parole, that the regiment left the Island on the 10th of July, 1865, and was mustered out on the 17th at Camp Chase.

The One Hundred and Thirty-Second Regiment of National Guards drew seven of its ten companies from Logan County. These troops were called out in 1864, by the President, for three months. The One Hundred and Thirty-Second was officered as follows, most of the regimental officers being from this county: Joel Haines, Colonel (formerly Captain in the Seventeenth); John J. Patten, Lieutenant-Colonel (formerly Second Lieutenant in the First); Andrew P. Meng, Major; William J. Sullivan, Surgeon. The Logan County companies were as follows: Company B, W. B. Niven, Captain; E. R. Chamberlain, First Lieutenant, and John Seaman, Second Lieutenant. Company C, J. H. Harrod, Captain; J. L. Clark, First Lieutenant, and J. A. Brown, Second Lieutenant. Company E, J. M. Black, Captain; J. W. Smith, First Lieutenant, and Peter Dow, Second Lieutenant. Company F, J. J. Shriver, Captain; W. H. Huston, First Lieutenant, and D. W. Koch, Second Lieutenant. Company G, H. B. Patterson, Captain; L. M. Willetts, First Lieutenant, and J. H. H. Gordon, Second Lieutenant. Company I, R. B. Porter, Captain; W. L. Brown, First Lieutenant, and James Eaton, Second Lieutenant. Company K, Spencer W. Garwood, Captain; E. P. Williams, First Lieutenant, and A. C. Humphreys, Second Lieutenant.

The regiment was mustered in at Camp Chase on the 15th of May, 1864, and proceeded to Washington City, where it arrived on the 24th, and was ordered into camp at Fort Albany. On the 30th it reported to Gen. A. J. Smith, and was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps. It did duty here until June 11, when it proceeded to Bermuda Hundred,

where it was again put on fatigue and picket duty. On the 12th of August it proceeded to Norfolk, where it remained until the 27th, when it started for home. It arrived on the 30th at Columbus, and was mustered out at Camp Chase on the 10th of September.

The foregoing comprises a list of the regiments that drew organized bodies of men from the county, and so far as we have been able to learn, the list is complete. A large number of men from Logan county were scattered through other regiments and commands, but no regular companies, aside from those mentioned. The Ninth and Twelfth Cavalry, one or two regiments of the Regular United States Infantry, and the First and Second Heavy Artillery, all contained more or less recruits from Logan County. The Thirteenth Ohio Independent Battery was made up, or a section of it, in this county. The organization of it, however, was never fully completed, and after the battle of Pittsburg Landing the members were distributed into other batteries and the number Thirteen dropped.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society was one of the earliest organizations in the State for furnishing comfort and encouragement to the men in the field, and delicacies to the sick in camp and hospital. This Society found a ready response among the ladies of Bellefontaine and Logan County, and an organization, in the early part of the war was effected, which, throughout the long and gloomy period of the struggle was productive of great good. An auxiliary society was formed in Bellefontaine, with branches in the different townships of the county, which joined heartily in those kind ministrations of devoted love and affection, that nerved the hearts and upheld the arms of those who stood in the front of the fray. And to the sick and wounded lying in gloomy hospitals, how were they cheered and comforted by the reception of kind words and messages from the "angels of mercy," as much, perhaps, as by the "good things" that always accompanied their kindly messages. Their reward here is the consciousness of having done a noble duty, and

> "Freely let them wear,
> The wreath which merit wove and planted there,
> Foe though I were, should envy tear it down,
> Myself would labor to replace the crown."

As we stated in the beginning of this chapter, Logan County furnished over 2,000 men to the armies of the Union during the war, in addition to National guards and "squirrel hunters." Notwithstanding the alacrity with which volunteers came forward, and men enlisted, the county was subjected to a draft two or three times, but each time for only a small number of men to fill up some call still remaining a little short. That the county was drafted was no reproach to the valor of its able-bodied men, who were ever ready at the call of duty. But calls for troops came so fast, that they could not always be filled in the limited time by voluntary enlistment. The drafts in Logan County were but few, and each time for a small number of men.

In conclusion of this chapter, devoted to the patriotism of the county, we deem it our duty to state that the utmost pains have been taken to obtain facts in regard to the organizations in which the county was represented, and to omit none deserving of notice. We have, in compiling the sketches of the different regiments, drawn freely on Whitelaw Reid's "Ohio in the War." But it contains errors, and in order to avoid these we have endeavored to have those who were familiar with the operations and movements of the organizations described, look over and correct existing errors. So that we feel free to assert, that the history, as it is given, is, in the main, substantially correct.

CHAPTER VII.*

LAKE TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTIVE—ITS ORGANIZATION—SETTLEMENT—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—EARLY PRIVATIONS—SCHOOLS, ETC.

LOGAN COUNTY was organized in the year 1818. Its boundaries were upon the north not well defined, and upon the east, also, there were points of uncertainty.

Originally, the county was divided into four townships. These townships were represented by four oblong square portions of territory, extending from the southern limits of the county to the northern. These original four townships of Logan County were called: upon the west, Miami; Lake, farther east; Jefferson, still farther east; and again, at the extreme eastern part of the county, Zane.

Our business here is with Lake Township. The original boundary of Lake Township is thus given: "The Township of Lake to commence at the southeast corner of said Township of Miami; thence eastward with the county line to the southeast corner of Section No. 27, Town. 5, Range 13; thence north to the county line; thence west with the county line, to the northeast corner of Miami Township; thence south to the place of beginning." This township received its name from a beautiful lake that was within its original boundaries. This lake was first called "Blaylock's Lake," afterwards "Spencer's Lake," from a member of the Spencer family who for a time lived upon and owned the surrounding land. It is now known as "Silver Lake." But the time arrived when the lake was to be associated no longer with the township to which it had afforded a name. It is now in Harrison Township, which was taken off of Lake in the year 1832. But the disintegration of Lake Township commenced earlier. In the year 1820, Union Township was organized, 18th of April, 1820. Our authority says that the County Commissioners, upon the petition of a number of the residents of the southern part of Lake Township, set off the Township of Union, and ordered an election to be held for choosing Township officers. In the year 1832, Union was itself divided, its eastern border becoming the Township of Liberty. Harrison, also, in the year 1832, was organized, at the expense of Lake Township, from territory being upon the west of that township as it now stands. Anterior to that—March 5, 1823—McArthur Township was taken off of the northern portion of Lake, as Union was previously taken from the southern portion. McArthur was itself subsequently divided; the Township of Richland being formed from its most northerly portion. Thus Lake Township now remains, in point of territorial area, the smallest of the Townships of Logan County. It is bounded on the north by McArthur, on the east by Jefferson, on the south by Liberty, and on the west by Harrison Townships.

Lake Township is about two miles wide east and west, but extends between six and seven miles north and south, and is in shape an oblong square. The surface is diversified. Upon the whole, it may be described as rolling. No broken land is to be found, although it is in some parts hilly, particularly in the northern section. The southern limits of the township begin, especially in the southwestern quarter, to subside into the rich and level lands which characterize Union Township and Champaign County.

* Contributed by Dr. T. L. Wright.

The soil varies in character according as the land is hilly or flat; but it is all productive, no "barren" land existing in Lake Township. The uplands are generally of a yellowish clay, mixed with more or less *debris* of disintegrated limestone, and they are good lands for almost any crop, but are peculiarly adapted to the production of wheat and kindred grains. Between the rising lands lie rich valleys of varying extent, of dark vegetable soil, lying upon and near to grand beds of limestone. The soil of these level tracts is remarkably well adapted to the production of Indian corn, hay, potatoes and other succulent growths. All the soil belonging to this township is richly permeated with limestone gravel, or limestone sand, giving to it strength, durability and permanency. The action of the drift era, which left its marks so plainly upon the region of country in which Lake Township is situated, has enriched the surface of these lands, wherever underlaid by slate, with this fine lime sediment, so that such lands form no exception to the general value and productiveness of the soil. In addition to several valuable deposits of magnesian limestone, in Lake and adjoining Townships, affording excellent material for building various structures requiring stone and lime, there are a large number of deposits, some of them extensive, of fine, clear gravel. This material is being utilized in making a system of good roads or free turnpikes throughout the township, and, indeed, throughout the county. Often these deposits are found in ridges, or mound-like elevations; but sometimes they lie under level fields, whence the gravel may be taken, after stripping off one or two feet of soil. A very great advantage attending the presence of these gravelly deposits is found in their influence in equalizing the amount of moisture in seasons of drouth, or extreme rain-fall. When an excess of rain scalds and ruins crops underlaid with tough and impermeable clay, the water filters down into the gravelly deposits in the region of country now under consideration. When, on the other hand, dry, hot summers parch the crops in a soil placed upon a clayey basis, the same gravelly deposits give up their superabundant moisture. The clay found in some localities is the yellow aluminum clay. It is considerably permeated with limestone pellets, and is not of the best quality for making bricks or tileing, although it is used to some extent in the manufacture of these articles. Several times whispered rumors of the discovery of precious metals, and especially of silver, have been wafted to and fro. "Specimens" have actually been exhibited in a confidential way. Strict examination has failed thus far to materialize any facts. The probable truth is, that all such so-called specimens have been simple amalgamations and alloys coming from the skilful and industrious hands of the artisan, whose labors were chiefly performed at night, and in out-of-the-way places, and whose productions have a marked resemblance to the metallic currency of the American Republic. Counterfeiting was undoubtedly one of the industries carried on in Lake Township in times past, but the business has been of so recent a date, and the facts concerning it are of so hazy and undefined a character, that it would be inexpedient to pretend to fix and localize its operations. A considerable portion of the surface of this township was covered more or less thickly with bowlders called "nigger heads," granite rocks, varying in weight from several tons to a few pounds. To clean the land of these intruders, dropped by melting icebergs idly floating from the frozen regions of the north, was a task of no small dimensions. The most successful manner of removing them was first to cut a large forked limb from a tree; then cutting the two branches off, four or five feet

from the point of their junction, there remained a piece of timber, harrow-shaped in its outline, or, as it might be called, V shaped. In the spring time, while the ground was slippery and icy, this implement, only five or six inches in height, and called a "lizzard," was hauled by chains fastened to its closed end, alongside of the bowlders in the field. By the aid of a lever, the stone was easily rolled upon the sliding vehicle and dragged away to some place of common deposit. These stones laid quite superficially, and they are now very generally cleared away.

The *flora* of any country is one index of its intrinsic character and value. There are so many agencies at work in building up this element that it may be determined pretty accurately from the *flora* of a district whether these agencies, seen and unseen, are of a beneficial nature, and whether they are or are not of a sufficiently desirable and permanent kind to be reliable and worthy of confidence as promising continuance. The forests of Lake Township were not only diversified in a remarkable degree, but they were of peculiar luxuriance. Yet this is no more than might be expected, from the sketch already given of the character of the soil and of its substratum. The larger forest trees were the White Oak and Black Oak; the Hickory, of several varieties; the Ash, the Beech, commingled with which were the Linden, the Walnut and Maple, and not infrequently, upon the lower lands, the magnificent and towering Elm. These were the larger forest trees. From the Maple was derived an excellent sugar, and from the Linden, aided by various sweet-scented shrubs, came, through the laborious industry of the bees, most delicious honey, for the bloom of the Linden tree is famous for the purity and perfection of its honey-bearing qualities. To the royal company of these trees, not infrequently the Poplar, with its magnificent flowers, lent dignity and state. Underneath this great forest another growth of trees, scarcely less interesting, sprang up in rich profusion. There were the Dogwood, the Ironwood, the Haw, and the Plum; together with the younger members of the great forest giants, gathering strength and size with each advancing year. And beneath these again were found various vines and bushes, as the Grape, the Gooseberry, the Blackberry, the Raspberry, and the Hazel, almost without limit; and after these came the wild strawberry, and in many lowlands cranberries were found in great abundance.

The larger trees, with the different aspects of their several kinds, with their varying shades of green, and form of leaf, afforded a most pleasing view as they displayed their foliage in the Springtime. In the Autumn, the innumerable tints which glowed amongst the leaves—red, yellow, brown, purple and crimson—gave a charm to forest scenery unknown and unappreciable to those who have not felt the soft, voluptuous breath of Indian Summer. The smaller growth of trees in the forest—the Dogwood, Redbud, Haw and Plum especially—afforded, by their splendid combination of coloring, and their intrinsic beauty while flowering, a most agreeable and alluring appearance. The Wild Grape, Sweet Haw, and Sweet-brier lent delicious odors to the ambient air, and helped to give character, in their way, to the land. But even here there were exceptions. The most beautiful, almost, of the Haw tribe of flowering trees, in respect to visual appearance, was unpleasant in odor. This is a general description of the flora of Lake Township, but in practical fact certain explanations are proper. In the northern portion of the township, the Beech tree predominated, with, of course, admixtures of Hickory, Oak and Ash. In the middle part of the township a mixture of all the prevailing kinds of timber takes place, with here and there a predominance of Maple or Sugar trees,

enough to form an occasional sugar camp, which, especially in later times, became a limited center of sugar production. In the southern portion of Lake, Oak is the prevailing forest tree; and this tree is, taking everything into consideration, the lord of the forest.

The productions of the ancient forest of Lake Township were numerous and important. The mast and nuts were the food of innumerable squirrels and various kinds of birds. They served, also, not only for food to man himself, but they offered an abundance of food for the hogs and sheep of the pioneer. Hogs living upon the mast of the oak, the hickory and the beech, afforded a sweeter and more delicately flavored ham, according to the judgment of Thomas Jefferson, than those fattened upon corn. At all events, the products of the forest yielded an abundant supply for the swine of the early settler. Hogs, after receiving some mark by which their ownership could be determined, were turned loose in the woods to shift for themselves. Ere long they became so wild and fierce that wolves were glad to give them a wide berth. Not only were squirrels and many other animals fit for food brought into the country by the products of the native forest, but the pleasant shade, the abundant water, and the multitude of small and secluded prairies, luxuriant with the sweetest grass, invited the deer to take up its abode. The abundance of this species of game, for many years after the white man began to spoil the works of nature and substitute his own, was something wonderful. And Bruin, too, not infrequently came for his feast of wild grapes and plums, whose superabundance was incredible. The sweet tooth of the black bear, like that of the small boy, did not fail of sometimes getting him into trouble, either with the bees, whose treasures he coveted, or with the sturdy pioneer, his rival in the pursuit of sweets.

Mention has several times been made of plums, grapes, wild apples, and several kinds of berries. The plum was of different degrees of excellence. Sometimes one plum orchard,-or "plum thicket," as it was called, would produce several grades of fruit. Some were small, and, toward the pit, quite astringent; others large, yellow, flecked with red spots, and quite sweet and agreeable. These plums were, upon the whole, not equal to most varieties of the cultivated and improved fruit, but they possessed many useful and agreeable properties. The same may be said of the immense crop of wild grapes. There were many varieties of different degrees of excellence, but all inferior to the higher qualities of the improved article. The crab-apple was a fruit that at first sight no one would think of using, but, cooked with honey, it made a most delicious preserve, and was highly prized. So, also, of the intensely acid gooseberry and cranberry. Honey was very abundant. The population for a number of years was sparse, while the forest range was great, and the cabin of the early settler not infrequently boasted of a barrel or more of wild honey. This was copiously used to preserve the several varieties of fruit and berries that the native forest afforded.

In the animal kingdom, or the *fauna*, associated with the primitive forest of Lake Township, it must not be supposed there were no drawbacks; that everything was perfectly serene. Innocence and helplessness, paradoxical as it may appear, develop craft and savagery, not only amongst the human family, but equally amongst the brute creation. The harmless deer invited the presence and intensified the viciousness of the wolf and panther. Wolves, panthers and wild cats abounded, and the smaller pests, as the fox, weasel and pole-cat, wrought sad havoc in the barn-yard. One of the greatest trials of the early settler was brought upon him by the

mosquito, a most insignificantly appearing insect, but one which has caused more wicked speech than all the elephants and tigers of India. Added to this plague, which was only bearable when enveloped in the strangling smoke of the "smudge," were the horse-fly, a terrible insect, of large proportions, which tormented horses and cattle into a state of frenzy; and serpents of various species, and many other minor pests of great perversity. The "smudge" alluded to consisted of thick smoke given off by damp chips put upon live coals, which was placed in front of the cabin door in the summer evening, and sometimes within the dwelling itself. The remedy was severe, but preferable to the stinging and the singing of the assiduous mosquito. Many of the destructive vermin of the time atoned in some measure for their depredations upon chickens, young pigs, &c., with their pelts. The skin of the muskrat, fox, coon, and other troublesome "varments," as they were called in the vernacular of the time, were eagerly sought, and brought considerable revenue to the trapper. In times a little later than that of the true pioneer, the root of the ginseng was dug from the hill-sides and traded in the local stores for general merchandise. This article, commonly called "sang," found a ready market in the east, but for what specific purpose is not so clear. Several considerable streams of water traverse Lake Township. Upon the north, barely touching the township, in one or two springs or fountains, is found the source of Cherokee Man's Run, commonly called Cherokee Creek. This is a considerable stream, belonging more to McArthur Township than to Lake. It pursues a tortuous, northwesterly course, and empties into the Miami River, just as it emerges from the Lewistown Reservoir. Lower down is the Flat Branch of the Buckongehelas. It takes its rise in the northeastern portion of the Township of Lake, and, taking first a westerly and then a southwesterly course, it becomes, after receiving important additions in the neighborhood of the County Infirmary, the Buckongehelas proper. Farther south, and about the middle of the township, is found Tucker's Run, also a fine stream. It rises in Jefferson Township, and, pursuing a southwesterly course, joins the Buckongehelas about a mile and a quarter below the County Infirmary. Tucker's Run and the Flat Branch may be regarded as the two forks, which, coming together, form the main stream known as the Buckongehelas. About three-quarters of a mile east of Bellefontaine, are the head waters of a large creek, called Blue Jacket. The general direction taken by this stream is also towards the southwest, and it joins Buckongehelas about six miles a little southwest of Bellefontaine. At the southern extremity of the township, a large stream known as McKee's Creek flows through its southeast corner. This water enters into the Miami River a short distance below DeGraff, and below the point where the Buckongehelas enters the same stream. McKee's Creek takes the name of Stony Creek in the latter portion of its course. It will hence be perceived that all the waters of Lake Township tend westward, and find their outlets in the Miami River. These, with the exception of Tucker's Run and Flat Branch, which are merely head waters of the Buckongehelas, are all valuable streams, affording power for a multitude of mills of various kinds, but of late years chiefly grist mills.

Cherokee Creek was named from a solitary Cherokee Indian, who had, it seems, expatriated himself from his home in the South, and dwelt upon its banks. Buckongehelas was a noted Delaware Indian Chief, and gave his name to the stream upon which he lived. Blue Jacket's Town once occupied the site of Bellefontaine. Blue Jacket, himself, was a well-known Shawnee Chief, who lived, according

to tradition, upon the southwestern declivity of the elevation upon which Bellefontaine is built. His cabin was a few yards northeast of the spot where the C. C. C. & I. Round House now stands, and in the immediate vicinity of several fine springs. Blue Jacket was one of the leaders in the Indian campaign in the northwest, which resulted in the defeat of the Indians at the battle of "The Fallen Timber," in the year 1794. The stream which crosses the West Liberty Pike road, near the Fair Ground, was called from him. McKee's Creek is called from a white man, who, in company with one Elliott, had a trading-post in early times upon its banks; this was established and maintained to further British interests. Besides these streams there are innumerable spring branches running in every direction through the township, making Lake Township one of the most charming and productive portions of the land, which, as a whole, is probably the most lovely and desirable the sun shines on.

It is believed that the first permanent white settler in the present limits of Lake Township was John Tullis. There are others who appear to have settled there shortly after. Major Tullis, as he was called, came to Lake Township about the year 1806, or a little earlier. He emigrated from Kentucky. Tullis entered a quarter section of land, the northern line of which corresponds with the middle of Columbus street, in Bellefontaine, which ran, of course, just north of the Public Square. He had a family of several children; one daughter is now living one mile and a half northwest of Bellefontaine, she being the wife of John Smith, Esq., of Harrison Township. The other children have died, or gone to distant parts, and have disappeared from the scenes of their early history. Major Tullis was a man of importance in his day, and was one of the proprietors of the town of Bellefontaine.

Henry Shaw was another of the early pioneers of the Township of Lake. His name appears as clerk in the election held in Zane Township in 1806; but there is reason to believe that his residence was at that time a little below West Liberty, on Mad River. Mr. Shaw next settled on a piece of military land in Lake Township, southeast of the site of Bellefontaine. Being deprived of his land by other claimants, he settled upon a place near the location of Hull's Trace, west of the Fair Grounds about half a mile. This was just before the war of 1812. This gentleman left a family, which is widely represented at the present day amongst the respectable citizens of Logan County, and elsewhere. One of his daughters married Capt. William Watson, another married Dr. B. S. Brown, and another married Abednego Davidson, Esq. An early settler in this township was William McCloud. This gentleman was born in Ireland, but came to this country in his youth. He married, in Philadelphia, Elizabeth Boswell, a lady of education and refinement, the marriage being the end of an elopement. McCloud came to Fairfield, Green County, Ohio, where he remained several years. Subsequently he made his way to Zanesfield, Logan County. His name appears on the poll book above quoted, in 1806. He came to the Township of Lake about 1810, and settled a little northwest of Bellefontaine. He was a scout under Capt. William McColloch, during the war of 1812. McCloud was a great hunter, of fine appearance, and excellent social qualities. He had a large family, mostly daughters, whose posterity is numerous and wide-spread, and of eminent respectability. His decendants are found in Wisconsin, Arkansas and California, as well as Ohio. He was a man of influence and value at the period of time in which he lived. He became one of the Associate Judges of the County Court at a later period.

William Powell was another of the early permanent settlers of Lake Township. He purchased a tract of land adjoining that of Tullis, and situated north of the public square, in Bellefontaine. Powell was originally from Pennsylvania. He found his way, with his family, to Ohio before the beginning of the present century. Our first knowledge of him is at North Bend, in Hamilton County, Ohio. Here he was employed as a hunter for Gen. Wayne's army, a part of which was being recruited across the Ohio River, in Kentucky. He remained in that locality several years. We next find him in Salem Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, not far from Urbana. Here he also remained several years. Finally, on the 1st of January, 1812, he settled on his land in and near the present locality of Bellefontaine. Powell had a family of ten living children, three of whom were girls. Sallie married Jackson McClure; Nancy married Samuel Carter, and Rachel married Jack Mays. These were fine women and excellent men. In addition to the families enumerated, James McPherson, also one of the earliest pioneers, had a fine family. One very handsome and intelligent daughter married Daniel Workman, a prominent man of his time. The McCloud girls married well also. Sallie married the eldest son of William Powell; Lettitia married Dr. A. H. Lord; Betsy married Isaac Miller, and, after his death, Jacob Krouskop; Eliza married Jonah Seaman, and Maria married a man named Handford. There were two or three families coming on a little later, as that of Maj. Reed and others.

It will, therefore, be perceived that between 1812, the year of the war, and 1820, when Bellefontaine was laid out, there was good material present and maturing for the foundation and superstructure of a good and healthy society. For, ignoring altogether the temptation to exaggerate the persons and things of the past, the fact is, that the people above-named would attract attention and challenge admiration in any age or country. There was not a defective nor an ugly person amongst them all. On the contrary, they were large, healthy, intelligent and industrious people. The boys in these families were bold and honorable, but the girls bore the palm. They were really beautiful, honest and wise. And, retrospecting from this point of time, the sum total of the results of life as it befel to these people, it must be confessed that the girls have had the best of it. These men and their families were the leaders, the brains, and the real workers in these old primeval days. But it must not be imagined that there was not another element at hand, and often troublesome at that time, as there is at all times in society. The verge of civilization was sought by outlawed and turbulent persons, who were driven from better established communities. The horse thief, the counterfeiter, shrewd and plausible; the petty pilferer, and uncouth ruffian were not wanting. The better classes, on more occasions than one, were compelled to resort to the whip, and to dire threats, in order to regulate portions of this element. Several families settled in different localities in the neighborhood. who were suspected, and no doubt correctly, of being associated with bands of horse thieves and lawless persons of various kinds. It was not uncommon to find suspicious parties loitering about these places without any ostensible business. Such characters were merely harbored for a time, it was believed, in order that they might run off a horse or two. For their suppression, a band of citizens was organized, with John Workman for Captain. They would seize the obnoxious person, and, tying him up, whip him severely, after which he was suffered to depart, a permission of which the individual seldom failed to avail himself.

The records show that in the year 1805 John Gunn took out a license in Urbana to

keep a house of public entertainment. Accordingly, about that time, or shortly afterwards, Gunn established a tavern stand at a large spring on the farm now owned by Henry C. Miller. The location of this tavern was in the northeastern part of the present Township of Liberty. This spring is about 350 yards from the southern limits of Lake Township. It is one of the finest springs in Logan County. Those who have located this tavern and spring upon the farm of Henry Taylor are in error. Mr. Gunn was a Canadian; his business here was to act as agent for certain holders of real estate situated in the neighborhood of his establishment. During the prevalence of the war of 1812, there was, of course, considerable stir in the vicinity now under notice, for it was in the direct track pursued by the American troops, both going to and coming from the seat of hostilities on the northern frontier.

It was about this time that it became evident that a new county would soon be organized, and it was upon a portion of a tract of land for which Gunn was agent that the first town in Lake Township was laid out. It was called Belleville. An attempt was also made to christen, by usage, the nascent county, "Belleville County." This little town was intended for the future county seat. That it was built, if not under the direction, at least with the approbation of Gunn, and in the interests of his employers, is evident from all the circumstances. This seems to be a fair account of the rise of Belleville, and the reasons for it. The town grew up silently during the turmoil of the war.

The old settlers appear to have no very definite idea of the exact date of its origin, or of the precise moment of its demise. It is known, however, that the first and probably the only tavern built in Belleville was owned by Edwin Mathews. George Krouskop came to this country in 1812 or 1813, and he worked upon that building soon afterwards. It would have been difficult to find a worse place for a town in this township. Water, for a wonder, was difficult to obtain, the wells being deep and the water itself of a poor quality. The whole affair was a matter of eight or ten inferior houses. Mathews kept the first public house, and was followed by Garwood and Ballard. One "Dr." Emanuel Rost, from Cincinnati, a foreigner by birth, kept a small store, containing a few groceries and notions. Isaac Miller had a saddler shop at the same place. There was no blacksmith shop, nor, so far as recollected, other place of business in the town.

Belleville had a rather hard reputation, upon the whole, and excepting Gunn's it was the only centre of common congregation in the neighborhood. In its latter days, it was the place of holding county court a few times. There was a great deal of fighting and quarreling, as well as dog-fighting, race-running and other rude pastimes indulged in there. This village dwindled away very soon after Bellefontaine was laid out. A small frame house belonging to Isaac Miller was hauled bodily to Bellefontaine, and the other buildings were deserted and suffered to decay. Belleville was situated about a quarter of a mile south, and a little east of the floral hall on the county fair grounds.

There was very little to boast of in the way of public roads in the period of time anterior to the settlement of Bellefontaine. There was but one main road in the Township of Lake that was worthy of the name, previous to the organization of the county. There were various paths or trails leading from one Indian settlement to another. These trails were worn deeply by much travel. Some traces of them can even yet be discovered, especially leading east from the region of Gunn's old tavern to Zanesfield. The Indians would ride usually about forty feet

apart in strict Indian file. In this way the hindmost Indian would escape the rebound of the bending branches of overhanging trees, after the foremost rider had thrust them forward from him. The principal road came from Urbana, and passed through this county in a northerly direction. Coming into the neighborhood of Lake Township, it crossed McKee's Creek a few feet west of the point where that stream is spanned by the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad bridge. It continued almost directly north till it approached the western side of the Round Prairie. Here it divided. One branch skirted the southern and southeastern edge of that prairie, and continued in a northeasterly direction until it reached Gunn's tavern. It then made an abrupt turn to the north, a little west, to the town of Belleville.

The other branch of the road continued up the western side of the Round Prairie, and, after pursuing a northerly direction nearly a mile, it turned easterly and joined the former road in the village of Belleville. The roads being united, proceeded north across the fair grounds, crossing the Blue Jacket, at the point where Cook's old mill improvement stands. After fairly raising the hill, it turned to the northwest, following the ridge a few yards north of Judge West's house. It continued in that direction until it crossed the C. C. C. & I. R. R., between the houses of John Brunton and John D. Nevin. It then pursued a northerly course until it reached the site of the Irwin stone house; thence it skirted the hills until it reached the vicinity of Menary's Block House, near the buildings on the old Beal farm. From that point it went a little westward to McPherson's Block House, now the site of the County Infirmary.

The military road, cut by the army of Gen. Hull, in its advance upon Detroit, passed through the southwestern corner of Lake Township. "Hull's Trace," as it is called, crossed McKee's Creek at the same point that the old road did. It kept nearly north, passing a little east of William Burkhart's house. Continuing in a direction a little west of north, it crossed Blue Jacket at the farm of Jacob Good; thence pursuing the same course crossed the Sidney road near the house of Mr. Dillon; thence pursuing a course nearly identical with the former, it arrived at Menary's Block House and joined the old road already described. From there it pursued a direct course to the Block House of James McPherson.

About the time of the establishment of Belleville, three men, foreigners by birth, came to the neighborhood of that town, and built a distillery. That establishment was situated on Blue Jacket Creek, a little way from the railroad bridge crossing that stream. It was not very far from the town of Belleville. Indeed, the merchant, Rost, above mentioned, had some interest in the distillery, also. These parties came from Cincinnati purposely to engage in the business of distilling. The remains of the dam constructed by them can be seen to this day, a short distance west of the railroad bridge. Charles O. Walpers, one Stein, and Galar (probably one John N. Gluer), were the three parties immediately engaged in this still-house business. Walpers is described as a tall, dark man, with brilliant eyes, reticent, and believed to be dangerous. Whispers were sometimes heard of strangers coming into the range of this distillery and never appearing again. One of the sons of Anak, Jerry Stansberry, by name, who had stranded upon the shores of this wilderness, previously to the time under review, indulged in a little flirtation with the muses on the occasion of the establishment of the still by Walpers & Co. One of his flights was as follows:

"There's Charlie O. Walpers, so quiet and still,
He thinks he'll get rich by building a mill;
With his long pistol shanks, around us he'll pace,
And he'll cheat the poor devils digging his race."

Walpers' mill, grinding corn for the purpose of stilling, was useful also in grinding corn for the general public. He did not grind wheat. In fact, there was no wheat raised here at that time. This distillery was carried on by different parties for a number of years, when, upon the building of other and better establishments, it was abandoned.

The Stansberry above spoken of was one of several of the same family. They were powerful men, and were viewed with dislike and suspicion. It was not thought safe for the Regulators to interfere with them. Notwithstauding this, they were, no doubt, a good deal restrained by the presence of that organization. They had a habit of clearing their own skirts, when any depredation was committed, before they were charged with it, which became proverbial, and it is not uncommon, even now, for the older citizens to exclaim, "Oh, no! it wasn't you, Stansberry!" when they hear a person disclaiming a knowledge of some doubtful transaction with which he is believed to be familiar.

One of the first schoolhouses in Lake Township was located upon the south line of the fair grounds, a little more than a quarter of a mile northwest of Belleville. It was built of logs. The seats were logs hewn square, or at least flat. The fire-place was enormous. There was no floor but the ground. The chimney was made of sticks and mud. The windows were long open spaces cut between the logs at a suitable height. These spaces were about eight inches wide from top to bottom, and several feet in length. On the inside, covering them, was pasted paper that had been greased, and it served for window panes. The school was kept open in the winter time only. It was attended by students from a considerable distance; not only the children of Belleville, but the Powells, the McClouds, and other settlers in the neighborhood, went to it. Scholars came from Maj. Reed's place, two miles away, and from Hoyt's, a considerable distance southwest, and even from the Mad River country, three or four miles to the eastward. The books used were Webster's Spelling Book, for both reading and spelling; Pike's Arithmetic, a geography, and blank paper for writing exercises.

In those days writing paper was not ruled; but, by the aid of a ruler and slim pieces of lead beaten to a point, reasonably good lines were drawn across the blank sheet, upon which to trace the words of the copy. The copy, which the pupil was required to follow with as much exactitude as possible, was written by the "Master," as he was then called. It consisted of "coarse" or fine hand," accordingly as the scholar was less or more proficient. For advanced students, the copy embodied some excellent moral precepts or useful truths. The pens were made by the master, out of goose-quills; and it was no small feat of dexterity to make a good pen. The writers frequently wanted their pens mended also. Spelling was especially insisted upon, as containing the elements of all learning. Spelling matches on Saturday nights were common, in which sides would be chosen and words given out to each side alternately until but a single speller was left who had not missed a word. Again, the whole school would stand up in line, and would spell around again and again; every one missing a word being counted out, until some solitary urchin would remain, the proud victor in the contest. There is probably no one living, in his right mind, but might also excel in some department of life, if he would, like the young speller of olden times, put his whole might into the effort. The first teacher was Isaac Myers, a bachelor, near fifty years old. He was succeeded by George Krouskop, well known subsequently as a prominent and useful citizen; these were good instructors.

There were no tan-yards in the neighborborhood before the establishment of the permanent county-seat. Samuel Taylor, who lived on King's Creek, would come into the settlements two or three times a year, and purchase such hides as were for sale. He took them home, where he had some tan vats, and there dressed them. Blacksmithing is a trade that is almost indispensable to modern civilized life. There being no towns in the present boundaries of Lake Township before the rise of Belleville, the blacksmith would be apt to locate his business on such roads as were most traveled. We find George Blaylock, a blacksmith, pursuing his vocation on the bank of Silver Lake, then called Blaylock's Lake. This place, it is true, would at this time be considered a good deal out of the way, but at that period the beauty of the Lake and surrounding country were elements which afforded reasonable promise of early settlements in that locality. The fact is, that Hull's Trace, and the movement of war material from Urbana through a region considerably to the eastward of the Lake, fixed the first permanent families along the line of that movement; and whatever natural features the Lake might possess of an inviting nature, were overshadowed by the stern exigencies and facts of actual war. And so it has ever been; war makes boundaries, not to hamlets and villages only, but to nations and empires; and so it ever will be. Besides Blaylock, a man named Samuel Tidd carried on the business of blacksmithing, on a farm in Harrison Township, adjoining that now owned by Thomas McAra, and on the northeastern boundary of it. A road from the southeast, from Belleville and below, ran near his shop, in the direction of McPherson's block-house. These appear to have been the chief, if not the only, blacksmithing shops near the locality of Bellefontaine previous to the founding of that town.

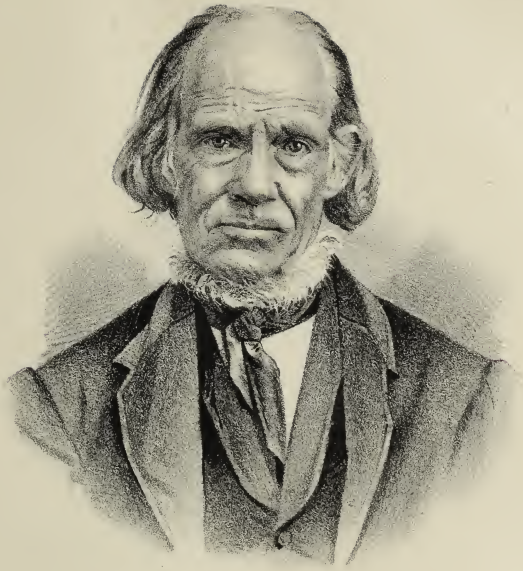
Nothing is more common than to hear the old pioneer, when in a certain mood, relate the difficulties, hardships, and discomforts of his early trials; without it is to hear the same pioneer, when in a different mood, tell how free, how cheerful, and how glorious were the days of his early pioneer life. Both of his pictures are true. What was pleasant and beautiful, was so in excess; and what of life there was that was fraught with danger and deprivations, and obstacles to be surmounted, was bitter indeed. In a country like this, even in its wildest state, there was not so much of uncompensated hardship for the hunter and trapper, considered by himself, provided he had good health. But to men with families, weakly women and helpless children, there were seasons when, in behalf of his family, great suspense and anxiety fell to his lot. He could move from danger; he could seek supplies and shelter, but his family could not. It is unnecessary to go very minutely into the details of pioneer family history. It is an old story. But a few salient points of that life will not be unprofitable subjects of notice, both with respect to the men and the women.

Besides his trusty rifle, the principal tools the pioneer had to work with were his ax, his drawing knife and shaving-horse. To these, in a settlement of any extent, would be added probably an auger or two, a broad-ax, and an implement for splitting out clap-boards. The mere enumeration of these things suggest their uses. Of course there was very little land cleared in the times to which we are now confining ourselves. From five to fifteen acres of land was about the quantity farmed by the husbandman. This was far from occupying all his time; his duties were not unremitting, as are the duties of a farmer of to-day. He had leisure, or he could take leisure, to hunt and trap, and, to a considerable extent, enjoy himself; or, at least, he could do

so, in so far as his farming duties affected his time. He planted a small patch of corn, another of flax, a few pumpkins, beans and turnips; perhaps, later, a little rye to make into whisky—and that was about all. He spent much of his time in hunting; that business, for a considerable period, being his sole resource for meat. Venison and various kinds of game, with hominy and corn-bread, were his substantials; although the many products of the forest, already enumerated, added greatly to the richness and variety of his table. The pastimes of the pioneer were fighting, running, wrestling, jumping, shooting at a mark, and various feats of strength, agility and skill. Many, on public days, got drunk, also. After all, these things were merely the overflow and escape of a superabundance of spirit, energy, and strength, acquired and accumulated by a life which was essentially in the open air, with good appetites and substantial food.

The labor of the women was much more severe. In addition to the ordinary care and watchfulness of the family, the washing, the cooking, the women not only made their own clothes and garments of the children, but they made up their husband's clothing also. If this were all there would be some idea presented, perhaps, by which an understanding of the extent of their work would be obtained. But in fact, the women spun, wove, bleached, and colored all the cloth that was used in the household. Look for a moment at the character and extent of this work. The flax had to be pulled up by the roots and tied in bunches. Men and women often joined in that labor. It had then to be broken, and the outer fiber separated from the brittle inner straw. This was done by the men. An implement, called a hatchel, being a piece of board three or four feet long, and seven or eight inches wide, into the middle portion of which were fastened, in an upright position, a multitude of sharp iron spikes about four or five inches long. These spikes were about the size and appearance of the iron part of a scribing awl. There were about a hundred of them occupying a space on the board ten or twelve inches long, by five or six inches broad. It looked like a huge brush with iron bristles from four to six inches long. These spikes were placed in the board in a series of diagonal rows. The hatchel being firmly fixed, small bunches of the dried flax were taken in the hands, by the men, and brought violently down amongst the spikes, the force of the blow being also used to draw the flax through the spikes towards the person engaged in the work. This was repeated until the brittle straw inside of the fiber was well broken and loosened. After this part of the work was done, the rough flax thus obtained was held in small flowing bunches over the edge of a board, or pole; it was then whipped down with what looks like a wooden knife about eighteen inches or two feet long. By this process, which is called scutching, the remaining particles of loose straw that were entangled in the flax after hatcheling, were thrown down.

The tow is now given to the women. They spin it into vast quantities of linen thread, then they weave it, for many pioneer houses had looms. Out of this thread is woven cloth for pantaloons and shirts for the men, clothing for the children, as well as household linen. But in many instances a process of bleaching precedes the final manufacture. The ladies not infrequently would color certain portions of their thread to weave into stripes for their own frocks. These were greatly admired by the young gentlemen beaux of the period. The main fashion of the ladies frock was a very short waist which was drawn into a multitude of fine gathers by means of a draw string. This was run entirely around the dress at the waist, drawn



John Easton

tightly and tied behind in an elaborate manner. The young pioneer, although he might fight the prowling savage with a commendable degree of courage, and even enter with enthusiasm into a "scrimmage" with a bear, was, to say the truth, often completely humbled and abashed in the presence of one of these tremendous articles of feminine apparel. For winter clothing the wool of the few sheep that could be cared for, was "picked" by hand at wool pickings. It was carded also by hand, with cards made for the purpose. It was then spun and woven into cloth. From this was made the winter clothing. For the children and ladies wool and linen were woven together, making linsey-woolsey. This style of cloth is generally cotton and wool at this day; but originally was linen and woolen threads woven together—hence the name—"*linsey-woolsey.*" A few of the more ancient and prominent pioneers wore buck-skin clothes. If they happened to be a close fit, it was said there was but one way to get them off, if they once got a wetting, and that was to wear them off. Young ladies and gentlemen of this period had the usual amusements of early times; such as dancing, various social games, and songs, which like the tales of the nursery, seem to have descended, at least some of them, from the remotest antiquity.

In the period of time under review, there does not seem to have been within the present limits of Lake Township any stated place for religious worship. A meeting was called at the house of Samuel Carter to concert measures to build a house for that purpose in Belleville. But that was a little anterior to the desertion of that town, and the project was abandoned. The citizens opened their own houses to some extent for religious purposes. A very common place of resort for holding meetings of a religious character was at the house of James Hill, a mile west of Bellefontaine.

The limits prescribed for this article precludes a continuation of the kind of description preceding. The temptation is great to produce other facts and incidents. There is nothing more interesting or instructive than to consider the human being placed in difficult and adverse circumstances, striving to surmount them. Such a life and such a strife develop the latent power of the human mind and bring to light phases of character that would otherwise never appear. Respecting the reminiscences of the cruel and savage war of 1812, little can now be said. In the midst of dangers and alarms, great actions and grand thoughts become common and are looked upon as matters of course, and like common and usual things they are little noted, and pass from memory. Most of the men whose names have been mentioned, and many others, were variously employed in their country's service during that contest. They were members of a company of scouts who were on the alert to detect signs of defection or treachery amongst the Indians around them. They were also depended upon to perform the difficult task of penetrating towards the British frontier, and gathering and transmitting information to the authorities. Their homes situated here in Lake Township were the first places for the sick and wounded and dying to receive shelter, when the troops, either in bodies or straggling parties, returned from the fight. For at that period there were no white settlements north of the Greenville Treaty Line, only four miles beyond Bellefontaine. That country was all Indian territory according to the terms of the treaty at Greenville. To give a history of the exploits of the spies and scouts residing in this vicinity, during the war with Great Britain, would occupy a volume; to give a single sketch, or even two or three, would be invidious.

The first election in Lake Township, Logan County, was held in Belleville in the year

1818. It is understood that the township included considerable more territory at that time than it does now. Some of the names will be recognized as those of persons living in what is now Union, Liberty, and Harrison Townships. The list of the electors is appended merely as a matter of record, and is as follows:

James M. Reed, Isaac Miller, William Johnston, John Colvin, John Tucker, John Tullis, Sr., William McKinney, Joseph Gordon, James Binley, James McClenaghan, William McIlvain, David Kirkwood, Isaac Southerland, Haines, Thomas Haines, Moses McIlvain, William Carroll, Archibald More, David Jones, Henry Shaw, Thomas Newell, James Joseph Wilson, William Kirkwood, Samuel Shields, Joseph Coddingham, O. C. Blalock, Levi D. Tharp, Nathaniel Crutcher, William Coddingham, Sim Ransbottom, Joseph Haines, John N. Gluer, Thomas Colvin, Daniel Vance, Daniel Purdy, George Blaylock, Mitchell Waggoner, John McDonald, James Wall, George Krouskop, Robert Doty, James Wall, Sr., James Kirkwood, James Bowen, Sylvanus Moorehouse, Joseph Cummins, John Holmes, John Tinnis, John Wood, John Ensch, James Sargent, John G. McIlvain, James McPherson, William McBeth, John Wall, John Newell, David Askren, Stephen Hoyt, William More, Robert More, William Wall, Joseph Alexander, John Gunn, William Adams, Samuel Newell, Samuel Wilson, Jacob Powell, George F. Dunn, Robert Newell, Raphael More, Samuel More, Jr., John Dunn, Joel Smith, Daniel Workman, Sr., Abner Snoddy, Patrick Watson, Jacob Foster, James Smith, William McCloud, John Ludwick, John Peach, John Naglee, George Countner, Thomas Clark, Christopher Hood, Robert Porter, John McBeth, Thomas Garwood, Isaac Myers, Merida Blacock, David McNay, John Crawford, John Hall, James Leaper, William Gray, John Shelby, Obadiah Howell, Jesse Gale, Hezekiah Wilcox, James Peach, William Powell, Thomas Baird, William White, Justice Edwards, Daniel M. Brown, William Davis, John Cochren, Samuel Carter, Daniel Workman, Martin DeWitt, Ransford Hoyt, Alexander McGarvey, John More, James Hill, Benjamin Vickers, Charles O. Walpers, Abraham Sager, Samuel Covington, John Askren, Samuel Hathaway, Thomas Thompson, Isaac Clemens, Thomas Powell, William Davis, David King, Emanuel Rost, Ross Thomas, Hugh Newell, Almon Hopkins, Jerry Stansberry, John Tullis, Jr., Robert Crockett.

The plat of the town of Bellefontaine is recorded on page 252, Book "A," of the records of Logan county. The record was made on the 12th day of August, 1822. This plat contains upon its margin (and it is so recorded) the following document:

"STATE OF OHIO, LOGAN COUNTY:

"Personally came before me, an Associate Judge in and for said county, Solomon McColloch, director, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, Leonard Houtz, John Tullis, Sr., William Powell, and John Tullis, Jr., proprietors, who severally acknowledge the within town plat to be their act and deed, and desire the same to be admitted of record.

"Given under my hand and seal, March 18th, 1820.

"N. B.—The lots selected by the director on the part of Logan county are all even numbers.

"(Signed) JOHN SHELBY,
"Associate Judge."

Thus the matter was settled, and the several claims and pretensions of different places respecting the location of the county seat were decided.

It would be well enough to stop and inquire by what authority these proceedings were had. By an Act of the Legislature of the

date of January 27, 1818, provision was made for the appointment of a Commission to locate a site for the seat of justice for Logan County. After considerable hesitation, the question was decided as above. The names of the Commission were Richard Hooker, John Hopkins and Solomon Smith. Their report was confirmed by the Court of Common Pleas sitting in the town of Belleville, on the 29th of December, 1819. The date of the 28th, which has been assigned to this proceeding, is erroneous. The land of the original town plat amounted to 100 acres. The claim of Leonard Houtz to proprietorship seems to cover his ownership of the thirty-foot street, bounding the town on the west. Powell's land reached only to the west line of the lots in his division, and to get an outlet to these lots on the extreme west it was necessary to purchase of Houtz as much land as would furnish that street. It is said that Mr. Houtz received in payment two lots in the limits of the town.*

Running north and south, the streets were named as follows: 1st—through the center of the town—Cincinnati street, 80 feet wide; 2nd—Mad River street, east of Cincinnati, 60 feet wide; 3rd—Detroit street, west of Cincinnati, 60 feet wide; 4th—Beyond the two last-named streets, bounding the town both on the east and west, were streets upon the corporation line, 30 feet wide. Running east and west, the streets were the following: 1st—through the center of the town—Columbus street, 80 feet wide; 2nd—Chillicothe street, south of Columbus, 60 feet wide; 3rd—Sandusky street, north of Columbus, 60 feet wide; 4th—The same arrangement of the 30 foot streets upon the northern and southern corporation line as there was upon the eastern and western. The proprietors of the town devoted two squares, or one-fourth blocks, namely, the Public Square, for public buildings, and a square at the extreme northwestern corner of the town plot for a church and a graveyard.

The town of Bellefontaine is situated upon grounds generally sinking in a southwesterly direction, being the lower portion of an extensive tract of land thus trending, for one or two miles, north and east. The land upon which it rests is underlaid by an immense bed of gravel, and as the village approaches the foot of the gentle declivity, upon its southern, southwestern and western borders, it is greeted, as it were, with a surprising number of copious and clear springs of pure water, which burst from the base of the elevation. From these, undoubtedly, the town took its name. On the 19th and 20th of March, 1820, according to the best information attainable, the day after the acknowledgment of the instrument of contract between the director appointed by the court in behalf of the county and the proprietors of the town, there was a public sale of lots. This sale was for the benefit of the county, and was confined to the lots that were donated to it. Powell and Tullis disposed of their lots at private sale. A number of the lots were disposed of at this time, although it was many years before either the director on behalf of the county, or the other proprietors had disposed of all their lots.

* Such is the commonly received opinion, and such is the account given by a descendant of one of the proprietors of the original town of Bellefontaine, respecting the part borne by Leonard Houtz in its foundation. Investigation, however, discloses a somewhat different state of facts. When the original plat of the town was projected, that part of it usually credited to Powell, namely the northern half, encroached westwardly upon the lands of Houtz, for about 100 feet—by tape measure 101 feet. This placed upon Houtz the northern half of the western 30 foot Corporation street, as well as a portion of the northern 30 foot Corporation street. It also, embracing the northwestern angle of this plat, contained a considerable portion of the graveyard donated to the town. Houtz, therefore, had remaining for his available portion of the town a strip of land about seventy feet broad, and extending from the south line of the graveyard to Columbus street, a distance of three lots only, lengthwise. Hence we find that the three lots extending from Columbus street northwardly to the graveyard were owned by Houtz. As these lots are only fifty-five feet wide, there would still be a margin coming to him. This will account for the two lots deeded by Powell to Houtz, as mentioned above.

CHAPTER VIII.*

BELLEFONTAINE—BEGINNINGS OF THE VILLAGE—ADVANCE OF CIVLIZATION—BUSINESS PROSPERITY—GROWTH OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

THERE were two or three houses standing upon the site of Bellefontaine before it was laid out. A singular genius named Daniel Tucker lived near the spring, back of the Episcopal Church. He had cleared away two or three acres of Tullis' land and farmed it. Upon one occasion, Tucker rose in the morning and found his corn frost-bitten. His basis of consolation was very much the same as that which solaces many griefs throughout the world of sorrow. But Tucker had no more gumption than to speak out. "Thank the Lord," said he, "if my corn is killed, everybody else's corn is killed, too; if I don't get any corn, nobody will get any." Tucker had a horse. On one occasion, a neighbor called and requested the loan of the animal. "Sammy," said Tucker, raising his right hand, "if my grandfather was to get out of his grave and ask for that horse, he shouldn't ride it from here to the gate." This man Tucker seems to be the "original Jacob Thompson," whose exploits on the Darby Ram are so graphically set forth in the truthful ballad, "Old Dan Tucker." Thomas Haines built a log house near the saw-mill before the town was located. Nathaniel Dodge lived in it after Haines.

It is proper to mention that there was a schoolhouse built on the back end of the lot on which the Presbyterian Church now stands, at a period also previous to the founding of the town. It was simply a log structure, similar to the one described elsewhere, situated in the vicinity of Belleville. The schoolhouse now under notice was, without doubt, anterior to the town of Belleville and its school building. One of the first teachers in it was George F. Dunn, who died in West Liberty a few years ago. Some of the earlier schoolmasters were more renowned for zeal than knowledge. It was related that one of those had occasion to put out to a spelling class the word "pigeon." This does not appear to be a word possessed of any astonishing proportions, but it was a serious obstacle to the teacher in hand. After a careful consideration of the case in all its difficulties and diversities, the evident conclusion was that as p-i-g, with a hard g, spelled pig, it must be that *piggon* presented a fair average of the various claims that could be made respecting the proper pronounciation of that word as it appeared to the natural eye. And it must be confessed that the untutored mind, after a few disastrous and ignominious defeats in its attempt at fathoming the mysteries of the spelling and pronounciation of the English language, would look with justifiable apprehension upon any new or strange form the enemy might take. A conclusion once formed, however, the laws of the Medes and Persians were as the yielding willow when compared with the adamantine stability of the stand taken by the ancient schoolmaster in the defence of his opinions on points of science. Intrenching himself in the stubbornness of his conclusion, if not in its righteousness, our hero boldly holds up his head and says to the spelling class, "Piggon." The word went around, but the right spelling was

* Contributed by Dr. T. L. Wright.

never once thought of until young Peter Powell, who had mentally solved the difficulty, after carefully spelling pigeon, also carefully and correctly pronounced it *pigeon*. The light was too sudden and too great for the equanimity of the teacher. He made a grab at Pete of a hostile nature. Peter, however, was on the alert, and, springing backwards out of the door, yelled, "Come out here, you old Beesicks, and I'll— *piggon* you."

One of the earliest, if not the very earliest, buildings put up in Bellefontaine, was erected by Joseph Gordon. This was a round log cabin on the rear of the lot upon which Boyd's grocery is placed. A two-story brick building now stands upon the spot. Gordon occupied this house a little while, and then built the hewed log house on the corner of Cincinnati and Chillicothe streets, which remains to this day, in part, covered within and without with dressed boards, and used as a general grocery store. While occupying this building as a residence, Mr. Gordon made use of his first cabin as a stable. He soon parted with the second house, for we find Anthony Ballard occupying it as a place of public entertainment and resort as early as 1822. Gordon then built another log house on the premises now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Dawson. This he sold in a few years to Reuben Arnold. It might not be inappropriate to say here, respecting Joseph Gordon, that he was an important local character during the war of 1812. He was a mail-carrier. He was faithful, daring and energetic. He sought no shelter, but rode and slept in the forest swarming with hostile Indians, and carried news and information from post to post, and from army to army, his life always fluttering in his hand from the beginning to the end of the war. Such was Joe Gordon, a small, slim, active man, whom pioneers knew well and trusted.

William Gutheridge was also an early settler in the new town. He built upon the lot now occupied by James Cowman as a residence. There was, and is, a good spring near the back end of that lot. William Scott built a two-story log house on the place where the Watson building now stands. He there kept the first tavern in town. This he soon sold to John Rhodes, of Urbana, who kept the first stock of merchandise in Bellefontaine. Nathaniel Dodge kept a public house a little north of the Presbyterian Church. It is remembered that his sign bore the date 1822. Dodge was the first shoemaker in the new town. The first saddler was said to be Justice Edwards, Martin Shields coming later. A man named Chevalier, opened a saddler-shop at a very early date. Abner Riddle worked as a journeyman in that shop as early as 1826. The first carpenter was William Powell, and he made all the coffins in the earlier years of the settlement. He procured his walnut lumber from Marmon's Mill, on Mad River. George Blaylock left the banks of the lake, and he, with Tom Parkinson, were the first blacksmiths in town. Their shop was across the street from the Episcopal Church. The first brick-masons came from Urbana. A man named Bayles built Leonard Houtz's brick house near the town. Bayles studied law, and died in Bellefontaine, a member of the bar. William Bull's tavern, also a brick, was built some time before 1824, by Martin Marmon, a bricklayer from Mad River. John Powell was the first tailor in Bellefontaine. Tailoring for a time was not very profitable. Buckskin suits were not cast off at once, and the manufacture of these from deer skins, as well as the making-up of the butternut-colored homespun, was to some extent, the work of the women. Jacob Powell carried on the important calling of gunsmith. For a time he was compelled to go to King's Creek to have his gun barrels bored. Water power was established at that place,

adapted to his purpose. After a time he fixed up a mill for himself, a short distance southwest of Bellefontaine, and got his power from a small tributary of Blue Jacket Creek; thenceforward he bored out his own gun barrels at home. Traces of the race can still be seen. His business was good until the Indians were removed to the West, when it declined, and Mr. Powell went to Arkansas. The writer has used a rifle manufactured by Powell, and it was a good gun. The first tan-yard in the new town, was established upon the verge of the town plat upon a piece of ground that is now bounded by the railroads approaching from the west and south. It is about 150 to 200 yards southwest of the point of junction of these roads. This was adjoining the southwestern corner of the original plat of Bellefontaine. Jacob Staley and Leonard Houtz were the proprietors.

Jacob Powell, as well as his brother Peter, played the "fiddle" very well, and this was no trifling accomplishment in pioneer times. People must have seasons and places for amusement. The mingling of the young ladies and gentlemen in the dance, and song, and play, was a most agreeable feature of the early days of life in Bellefontaine.

The progress of the new town was for a considerable time slow. For many years there was very little market for agricultural products. Money was scarce, and trading was mostly by barter. Farms were small and poorly cultivated. The most important exportations were a few hogs and cattle, which were purchased and driven to Detroit. The little wheat that was raised, was sown broadcast and covered by great branches of trees, dragged over the ground in place of harrows. The wheat that could be spared was conveyed in wagons through the woods, 100 miles to the lakes and sold usually for about 50 cents per bushel. Salt, leather and a few necessaries were brought back. Wagoners would occasionally, as a great treat, bring back a bolt of calico or muslin for their wives.

Under such circumstances the inducements for the advent of new settlers were not very great. But every county seat presents a chance for political and legal preferment. There are also good opportunities for speculative investments, and even under the most unfavorable circumstances there must always be in such towns enough inducement for new settlers to affect the destiny of the place.

The old pioneer aspect of society began slowly to change. The process at first was almost imperceptible. The giving up of old habits was very gradually effected, and the introduction of more modern styles of thought and life went quietly on. To analyze all the elements engaged in a radical change in the manners of a people, is a most interesting and important proceeding. It is regretted that more space cannot be given to that subject here. We will only be permitted to notice the causes which at length entirely abrogated the old and fully established the new, in the manners and customs of the inhabitants of Bellefontaine.

These causes may be referred to under three heads: 1st. The removal of the primitive and savage surroundings which created and kept in activity certain manners and customs that naturally grew out of these environments, and which depended upon them for existence. 2d. The next element in effecting these changes in the condition of society was the inflow of new citizens from various points of the compass. These brought into view and into activity other and often more advanced habits of social life. 3d. Another element in effecting the change in society was the appearance of a rising generation of youths of both sexes, which were unacquainted with the old, and were eager to seek, under the guidance of suitable instructors, the advantages of a better education and a higher refinement

than was compatible with the circumstances surrounding the earlier pioneers.

These influences were working, and gradually crystallizing society into a permanent and stable structure far in advance of its crude state in ancient times, when, between 1846 and 1853, the last railroad was finished, and not only society, but the material welfare of the town and county also, assumed positions at one bound abreast of the high civilization of modern times.

Concerning the first of the elements above alluded to, little needs to be said. The war was over. The Indian, as a disturbing element, ceased to exist. The dreadful war-whoop was forever stilled. The cabin door was no longer barred at night with ponderous beams of hewn timber to protect its inmates from the sudden rush of the wild and blood-bloodthirsty foe. Game became scarce; farms were enlarged and a little better cultivated; the necessities and exigencies of pioneer life no longer existed. Its dangers were past, and it fell into disuse and decay as the welcome mantle of peace, security and law covered all.

Now the second element in promoting the advance in civil society and in refinement began to appear. Persons came upon the scene who were unacquainted with the life of the pioneer and the reasons for it. They introduced other manners and customs and speech. In 1822, Henry Snyder came into the town to live. Dr. Lord appeared upon the scene in 1823. He was from Urbana. Robert Patterson came from Licking County with a family in 1824. He sold plows, castings and hardware. In 1825, Benjamin McClure, an Irishman, came into the village. He taught school. The same year, also, came the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, from Washington Co., Penn. He was a man of learning, a good organizer, and of excellent executive ability. His work had great influence in placing the Presbyterian Church upon a firm basis, as well as in other directions of value to the community.

It was in the year 1825 that Logan County was visited by a severe tornado. It is well enough to fix dates, when possible, with accuracy. The date of this storm has been placed on June 24, 1825, by the author of a printed work on the history of Logan County. In attempting to verify this date, we have met with some difficulties. One old pioneer—a child when the catastrophe occurred—wishing to be very exact, says it was "just about the time the bark began to peel." Another says that it occurred when "Mariar was three weeks old," etc. John Houtz, who was a well-grown youth at the time, and was beside his father's house when it was destroyed by the storm, is positive that it took place on the 18th of May, 1825. This date is also given by a daughter of William Powell, who still survives, and whose memory is excellent. These two witnesses, coming independent of each other, are of undoubted authority, and the date given by them is certainly correct. Fortunately, the settlements were few and the damage done was small compared with the violence of the storm. It approached Bellefontaine from the direction of Silver Lake, demolished the brick house of Leonard Houtz, situated outside the northwestern limits of the corporation, and, continuing in its east-north-east course, it crossed Rush Creek Lake, and for thirty miles beyond destroyed all the timber in its path. It struck Bellefontaine at 12 o'clock M.

Anthony Casad, a lawyer, came from Green County in the year 1826. About the year 1827 or 1828, came William and Jackson McClure, good mechanics and intelligent men. In 1826, also, came George Shuffleton with his family, from Virginia. N. Z. McColloch, who had been here some time previously, married one of the Shuffleton girls.

Thomas Coen, a carpenter, also came at an early day. Hiram McCartney and Samuel Walker, lawyers, were early settlers from abroad. Tommy Good, a blacksmith, worked where John Canby's store now is. Then came Capt. William Watson, a brick-mason, and Thomas Armstrong, a merchant. Dr. B. S. Brown came in 1828. Ruben B. Arnold came from Harrison County in 1829. Gen. I. S. Gardner came from Virginia in 1830. Gen. Gardner established a store for the sale of merchandise. He at once took a prominent position as a merchant, which he retained until he retired. John W. Marquis came in 1832; he retained a position as a prominent business man up to the period of his death. Also, in the year 1832, came John B. Miller, Abednego Davidson, R. T. and David Cook. John Miller, the silversmith, came in 1834; and also came, in the same year, Benjamin Stanton and Walter Slicer. The Hubbards came about the same time. Judge Lawrence came here in 1841. This is only a partial list of citizens who adopted Bellefontaine as their home in its infancy. Some of these gentlemen were mechanics, some merchants and some professional men, but all of them were substantial and useful men, guided in their lives by principles of honesty and industry.

The merchants usually carried on a general merchandise business; that is, they kept nearly all classes of goods—groceries, hardware, dry goods, leather, shoes and provisions. Much of the merchandise sold by them was purchased in Baltimore and brought over the mountains in wagons.

3d. We now come to the consideration of the third element, active in producing the change in social and domestic life that was going on for a series of years, from the time of the early pioneer until that generation of people ceased to exist. That element was the new generation that came upon the stage as the old times passed away. The people we have mentioned had families more or less advanced in years. They early applied themselves to procuring good teachers for their children. Some of the first of the new class of teachers, if we may designate them thus distinctively, were Mary Pierce, a relative of the future President of the United States, Mrs. Mason and John Wheeler. This gentleman seemed to have taken a strong hold upon the affections and imaginations of his pupils. He had the faculty of making the road to knowledge smooth, and of inspiring the students with a love of knowledge for its own sake. Subsequently, Miss Mary Ladd taught a select school. Daniel Hopkins was another select school-teacher. The distinguished poet, Coats Kinney, taught a high school in Bellefontaine at one time.

It is hardly necessary to say that the churches having become organized and permanently established, began to exert upon society, both in its older and younger members, a benificent influence. The families of the new comers, with their various accomplishments and peculiarities, together with the growing children of the older citizens, being educated in an entirely new school, became in their habits of life and modes of thought, to say nothing of their subjects of reflection, very different from the pioneers composing a generation then passing away.

It will be remembered that the original pioneers have all gone to their last repose, from thirty to fifty years ago. These were the men of the "Golden Fleece"—the "Argonauts," whose lives were full of romance and adventure. Time has mellowed the asperities of their character, and of their deeds, and enveloped them in a haze of purple and golden light. The generation of men who settled in the limits of Bellefontaine in the first fifteen years of its existence, have gone only recently, or linger yet for a moment to

look their last upon the green fields of time. Their children are the business men and women of to-day. Many of the citizens of Bellefontaine of the present time, up in middle life, some of them, and some past it, belong to the new generation of children and youths just under consideration. Of them we have the Marquises, the Pattersons, the Stevensons, the Lords, the McCollochs, the Gardners, the Davidsons, the Kennedys, the Newells, the Cooks, the Arnolds, the Powells, the Millers, the Adamses, the Lawrences, the Hubbards, the McLaughlins, the Kerrs, and many other leading, substantial, and enlightened men and women.

Between the years 1849 and 1851, Messrs. James Walker, James Kernan, and Wm. H. West, settled in Bellefontaine. These gentlemen, with the assistance of William Lawrence and Benjamin Stanton succeeded in wresting entirely the legal practice from the hands of lawyers from Urbana and Springfield, who had done a considerable business in Bellefontaine from the formation of the county.

From the social and intellectual development of Bellefontaine, it is but a step to the consideration of its material advancement. Although the progress in intelligence and the accomplishments was creditable and steady under the influences we have named, the town presented up to 1846 rather a poor appearance. Although it had increased somewhat in area as time progressed, the character of the improvements were still of an inferior quality. The town seemed to have swelled rather than to have grown. The buildings were very plain; the streets were muddy, and the sidewalks uninproved, except in a very limited degree. Very much of that improvement consisted merely in laying down flat slabs of limestone, without much attempt at symmetry or neat fitting joints.

As early as 1840 the projected Mad River and Lake Erie railroad was a subject of consideration. Liberal subscriptions were raised in the town of Bellefontaine to aid in that enterprise, but the documents are not at hand which will disclose specified sums. This road was not completed until 1847, but in anticipation of its completion, the affairs of the town began to assume a more promising aspect. In 1846 William Rutan came to Bellefontaine, and purchased certain desirable lots, amongst others the corner lot upon which is located the Peoples' National Bank. Mr. Rutan was the partner of Abner Riddle, who moved his family here in 1848. These men at once began improving their property. They moved the old buildings from the corner to localities farther west, and erected a three story brick house, with a frontage of fifty-five feet. This they occupied partly as a hotel for a time, but finally converted it entirely into business rooms.

In 1853 the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad was completed. The town and county began to advance rapidly in prosperity. Andrew Gardner and others built the Metropolitan Block, and several other valuable buildings went up. The surrounding country quickly responded to the central impulse. Warehouses were at the doors of the farmer; the wheat market was removed from a distance and brought into the neighborhood of the husbandman. No longer receiving fifty cents a bushel at Perrysburg and Detroit, he received one dollar a bushel for wheat at home. Brush fences quickly disappeared in flame and smoke; land was cleared; new fences were made, and old ones improved; fields ceased to be shapeless patches; calicoes, and even laces and silk, invaded the region so long held by home-spun in the cabin of the farmer. The cabin itself gave way to a new house; prosperity spread like a flying glint of sunshine over the whole land, and schools and intellectual and artistic improvements

drove away the ignorance and loutishness of a retired, solitary and laborious life in the country. As more acres were cultivated, agricultural machinery improved and multiplied, until the farmer, from being the dependent of the town, begging a little credit and forbearance, became the lord of the land, owned the soil he cultivated, and had money to lend.

So the affairs of the town and the country alike were moving satisfactorily along. In the town business became in a great measure settled, classified and systematized. The stores were no longer magazines of general merchandise. Taylor & Chambers and Andrew Gardner were dry goods merchants; J. N. Allen had a hardware store; others were dealing in boots and shoes, some in drugs, and some in groceries ; and all were gliding swiftly and smoothly on to fortune.

But there was now impending an unforeseen and terrible calamity. On the night of November 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock, there went forth the cry of fire. The stable or barn behind the Rutan building was discovered to be in flames. The weather was and had been dry; there were no public cisterns or fire department; private wells and a little spring branch were the main sources of supply for extinguishing a hideous conflagration. The people worked hard hour after hour; two acres were burned over; thirty-one business places were destroyed; goods of every description were piled upon the streets and public squares. Happily, no lives were lost. The great, proud Rutan building went down in ruins. Scarff's row, where the Watson Block now stands, was reduced to ashes. The buildings on both sides of West Columbus street were burned up; the main buildings north of Columbus street, upon the west side of Cincinnati street, were also consumed. Many other buildings took fire, but were extinguished. The next day (Sunday) was one of gloom and despondency. The winter was at hand, and no successful effort at resuscitation was made; but when spring came, and the genial season of renewed life and renewed growth came, the elasticity of human hope asserted itself, and the process of building new and building better began. Rutan and Riddle led the way. These people had amassed some capital by means of honest industry and honorable trade. They had lost over $20,000; they held the ownership of certain large tracts of land, bought low for the purpose of speculating in the rise of property. These they sold as best they could, and from the proceeds the building where the People's National Bank now is, and the row of business houses extending westward to and beyond the alley were built. Others followed their example, and enterprises, more or less co-operative, resulted in the erection of Allen's Block and the Melodeon building, with a hall for public exhibitions. Soon after the Watson and Lawrence corner and the long row of excellent buildings west of it followed; then came the Buckeye Block, the Empire Block, the Tremont Block, and other valuable blocks of buildings. At the present time, there is in course of erection the Opera House Block, containing ten of the most elegant business rooms of which any town of the grade of Bellefontaine can boast.

By far the greatest individual enterprise that has distinguished the citizens of Bellefontaine in the way of building was that of Thomas Miltenberger, in the erection of the hotel bearing his name. The building is of the most substantial description, is finished in the best style, and contains all modern improvements. It is 57 feet one way and 130 the other. It is three stories high, and cost in round numbers $45,000.

Having thus completed our review of the early material development of Bellefontaine and Lake Township, it will be proper to

notice several topics which are not essential to the narrative in general. We will first give a brief account of the several additions that have been made to the area of the town at various times. Its incorporated limits are so extensive, and its external borders so attenuated, that the following enumeration seems necessary in the way of explanation. J. S. Dawson made an addition to the southeast part of the town in 1845. It is proper to say that the gentlemen making additions to the southern part of the corporate limits were public spirited enough to add thirty feet to the southern corporation street, making what is now Auburn street sixty feet wide; while all the other old corporate limits remain, as at first, thirty feet wide. The single exception is in the south-western angle of the old corporation just south of the Round House. The old thirty-foot street remains for the length of a single lot only. Gardner's addition was made in 1849. Walter Slicer laid off an addition to the southern part of the town in 1849. Beddows' addition was made in 1850. He made a second addition; this was to the south-western portion of the town. McColloch's addition was made in 1851. Western addition was made by Gardner in 1851. Powell's first addition to the northern part of town was recorded in 1851; he made subsequent additions. Aylesworth made his addition on the west in 1851. Stanton laid out an addition in 1856. He made subsequent additions, this was on the north-east. Julia Powell made the trans-depot addition in 1866. D. W. Hoge made the East Grove addition in 1869. Lawrence made an addition in 1870 on the west. Rambo's addition was made in 1871. Howenstine's addition was made in 1872. Eslie Powers made an addition in 1878. There were other additions, the records of which are not attainable, as: Nelson's addition, McBeth's addition, etc.

In the year 1871, there was a renumbering of the lots of the whole town. The several additions, each comprising a few lots only, had made the distinction of lots as numbered, difficult. The lots of the entire town, including the additions, were numbered over again; so that by consulting a schedule in the office of the County Recorder, the old number, with the corresponding new number of every lot can readily be seen.

While considering isolated topics connected with the history of Bellefontaine, which are complete in themselves, but which are also of importance as associated with that history in the abstract, the subject of the Fire Department should receive attention. As might be expected, soon after the destructive fire of November 1, 1856, a movement was made toward establishing a fire department. The munificent sum of $18.75 was appropriated to pay for 150 feet of ladders. In due time committees reported on eight fire ladders, but they were not painted. It was ordered that these ladders be painted a "cheap and durable color." Also certain fire-hooks, with coil chain attached, were debated upon in council. The gross amount of expenditure on behalf of the new Fire Department, was in the neighborhood of $28 or $30. But in order that these valuable adjuncts to the extinguishment of conflagrations should not be lost or stolen, it was ordered that a carpenter should build a shed behind the court house, for the safe keeping of the above named fire extinguishers. The material and work expended in the erection of this shed cost $24.24.

This was a miserable business altogether. The much wagging of the sagacious heads of members of counil had not yet resulted in any phenomenal climax. But the time came when it was clear to men of sense that money must be expended or there would be no defense against fire. Accordingly, we find that upon March 8, 1858, an order was made that "$1,500 be given to the Committee on Fire

Engine, Hose and Hose Reel," to pay for the machines therein described. This engine was worked by hand, and was, no doubt, a fair sample of such machines. But it was very hard to move, and very hard also to work. There was no paid department, although there was a formal organization of a fire company, still it was rather up hill work. It was difficult to get sufficient force together quickly to move the engine, and equally difficult to get enough hands to work it readily. Nevertheless, it did valuable service on many occasions. There was a smaller, and more portable engine introduced by the youths of the town, that in several emergencies, by reason of its lightness and facility of handling, did excellent service when the other and stronger engine was not available.

There were also some hook and ladder companies, which were, and are yet, most valuable auxiliaries to the Fire Department. These were independent companies, and, as a rule, supported by the citizens, although the Town Council would occasionally extend some aid.

In the meantime cisterns were being sunk for a supply of water, in case of fire. On the 11th of October, 1858, $345 was ordered to be paid to J. D. Lindsay for six "town cisterns." There are now twelve town cisterns.

It became evident, as time passed, that the Fire Department was inadequate to the growing possibilities requiring its services. After much consideration an ordinance was passed, December 23, 1875, purchasing a steam fire engine, which, with certain hose, but without hose-reel, cost $4,300. The reel was, of course, bought afterwards. This engine will throw three streams at one time, and has proven itself to be reliable. Three horses belong to the Fire Department, two of them go with the engine proper and one with the hose-reel. They are well trained, and know their places and duties. The Fire Department is now strictly a "pay" institution. It consists of nine men. The Chief gets $100 per annum. Three of the men receive an aggregate of $1,140 per annum; the other five men, for sleeping in the engine house, receive each $20 per annum, making a grand total of $1,340 per annum.

The five men receiving the $20 per annum for sleeping in the engine-house also receive $1.50 for each run upon the alarm of fire.

These sums, together with the necessary horse feed, light, fuel, etc., will not fall short of $2,000 per annum. This does not include repairs. There are attached to the Department two hose reels—one drawn by horse-power, the other by hand. There are 1,600 feet of hose in good repair. From an alarm of fire until the horses are ready to fly to the scene of disaster, the time does not exceed thirty seconds. This is altogether an important and substantial improvement on any volunteer activity, no matter how reliable. Everybody knows that a great thing in fires is to be at the scene early; and that great desideratum is assured by the Fire Department now in existence. The ordinance reorganizing the Fire Department and adopting its present form was passed January 10, 1879.

In the year 1859, it was determined to build a suitable house for the fire engine and the other appurtenances of the Department. Accordingly, bids were received, and finally, on December 13, 1859, the house was formally accepted, by a committee appointed for that purpose, from the hands of its builders. The price paid was $1,335. The room is now occupied by the steam fire engine, the old hand machine having been sold and taken away.

On the 8th day of August, 1856, the corporation limits of the town were extended. The various additions, made and in prospect, to the area of the town, had rendered this movement imperative. By the authority of

an ordinance, a survey was made, and the new limits established. The area of the town proper was made to reach one mile and a half from east to west, and one mile from north to south. The form of the outline was an oblong square, the opposite lines being equal and parallel, and the angles right angles. The center of the town was not moved, but remained the same as at first, namely: the crossing of Cincinnati and Columbus streets, northwest of the public square.

The school fund collected in 1870 in Bellefontaine amounted to $7,543.90. The same fund collected in 1875 was $7,617.80, while the same fund in 1879 was $11,443.74. The increase is accounted for by the augmented expenses incident to the building of the new house for union school purposes in the eastern part of the town. The condition of the school fund in Bellefontaine on the 31st of August, 1879, was as follows:

Cash on hand	$10,634 99
State tax	1,650 00
Local tax	11,443 74
From foreign scholars	78 25
Teachers' salaries	5,668 75
Superintendent's salary	1,000 00
Fuel and incidentals	4,459 81
Cash on bonds for school buildings	6,880 00

The statistics of the property and the expenses of the schools of Bellefontaine are as follows:

Number of schoolhouses, including colored school	3
Number of rooms	16
Value of school property	$50,000
Number of teachers	16
Wages: Ladies, primary department, per month	$37
Gentlemen, primary, per month	35
High school, ladies, per month	45
" gentlemen, per month	65
Duration of school per year, in weeks	36
Number of pupils enrolled, white	903
" " " colored	73
Total number of pupils	976

The number of pupils engaged in the study of sciences not included in the common school course are:

In composition	700
Drawing	712
Map drawing	162
U. S. history	113
Physiology	33
Physical geography	30
Book-keeping	14
Latin	21
Natural philosophy	14
Algebra	32
Geometry	17
Trigonometry	13
Chemistry	14
Botany	14

In addition to these, there are classes in moral and mental philosophy, astronomy, logic and rhetoric.

The statistics of Lake Township, not including Bellefontaine, as to school finances on the 31st of August, 1879, were as follows: Cash on hand, $889.41; State tax, $321; local tax, $629.21; amount paid to teachers, $642; fuel and contingent expenses, $137.57. The schoolhouses in Lake Township, of course, are not many in number. It will be remembered that the township consists of but a few square miles altogether. Exclusive of Bellefontaine, the number of school buildings in the township is three; the number of school rooms, three; number of teachers, three; wages, ladies, per month of four weeks, $55; gentlemen, $40; number of pupils enrolled, 307; value of school property, $2,500.

It is due to the citizens of Lake Township to say that they contribute scholars to the High Schools of Bellefontaine, and that they are entitled to the credit of an ambition for a high school education. This fact the statistics of the township does not show.

In contrast with the above, we present some figures derived from the public records, showing the facts connected with the schools of Lake Township in 1861—the earliest report connected with that subject available. It should be remembered that this date was several years after the Union School system had been in successful operation in Bellefontaine. In that year the school funds of Lake

Township were in the condition following:

Cash on hand	$134 17
State tax	294 36
Irreducible school fund	98 39
Local tax	200 00
Pay of teachers	543 56
Fuel and incidentals	104 59
Number schoolhouses	6
Number pupils enrolled	124

For the same year the school affairs of Bellefontaine were reported as follows:

Cash on hand	$1,018 48
State tax	1,152 36
Local tax	1,826 60
Paid teachers	3,203 30
Fuel and incidentals	605 98
Number of school rooms	9
Pupils enrolled, including colored	808
Value of school property	$10,000

The first Union School building was finished in 1853. It cost, including the ground upon which it stands, between $11,000 and $12,000 For a number of years before this building was erected, the citizens of the town had been making efforts to maintain a select school, with but partial success, and considerable inconvenience. In addition to names already given of prominent school-teachers, Miss Frizzell taught a school, not only giving instructions in the sciences, but in "manners," also. The hardest task some of her pupils encountered was the "Good evening, Miss Rheny Ann," which she compelled her pupils to say with a bow or courtesy upon dismissing school at night.

In 1854 the Union School was organized and started with a Superintendent and full corps of teachers, and has continued to prosper up to the present time. After twenty years, it became apparent that the old school building was not sufficient to accommodate the children of the growing town. As usual, a good deal of talking was indulged in, but in 1878 the new school building, situated about one square east of the old corporation line, and on Columbus street, was received from the hands of its builders. The contract price was $26,500, but heating apparatus, seats and other furniture, grading and improving the grounds, putting up an excellent iron fence, increased the expense to about $35,000. It is a very handsome and commodious structure. The seats and desks are of the latest and most approved pattern. The building is allotted to the primary pupils, in the east half of the town, and to the high school students of the whole town, while the old school building is set apart for the primary scholars of the western half of the town only. One Superintendent is employed for the entire school department.

In addition to the two Union School buildings, there is a very good brick structure, of sufficient size, set apart for the colored school. This department is instructed by a colored teacher, and is a very creditable school. It embraces not only the subjects of study belonging to elementary branches, but it has a high-school grade also.

There are two banks in Bellefontaine. The Peoples' Bank was established in March, 1854, by Messrs. Riddle, Rutan and Lamb. It did a general banking and exchange business, both foreign and domestic, discounting paper and receiving deposits for twenty-six years. The first day of July, 1880, it was re-organized under the name of "The Peoples' National Bank." Its capital is $100,000. The officers of the bank are: President, Abner Riddle; Cashier, Robert Lamb; Directors, A. Riddle, R. Lamb, J. M. Riddle, J. M. Dickinson, R. B. Kellar, J. B. Williams.

The Bellefontaine National Bank opened for business April 1, 1871. The officers were: President, William Lawrence; Cashier, James Leister; Assistant Cashier, Charles McLaughlin; Directors, William Lawrence, W. V. Marquis, J. N. Allen, J. B. McLaughlin, S. W. Goe. Capital, $100,000.

There have been a number of mills of various kinds established in Lake Township

at different periods of its history, It may be mentioned here that John Horn built a saw-mill on Tucker's Run, a little more than a mile due north of Bellefontaine, about half a century ago. It fell into decay many years since, and has entirely disappeared. N. McMichael built a steam saw-mill on the Roberts property, on the Rushsylvania road, at about the same time. This was rather more than two miles a little east of north of Bellefontaine. This mill also long since ceased to exist. David Cook and David Robb, about the year 1833, built a grist-mill on Blue Jacket, the remains of which may still be seen a few rods north of the Fair Grounds. Another mill in Lake Township, a grist-mill, mostly for custom work, is situated on Blue Jacket Creek near the point where it enters Harrison Township. It is the property of D. W. Kaylor.

Reuben V. Green is the proprietor of the oldest existing saw-mill in Lake Township. This mill is located in the north-eastern portion of Bellefontaine, a square beyond the original corporation line. It was built in 1848. It has been greatly improved recently, employing from five to eight hands. Its capacity is from five to eight thousand feet of lumber per day. It requires $2,000 to pay for the labor necessary to carry it on per year. C. A, Walker established, in 1879, a saw, scroll and planing mill in the north-western part of the town. This mill employs seventy hands with a weekly expenditure of $1,500. It saws lumber and furniture stuff. The market for this class of material is found mostly in New York and Boston. Fifty horses are employed in hauling logs. A great many logs are also brought from a distance on the cars. Railroad freights against the mill are about $600 per month on the incoming material, and about $1,000 per month on that which is exported. This difference is explained by the local teams hauling logs in large quantities from the neighboring country. Thirteen acres of land are connected with this mill, and about $18,000 invested in it. Two extensive side tracks connect this mill with both the railroads.

There are two planing-mills and lumber-yards in the town. That of Thatcher & Dickinson is located between the railroads. In the whole business are invested about $13,000, and it employs from six to eight hands. The annual sales amount to from $50,000 to $75,000.

The lumber-yard and planing-mill of Williamson & LeSourd is in the eastern section of the town. The proprietors employ nine hands at an expense of $80 per week. For the six months ending July 1, 1880, the sales amounted to $60,000. Capital, $13,000.

There is an extensive woolen mill located in the town. This mill at the present time is engaged exclusively in the manufacture of hosiery. Sixteen machines are running on this work. The establishment employs fifty hands. The expense of running the mill, exclusive of stock, is in round numbers $700 per week. They use about $100 worth of wool a day.

Colton Brothers, proprietors of the Bellefontaine steam flouring mill, estimate their capital at $25,000. Their mill has five run of buhrs. There are eight men employed in the establishment. The capacity of the mill is 500 barrels of flour per week.

There are three establishments engaged in the carriage manufacturing business. The Miller Carriage Company manufactures bodies and the other wood work of carriages and buggies exclusively. This company employs thirty hands. Miller Brothers are the patentees and proprietors of the "Eureka" carriage body.

O. S. Goodwin manufactures finished work; he employs fourteen hands. His expenses are about $550 per month. He turns out about fifty finished jobs per annum, at an average value of $175 each.

The establishment of Falte, Green & Co. use material to the amount of $5,126 per annum. They pay for labor $3,598. Their manufactured work is worth about $6,500 per annum, and their repair jobs amount to $3,500. There are two foundries and three machine shops in the limits of the town, one in the south-western part of the town—was originally established in 1849; another establishment is owned by Joseph Humphrey, in the northeastern portion of the town. Mr. Humphrey is well known as an accommodating gentleman and an ingenious machinist.

Bowman & Son are the proprietors of another excellent establishment of the same kind in the southern part of the town. Besides these, a considerable number of manufacturing enterprises are carried on in the township and town, such as cooper shops, tile factories, brick-yards, potteries, furniture, cigars, etc.

Three firms are engaged in purchasing wool in Bellefontaine. The amounts bought by these firms respectively for the year 1879 were as follows: E. Patterson, 173,000 pounds; value $62,000. James R. Gardner, 101,000 pounds; value, $29,000. Kerr Bros., 61,490 pounds; value, $22,146.40. Total pounds, 337,490. Total value, $123,146.40. The amount of wheat bought for the same year by Messrs. Boyd & Sons, Colton Bros., and Kerr Bros., was 232,200 bushels; value, $274,480. Other grains and seeds, estimated, $40,000; hogs, estimated, $100,000; cattle and horses, estimated, $50,000. Grand total of agricultural exports, $587,626.40. It will be observed that there is no milling or other manufactured or mechanical products included in this estimate.

The public buildings in the town were erected, of course, by the county at large, and a statement of the facts concerning them belongs to another department of this work. The buildings of the town proper were the outcome of private enterprise and capital; but there were certain improvements that were the work of the municipal authorities. Of these we have noticed the Fire Department and the Public Schools. The street improvements, the gas works, and the free turnpikes centering in the town, were the offspring of the corporate authorities. These remain to be described.

The town of Bellefontaine was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, dated February 19, 1835. The copy of this Act belonging to the town was destroyed, with other papers, in the great fire of 1856. As the Acts of Legislature, previously to 1840, were not alphabetically indexed, several failures attended our attempts to acquire exact information on this subject. We are indebted to the efforts of Hon. James Walker for our final success.

We have spoken of the great and sudden improvement in the town and surrounding country, growing out of the building of the railroads that traverse the county and intersect at Bellefontaine. While these roads improved the country, as a whole, in an eminent degree, and while they greatly augmented the importance of Bellefontaine in every material respect, still they had a certain influence in retarding the advancement of that town. The very facilities afforded by these railroads enabled small villages in the interior of the county, situated upon them, to compete with the county seat in the way of trade of every kind. These little towns had good mercantile establishments. They bought goods in the East, and exported directly to the eastern market every kind of produce the country afforded. So far this was a loss to Bellefontaine. This advantage was maintained by these several stations of trade through the fact that the highways of the county were extremely bad for at least five months in the year. Much of the surface of Logan County is of clay, and the roads are simply impassable in the winter and spring for loaded wagons.

Hence, an immense amount of trade was confined to the local marts in various parts of the county. There was a great amount of timber in remote parts of the county, which was really an incumbrance, and was remorselessly cut down and burned in log heaps. Now comes a record of a great stride forward in the prosperity of Bellefontaine.

It is incontestible that the last ten years of the growth of the town has been out of all proportion to its earlier promise, or even great advancement upon the establishment of railroads. This fact is owing to the building of a grand system of free turnpikes, nearly all centering at Bellefontaine. It is true some of them point in other directions, but even then the country tapped by them has also ready access to the county-seat. The authorities of the town, by some inspiration, perceived the usefulness of these pikes, and acted upon that knowledge. On the 17th of May, 1867, the Town Council appropriated $50,000 to assist in building such pikes as entered directly into the town. Hence, we see certain appropriations made and paid, as for instance, $800 per mile for the Northwood Pike, $800 per mile for the Huntsville Pike, $500 per mile for the Jerusalem Pike, etc. In fact, every pike entering the town has been liberally aided by it. Now people haul wood, timber, grain and other products a distance of eight, ten or fifteen miles, which, before the pikes were built they could not do. These pikes have also invited trade of every conceivable description, from the remotest limits of the county, to an amount that has surprised the most sanguine. The consequence is, that the advancement of the town in wealth and prosperity is extremely gratifying. And these advantages have been fully reciprocated, for the lands of the remote districts are steadily rising in value, and the people are growing in enterprise and enlightenment.

The streets of Bellefontaine, until a very recent period, were in a poor condition; so, also, were the sidewalks. For many years, teams found it difficult oftentimes to pull through. Little by little, the town, in a feeble way, improved in respect to these things. Grades were nowhere established, but a little gravel was thrown here and there in the worst places, and dog-fennel spread over the greatest part of the street area. The sidewalks were in a condition that it is hard to describe. True, they received some attention at the hands of the citizens at quite an early period, but the utmost that was attempted was the laying down of a few poor bricks in the business part of the town, reaching a few hundred yards only, in extent. There were now and then a few feet of sidewalk laid down with flags of limestone, drawn from the quarries near at hand. But these flags were treacherous, and as the trusting pedestrian vaulted from stone to stone, keeping in view only a general progressive movement, he betimes would assume an attitude the reverse of dignified. In other words, the flag-stone upon which he based his hopes would slip from under his confiding heel, and he would lay supine, configuring upon the receptive earth that appearance so dear to the heart of the patriot, namely: the spread eagle.

In June, 1856, the question of street and gutter improvements began to be seriously agitated. July, 1857, grades on Detroit and Chillicothe streets were established. August, 1857, there were several prominent points on Cincinnati, Columbus and Chillicothe streets designated as grades. In 1858, other points of grade were established, and from that period to the present grades have been established at various points in the public streets, and improvements have followed. There was a good deal of expensive filling and excavating for a number of years.

The bricks manufactured from the clay in this vicinity were not very good, and the

walks made with them were not durable.

After the establishment of the grades, improvements of the streets began to assume a more valuable and permanent character. Banks of gravel were purchased by the town authorities, and the contents lavishly spread upon the streets. They thus became, at a rather late day, it is true, thoroughfares creditable to the place. They were, in fact, better than the sidewalks. But in the fall of 1871 Mr. A. G. Wright, an official on one of the railroads, laid down a sidewalk in front of his lot, fifty-five feet in length, with flagstones from the quarries of Berea, Ohio. These flags were about five feet long, and from three to four feet wide. They were rectangular in shape, and when laid down presented a beautiful, smooth surface, with a depth of four or five inches. This walk at once attracted the attention of property owners generally. It was ascertained that such a sidewalk could be laid down about as cheaply as the old, ankle-spraining brick walks. The result was, Mr. Wright was importuned to procure flags for his neighbors. He went, at length, into the business, and he laid down over six miles of Berea stone sidewalks. Afterwards, others pursued the same calling, and the result is that the town is now thoroughly paved with beautiful and durable sidewalks.

In the year 1873 the corporate authorities contracted with R. T. Coverdale, of Cincinnati, to build gas works. This was strictly a municipal undertaking, and the works yet belong to the corporation. The price paid was $35,000. A little more than 400 tons of coal are consumed in the manufacture of gas per annum. These works are in a healthy condition, being more than self-sustaining. Besides seventy odd street lamps, there are over 200 private consumers. There are 209 meters set. There are over four miles of mains. The amount of gas manufactured at the present time is a little more than half a million feet per annum. The works are under the control of a superintendent who, with several laborers, are paid by the corporation.

An important enterprise undertaken and completed by the public spirit of private individuals was the purchase of grounds and laying out of a new cemetery. The old lots donated by the proprietors of the town for the burial of the dead had become inadequate to fulfill the purposes for which they were intended. On the 14th of March, an association was formed with the view to the establishment of a new cemetery. The names of the incorporators were: William Fisher, Jared S. Dawson, James W. Fisher, and S. L. Taylor. Under the supervision of this body, twenty acres of land were purchased on a rising ground nearly a mile northeast of the public square.

The property cost $600. The purchase money was raised by sixty citizens contributing $10 each. This contribution conferred the right on these gentlemen to the first selection of lots. The final organization was effected in 1851, at a meeting of the proprietors, of which Gen. I. S. Gardner was President. The directors then chosen were Benjamin Stanton, William G. Kennedy, James B. McLaughlin, B. S. Brown, N. Z. McColloch and William Fisher.

N. Z. McColloch was elected President of the Board of Directors; B. S. Brown, Secretary, and William G. Kennedy, Treasurer. The ground was surveyed and the lots laid off and numbered. The Town Council prohibited people from burying their dead in the abandoned graveyard. The new cemetery was improved at once with walks and highways, and it is now a handsome and secluded spot, abounding in costly monuments and rare shrubs and flowers. The present Directors are: E. Bennett, President; I. S. Gardner, Secretary; G. B. Thrift, Treasurer; Edward Patterson and R. P. Kennedy.

The history of Bellefontaine would be incomplete without some notice of the secret and benevolent societies—organizations that exert a widespread influence throughout the country. The Masons, Odd-Fellows and Knights of Pythias are the most prominent of the secret societies represented in Bellefontaine. The Masons, the most ancient of these, trace their origin back to a remote antiquity, and claim for their order an organized existence at the building of King Solomon's Temple. But it is not our province to go into the antiquity of the Order, and we shall confine ourselves to its history in this town.

Bellefontaine Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., was organized October 28, 1851, William Fisher, W. M.; E. M. Shelby, S. W.; G. T. Appleton, J. W. Present officers: William McElree, W. M.; J. D. McLaughlin, S. W.; Isaac Ivens, J. W.; R. B. Kellar, Treas.; George W. Rife, Sec'y; William J. Lawrence, S. D.; M. Koogle, J. D.; George P. Johnson, Tiler. The Lodge numbers at present 127 members.

Lafayette Chapter, No. 60, Royal Arch Masons, organized October 4, 1854, G. B. Thrift, High Priest; James Moore, Jr., King; R. T. Cook, Scribe. Present officers: W. H. Martin, H. P.; R. T. Cook, King; Sidney Nichols, Scribe; William McElree, Capt. of Host; I. N. Zearing, Treas.; George H. Allen, Sec'y. Number of members at present, 120.

Logan Council, No. 34, Royal and Select Masters, organized October 20, 1860, Joseph W. Evans, T. I. G. M.; B. S. Brown, Dept. G. M.; Cyrus W. Fisher, Cond. of W. Present officers: R. T. Cook, T. I. G. M.; M. M. McCracken, Dept. G. M.; William McElree, Prin. Cond. of Work; Sidney Nichols, Capt. of Guard; C. F. Braden, Cond. of Council; William McCoid, Treas.; George H. Allen, Secretary. Number of members at present, 177.

The Odd Fellows lost their records in the fire of 1856. There have been certain changes and reorganizations in that order in Bellefontaine which has caused the surrender of original papers and the substitution of more recent ones. The first Lodge of the I. O. O. F. was organized in the year 1847, and was called Logan Lodge, No. 72. The names of its first officers cannot be now ascertained with entire accuracy. The present organization of the order is as follows: Bellefontaine Lodge, No. 72—L. B. Barker, N. G.; Al. Starchman, V. G.; George F. Brandon, R. Secy.; R. B. Kellar, P. S.; Andrew Peebles, Treas. Number of members at present, 149.

Bellefontaine Encampment, No. 73, has for its officers: Eslie Powers, C. P.; Al. Starchman, S. W.; John P. Cost, Scribe; John Dushane, H. P.; A. Peebles, Treas.; David Kerr, G. W. Number of members at present time 53.

Wilfred Lodge, K. of P., was instituted May 5, 1874, by James Swope, Grand Chancellor. The officers were: R. H. Brown, P. C.; O. C. Knapp, C. C.; Isaac Ivens, V. C.; W. H. Cretcher, Prelate; F. O. Batch, M. of H.; W. A. Arnold, M. of E.; S. M. Shurr, M. of F.; George T. Brandon, K. of R. and S.

The present officers are: A. English, P. C.; A. Bodey, C. C.; R. F. Tremain, V. C.; Frank Fox, Prelate; Walter S. Roebuck, M. at A.; John Kennedy, M. of E.; George Brandon, M. of F.; Frank Valentine, K. of R. and S. Number of members, about 80.

We have now concluded the work allotted to us. We are conscious of many defects. Sometimes the dates and coloring of facts may be to some extent erroneous. It has been impossible to verify all things. Satisfactory records were often wanting; but it is hoped and believed that errors, if any exist, are only of minor importance, and that the substantial points in our history have been correctly stated.

It is the work of the historian, usually, to commence his narrative in the infancy of society, and with the advancing centuries unfold in painful story the moulding influences of civil and religious customs, of wars, of revolutions, and of intercourse with foreign nations in establishing a civilization pertinent to some particular State or nation.

Our task has been different. We have commenced our story at a time within the memory of men now living. We find our characters at first surrounded by difficulties, dangers and hardships. We have found man with hands and brain alone placed in the midst of an unbroken wilderness, subjected to the peltings of the elements, the dangers of savage foes and wild beasts, and in the short space of seventy or eighty years we find him surrounded by all the refinements and luxuries of the oldest and most civilized people. This implies an existence in the midst of a surging and whirling change, in personal and civil life, bewildering to contemplate, and assuredly very trying to the physical, mental and moral nature of man. Undoubtedly, such rapidity of change exhibits the protean nature of mind and soul, just as the unfailing abundance of the products of the soil proves its inexhaustible capacity and implies its unfathomable history. For example, place within the earthy soil the germs of the sweet cane, the bitter wormwood, the beneficent corn and the deadly night-shade; and, while all the science in the world will fail to detect the elements of either, in the air or in the earth, they will all grow and increase according to their kind, side by side. In a manner analagous, the facts of our history, as we have portrayed them, show the inexhaustible and illimitable qualities of the human mind. It is not only sufficient for the exigencies and changes of a single generation, but it cannot be palled or even satisfied with the inflowing wealth of many generations of ordinary life, leading it up in so brief a space from poverty and nakedness and ignorance to the affluence of the richest luxury of physical and mental and esthetic enjoyment.

NOTE.—The history of the Churches of Bellefontaine, belonging in this chapter, having been misplaced, will be found in Chapter II, page 217.

CHAPTER IX.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP—ORGANIZATION—TERRITORIAL CHANGES—PIONEER CIVILIZATION—PROMINENT CHARACTERS OF THE EARLY COMMUNITY—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP of the earliest records was not very much like the township of that name to-day. When the first white settler penetrated its unbroken wilds, and sought a home in the valley of the Miami River, he formed a township extending "from Urbana to the lake," and bearing the name of the river, the valley of which offered the greatest hope of the township's future growth. In 1818 the newly elected Commissioners continued the name of Miami, the most westerly township of the four into which they divided the territory of Logan County. In 1832 the original township was divided into nearly equal parts, the northern half being known as Bloomfield. Of this upper part, Stokes was taken off in 1838, and Bloomfield and Washington became separate townships in 1839. Two years later, Pleasant Township was taken off the northern part of Miami, leaving the latter a rectangular body about seven miles long, from east to west, and about three miles wide. As constructed now, it is the corner township of Logan County in the southwest, is bounded on the north by Pleasant, on the east by Union, on the south by the Champaign County line, and on the west by the Shelby County line. Two villages, Quincy and De Graff, located on the Miami River and the Indianapolis branch of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, are the centers of population and business in the township.

The principal stream of the township is the Great Miami River, which reaches some fifty yards in width in this region. It takes its rise in the Lewistown reservoir, in the northern part of the county, and, flowing in a southerly course, enters Miami a little east of the middle point of its northern boundary. After penetrating the township in a southerly course for a mile or two, it takes a sudden turn to the west, passing along the northern part, leaving out the northwest corner. Its principal tributaries on the south or east are the Stony Creek and Buckongehelas. The latter enters the township from the north, just east of De Graff, and, passing around the village, joins the Miami just south of it. Stony Creek, with its branches, carries off the drainage of the whole of the eastern part of the township, at the same time affording an outlet for Black Lake, a body of water in the eastern part of the township, covering a few acres of ground. The banks of these minor streams are low, and in the early time allowed the accumulated floods to sweep over the low valleys, converting them into marshes. The timber was thus exterminated, and a rank growth of grass gave this section the appearance of a low, wet prairie, and is often spoken of in this way by the older citizens. This part of the township, though embracing some of the finest land, was for some time avoided by the early pioneers as unfit for cultivation, and dangerous on account of the miasma that hung about it. The process of "clearing," however, has wrought great changes, and this is some of the choicest farming lands in Miami, though not entirely free from miasmatic influences. With this exception the whole township was heavily wooded, the prevailing timber being oak in the eastern part, and beech in the western. The soil is a

substantial clay, mixed and underlaid with extensive beds of limestone gravel. The soil in the western part of the township, as indicated by the beech timber, is rather thin and adapted principally to grazing, though large crops of corn are raised, which are shipped, or fed to the large number of hogs that are raised along the valley of the Miami. In the eastern part, wheat is grown to a considerable extent, and yields second only to the rich valley of the Mad River. The extent of bottom lands is very small, the banks of the Miami, as well as that of its tributaries, rising abruptly, almost at the brink of the stream, to a considerable elevation. Back from these streams the land is pleasantly rolling, but nowhere becoming broken and untillable. The eastern part of the township is given principally to the raising of grain, while the western is divided somewhat between corn and the raising of stock, hogs being the principal feature of the latter business.

In the early traditions of Miami is found the history of the whole western portion of Logan County. The tide of population coming from the southern counties, true to the traditions of pioneer emigration, sought the valleys of the larger streams. In this section of the county, the Miami River, which gave name and its valley lands to the township, attracted the early settlers, and following the eastern bank, the early community settled in a narrow tract of country, from what is now the upper part of Washington Township, to the site of Quincy, in this township. The community, thus extending over miles of territory, were bound together by all the social ties of the early times, and the traditions handed down to us are of this community as a whole. In following the necessary scope of this work, it is obviously a difficult matter to make an equitable division of those traditions that are the common heritage of all. The union of Pleasant with Miami is still more closely joined, as it was not until 1841 that their interests were divided.

The first actual settlement in what is now Miami, or closely contiguous to its territory, was made in 1805. Hearing of the Mad River country, as this whole section was popularly called by the members of the various military expeditions, Jeremiah Stansbury broke up his establishment at Chillicothe and came into the territory of what is now Logan County. Attracted by the open character of the valley of Stony Creek, he entered a quarter section on that stream in the eastern part of the township. Two sons, Jesse and Isaac, accompanied him, the former, it is said, bringing with him the wife of another man. It appears that the woman brought a span of horses belonging to her former lord, probably as pay for her services as housekeeper. The deserted husband, in order to get even with Stansbury, sent officers to arrest him, but the woman proved her loyalty by insisting that she brought the team with her, and that Jesse only followed her, which saved him from the hands of the officers. The father was extremely migratory and felt uneasy in anything but a new character. He was inclined to be vindictive, and did not hesitate to use any means to defend what he conceived to be his right. In this same year George McCulloch came here with a negro from Urbana to erect a cabin for his uncle. The Indians were still in full possession of this territory, and were viewing the steady advance of the settlements with ill-disguised feelings of jealousy. The operations of these two families aroused the savages to the necessity of immediate action if the impending danger was to be averted. Tecumseh had long been inciting the Indians to do something to stay the progress of the whites, and this incident seems to have precipitated their movements. The Indians

suddenly convened a council to determine upon their action. The great warrior chieftain, Tecumseh, was present and used his most persuasive eloquence to bring about a collision with the settlers, but under the influence of Kenton and others, their fear of the power of the whites, whose vengeance they had so often felt on many a disastrous field, gained the control and a peaceful course was decided upon. A feast, at which all the delicacies that the Indian could command were served, was set forth in token of their peaceful sentiments. The forest was lighted by hundreds of torch lights, manufactured from the fat collected from the game, and the woods rang with the whoop of the Indians during the festivities of this ratification meeting. After several days the feast closed, but confidence was not so easily restored to the whites. They were too well acquainted with the character of the Indian, to think that so momentous a question should be so readily settled, and for a year or two the Stansbury's were the only families in the wilderness of Miami. In 1808 Benjamin Schooler and the three Makenson brothers came to this vicinity. They had been old neighbors near Lexington, Ky., and hearing of the glories of this Northern country, made haste to get the first choice of the lands. They found, however, that others had been before them, and though there was but one or two families on the ground, others had bought the land in the southern part of the township. They went up on the Stony Creek, near the line of Pleasant Township, and put up their cabins. The Makenson brothers, John and Thomas, were unmarried men. Andrew had a wife, and made a home for all, while they cleared up their purchase. In the same year came William Lee, and settled near where Mr. Hoist lives; Samuel Black settled on the east side of the lake which bears his name, in the eastern part of the township. This property had been entered originally by Turner Davis, but he failed to come on it to live. Black was of Irish parentage, and had but little money. This he put into his purchase, and, destitute of almost everything, he lived in a little cabin on the border of the lake, subsisting his family for some time almost entirely upon fish, which were found in the lake in abundance. In the following year, Phillip Matthews came with his four sons—David, Philip, Jr., Henry and Alfred. The head of the family was a man of extraordinary size, and well advanced in years, and was considered in every way a great acquisition to the new community. About the same time, Robert Moore come from Pennsylvania and settled where Mr. Huling now lives. He bought a quarter section, and by his stability of character and friendly disposition, won the esteem of the pioneer settlement far and near. "The Moore family," in the language of one of that time, "was a noted, number one family." John Moore, a son of this man, was early killed, by a horse running away with him and crushing him in the woods. Of the new-comers in 1810, perhaps the most notable was the family of James Shaw. Mr. Shaw was a native of Ireland and had been trained to a rigid observance of the Sabbath and Christian principles. It is said that the children marked the day by the regular weekly luxury of coffee, which was served once on this day alone. But even this reminder failed to keep the days of the week clearly in Mr. Shaw's mind, and he was found by a neighbor, one Sunday morning, industriously plowing out his corn. It was some time before he could be convinced that he was violating his deeply cherished principles, and he related afterwards that he could not sleep well for several nights on account of this serious miscalculation. He came from Berkeley County, Va., in 1807, and settled in Clarke County, Ohio. Three years later, he sold his property here and came to Miami,

getting here in December, of 1810. He first settled on the place now owned by George Kinsinger, and later, moved to the place where his son, now an old man, resides. There were two girls and four boys in his family, none of them grown up. In this year James Murphy came and settled on land just over the line, in Pleasant Township. He brought no family, but put up a cabin and made a deadening. This was a lonesome life, and he soon left, to return a few years later, however, with a family. On the other side of the river, John Means came about this time and erected his cabin. This was familiar territory to him, as he had carried chain for the surveyor who made the original surveys in this country. Tory and Neal were the names of some squatters who took up their residence on the west side of the Miami River, and gave their names to two of the smaller branches of that river. Means was the first settler west of the river, and a man of some property ; a fact that carried considerable influence with it in the early community.

The little community, thus planted in the wilderness, was principally made up of settlers of limited means, and not generally well provided with the requisite means to mitigate the severities of frontier life. The purchases of land made by a large number of persons for speculative purposes, or held unoccupied for their children, caused the growth of the community to lag, and, thrown upon their own resources, it required the assembling of the settlers for miles around, to erect a simple log cabin. This was no easy undertaking at that time, and under the disadvantages which they were forced to work, and it may not be inappropriate to copy a description of the manner of those "raisings," from the pen of Judge Patrick, of Urbana, not, as he says, "for the enlightenment of the present generation, but from a desire to hand down to posterity the primitive structures up to 1820, believing that before 1920, this mode of building will have become obsolete and unknown." To this end, he says: "if a cabin was to be built from the forest, a leader was chosen, who was always a man of experience, and dubbed captain. As an initiatory step, he would classify the congregated settlers, and assign to each their respective duties, about in this order:

"1. He would select four of the most expert ax-men as corner men, whose duty it was to first clear off the site, square it, and place a boulder at each corner to build upon, after being duly leveled, then saddle and notch down the logs in good, workman-like order.

"2. He would assign a sufficient number of suitable men to select, as near the site as possible, the best large-growth, straight-grained white oak tree for clap-boards, whose further duty it was to fell it, and cross-cut it into suitable lengths, split the cuts into square bolts, and with a fro rive them. Another branch of this classification was required in like manner to prepare puncheons for floors, doors, windows, and chimney-corner jambs, out of such timber as was best adapted for the purposes, such as oak, chestnut or ash, which, when properly selected, could be made of sufficient length and width to make a good solid floor, when spotted on the underside at the ends out of wind, and to rest upon sleepers placed at proper distances apart, with dressed, straight upper surfaces, and which, when top-dressed by a skillful adz-man, made a good substitute for plank, which, at an early day, could not be procured, for want of saw-mills.

"3. He would select and detail such a number as seemed necessary to cull out, as near the site as possible, straight, suitably sized standing trees, and fell them and chop them off at suitable lengths for the proposed structure, with teamsters to haul them in as they were logged off. To this force were added

other teamsters, provided with rough wood sleds to haul in the clapboards, puncheons, and such other materials as would be necessary in the completion of the cabin. These preliminaries being all successfully arranged, and being carried into effect, the leader would take his station and make proclamation to the balance of the forces, directing them to forthwith prepare smooth skids, the necessary number of forks, with grape-vine or hickory withes around the prongs, and two or three cross-sticks inserted through holes bored in the lower ends to give hand-hold to push by; and also to provide a sufficient number of handspikes, of tough, small, round hickory, dogwood or iron-wood, some four feet long, with ends shaved smooth, to be used by the men to bear up the logs while in transit to the corner men, or to the foot of the skids, as the case might be. Then the order would be promulgated that no one but the captain should give any direction in the farther progress of the enterprise; and, as the logs would be hauled to the spot, he, with a glance of the eye, would make the necessary directions, and which would, by his order, be conveyed to the corner-men upon handspikes, with sturdy men at the ends, walking abreast on both sides of the log, bearing it up to its destination; then the second log was borne in like manner, each being placed, after being spotted flat on the under side, so as to rest level upon the corner-stones, as the end logs of the structure, equi-distant apart between the ends; then the ends would be prepared by the corner-men with what was familiarly known as the saddle, which consisted in this: The expert corner-men would chamfer or bevel off at an angle of, say, forty-five degrees each side of the ends of the logs, the two chamfers meeting at a point on the top center of the log, presenting an end view of the upper half of the log. This preparation is to receive the transverse logs, notched at each end so as to nicely fit over the saddles. The two end logs having been placed and fitted as above described, the leader would select the two largest logs being straight for the front and rear bottom logs; being sills, these two logs, when in the hands of the corner-men, would be notched deeper than the other logs of the building, so as not to throw the floor too high from the ground. The corner-men at each end of the log would cut their notches so exactly, at the same angle and at the same time, so as to exactly fit their respective saddles, that when put to the proper place would make a solid fit and out of wind. This dexterity in corner-men, no doubt, gave rise to the old aphorism, 'He cuts his notches close.'

"The four foundation logs having all been properly notched and saddled, and in their places, and, upon the usual tests, being found square, the next thing to be done was to cut in the sill the slots, or gains, to receive the sleepers, which, if on the ground, and prepared as already intimated by being scotched straight on the upper sides, were cut to right lengths and fitted at the ends so as to rest solidly upon said slots, and put in their places, though this was frequently done after the building was raised.

"All things prepared for the superstructure, the leader, still at his post, with shrill, emphatic voice, selects a log, and his forces bear it to the corner-men, as already intimated, resting one end of the handspikes on the top log already placed, rolling it upon the two saddled logs; it was then fitted and prepared in proper manner, and placed plumb on the wall by the practiced eye, aided by the pendulous ax held loosely at tip of helve, between the thumb and forefingers of the experts. This routine being continued until the building was too high to reach and rest the handspikes, as heretofore described, upon the wall, then the skids, resting on the ground at the butt

ends, would be reared up to the corners on the front side, and one end of the building, nearest the collection of the hauled-in timber; the logs one by one, selected as aforesaid, would be carried as before to the foot of the appropriate skids, and placed on them, and rolled up as far as the men could conveniently reach, and being stanchioned and held, the necessary number of forks were placed under each end of the log inside the skids, with lower ends held firmly down to the ground, were, by the order of the leader, manned at the cross-handles already described, at each end of the log, which was, at a given word, slid up the skids to the top, where, by handspikes, it would be thrown on top of the logs prepared to receive it. In this manner the building progressed to the required heighth, all being done with exact uniformity and celerity, and with dispatch and neatness fitted to their respective places in the wall. When the structure had been carried up to the square, the eave-bearers would be raised upon the two ends of the building. These projected some twenty inches beyond the wall, and would be notched down and saddled back far enough to receive the timbers hereafter described. Then the butting pole for the back side of the cabin would be shoved up to the front corner-men, and rolled to the back eave and notched down upon the saddles, projecting some fifteen inches beyond the outside plumb of the wall, then the first rib would be sent up in the same manner, and rolled back to a proper distance inside of the butting pole, and notched down so as to give the pitch of the roof from the center of butting pole to the top surface of said rib; then the corresponding timbers for the front of the cabin were placed; then the first two gable logs would be placed in notches cut into the ribs and chamfered at the ends to suit the pitch of the roof. The remaining ribs and gable logs being placed, the roof was then ready for the clapboards, which are laid down upon the ribs with the lower ends resting against the butting poles, with small spaces between, which are top-covered so as to break joints. Knees out of the hearts of the clapboard bolts of proper length are prepared at each end, resting endwise against the butting poles to hold the weight poles in place, which are laid upon the eave-courses as nearly over the ribs as possible. In like manner, another course of clapboards is laid down with the lower end resting against the weight pole of the lower course. In this manner the roof is completed." *

This minute account from an eye-witness is a graphic picture of an undertaking which the present generation is apt to look upon as a very simple matter. But it needs only a careful perusal of the foregoing description to learn that scarcely less skill was required under the disadvantages of that time—without tools save an ax, without nails and with no mills—to put up a substantial dwelling that would last for a score of years, and comfortably keep a family through the severest weather. And these structures were generally completed in a day, with fire-place, chimney, doors and windows of the most primitive fashion, the whole being dedicated to the household gods by a frolic that lacked none of its relish because it had been earned by hard work. It is not difficult, however, to understand from this description, that in an undertaking which required only numbers in addition to what nature and the ordinary providence of the pioneer provided, to successfully accomplish, would prove anything but an easy task to the little community on the Miami. Their first efforts at farming were carried on under equally disadvantageous circumstances. They were pioneers in the strictest sense of the word. No settlements had gone further north, leaving a well-defined trail

* Antrim's History.

behind them, but each family hewed his own way through the dense forest, and once settled, began to clear a space where the unobstructed sunshine could warm the earth into yielding a harvest. Dogs were the only thing that the community seemed to have in abundance. For some time a wagon belonging to Philip Matthews was the only vehicle of any sort for miles about, and that was practically useless on account of the forbidding character of the trails. Each man had cut so much of a trail as was was necessary for his ingress, and had, since then, found no time for the working of any road. When Shaw came to Miami, he sold his wagon and most of movable property, and brought his family and household goods in a borrowed wagon, pulling it over such logs as would admit of such summary proceedings, and evading others of a more formidable size. This was true of this part of the county until about 1813, when Mr. Shaw went sixteen miles to "work on the road." He was obliged to start in the middle of the night, carrying the day's board with him. Thus almost entirely cut off from the outside world, their dependence for subsistence was almost wholly upon the soil. Indian corn grew readily with such cultivation as could be given with the crude implements of the time—right-hand plows with wooden moldboards, harrows with wooden teeth, or the top of a small tree for a substitute.

In the second or third year an attempt was made to raise wheat, sowing it broadcast among the standing corn. This proved for years an almost total failure. Clouds of blackbirds flocked to the field and picked the grain up before hardly a kernel could be covered. Mr. John Shaw relates that, to defeat the birds, his father would sow between but two rows of corn at a time, while his boys would follow close after him, chopping the ground with hoes, to cover the wheat. In some places, even after this laborious effort to secure wheat, it seemed to draw such rank growth from the soil that it proved unfit for food. When once grown, it had to be carried to Urbana, and later to Spring Hill, to be converted into flour. For some years, however, all flour was obtained at Springfield. Wheat could not be raised under the various drawbacks, and flour was bought in Kentucky and brought to the principal town on the frontier, which was then the only market. Here, after a tedious journey by bridle-paths, through thickets and underbrush, the pioneers of Miami went to get salt and such other necessities that corn could not supply.

Game was found in great abundance, which helped to solve the problem of how this land was to be settled. Without this addition to the resources of the pioneer, this land must have remained a waste wilderness for years. But, for all that, the game was not an unmixed blessing. The limited amount of stock owned in the Miami settlement was in constant danger from the attacks of wolves and bears, while the birds and raccoons exacted heavy tolls from the growing crops. Most of the settlers had firearms, but a larger proportion of them than we of a later day are wont to suppose were poor hunters, or did not find time to hunt more than necessity compelled. Trapping, however, served an excellent purpose at this juncture, securing the needed provision and, at the same time, allowing the farmer to devote his time to his improvement. A mode of capturing wild turkeys, which yielded large results, was to build a square pen of common fence rails some three feet high, covering it with the same. A trail of corn or wheat was laid, leading to an opening at the bottom of the pen. A trap thus constructed and baited would frequently catch a whole flock, which, attracted by the grain, would follow up the trail and unconsciously pass into the cage, and, becoming bewildered, would fail to find a way out again. For deer,

wolves and smaller game, a snare was constructed of a tough, elastic undergrowth sapling, to the end of which a rope with running noose was attached. The sapling bent over, and the noose adjusted so that an animal must put its head through it to obtain the bait, was the whole plan. This required some care, however, and made satisfactory returns only to the most skilful. The dead-fall was used more particularly for wolves and small "varmints." This consisted of a trap with weighted slab, which, when sprung, came down upon the victim with crushing force. The larger ones, intended for wolf-catching, were very powerful, and sometimes proved dangerous to the trapper, if carelessly placed when baiting it. From such sources came a not inconsiderable revenue. Wolf scalps were a legal tender for taxes; deer furnished not only meat for the table, but material for the hunters' clothing, and the various fur-bearing animals supplied the table with those commoner luxuries to be obtained only at the store, miles away.

Since the coming of the first families, the Indians had maintained, so far, a friendly attitude toward the settlers. The disturbing element had withdrawn and had met a severe chastisement at Tippecanoe. A village of the Shawanoes or Shawnees, known among the settlers as Oldtown, was located on the bank of Stony Creek, about a mile and a half southwest of the present town of De Graff. A good many of its inhabitants, however, soon left after the accessions to the settlement began to be more numerous, so that there was barely a representation of the natives in 1812. But a few miles north there was no such lack of the native lords of the forest, and the "troublous times" that were ushered in by this year, brought to this community, as to many others in the Northwest, days of anxiety and nights of fear. It was a matter of momentous interest to this community to learn the attitude of the tribes that occupied the adjoining territory. Opposite Oldtown, or nearly so, on the banks of the same stream, a block house was put up by Hiram Curry, at the suggestion of the settlers, who feared that the Indians here might not prove friendly, but, fortunately, was never needed for warlike purposes. The part played by the Indians in these times has been set forth elsewhere in this volume, and need not be recited here. Suffice it to say, the friendly tribes were collected elsewhere in the county and guarded, while they were protected from the assaults of the hostile savages. Every precaution, however, was taken to protect this settlement from hostile incursions. The unarmed settlers were furnished with muskets and packages of cartridges, though there is no record of any of them being used against the savages. Notwithstanding these measures, the settlers knowing the weakness of their position, were easily alarmed. Soldiers passing through this section, kept them alive to what was going on beyond their sight and hearing, and vague rumors finding means of spreading in some incomprehensible way, kept many in a chronic state of fear. Mr. Shaw relates that the dogs of the settlement could be heard for three miles about, and when one began to bark, the whole dog community set up a disturbance that made every settler believe the Indians were right upon them. Old Mr. Shaw was seriously ill with a miasmatic fever at that time, and he had made up his mind to make no struggle if attacked. His wife, frequently alarmed by the dogs, would leave the cabin, and, with the gun near her, hide in a brush-heap until the cold drove her back to the cabin again. With the return of peace, the Indians resumed their old haunts, but only for the temporary purposes of hunting and begging. Bead-work and fancy baskets were sold by the squaws, and their camps often presented a picturesque picture of the "noble

red men" lolling about the fires, while the squaws, busy with the colored strips of wood with which they made their baskets, worked by the fire-light. The baskets, filled with cranberries, which the marshes further north bore in abundance, were very tempting and found a ready sale at the larger settlements.

In the meanwhile the settlement began to think about assuming the duties and responsibilities of citizens. It was with considerable difficulty that the requisite fifteen voters were found, but they were at length mustered at Mr. Shaw's house for an election of a Justice of the Peace. The candidates were Robert Dickson and Benjamin Schooler, and each took up his position on either side of the broad fire-place, one with a two-gallon jug and the other with a small cask containing whisky; as each man voted, he took a drink of his candidate's whisky. Each of the contestants had thus polled seven votes, including his own, and only Shaw had not voted. Here was a dilemma, the old man feeling that he could "be happy with either, were t'other dear charmer away," vacillated between the two, finally voting for Schooler. The defeated candidate at once contested the election, on the ground that Shaw had voted after the prescribed hour for closing the polls, and the result was set aside. In the next election the procedure was followed, but anxious to do equal justice, Shaw cast the final vote, but cast it for Dickson. He declined the whisky before, but on this occasion he was forced to drink from both jug and cask.

The demand for milling facilities was a very urgent one from the first. Removed from the nearest mill by miles of almost trackless forest, the settlers found it an almost intolerable burden to go to mill with their corn and wheat. Various devices were resorted to, to obviate this necessity. A rude mortar was fashioned out of a large block and a spring-pole made of a strong sapling, to which was attached a pole in the end of which was fastened an iron wedge. With this contrivance bushels of corn were "cracked" for the family use. Stansbury had a hand-mill of his own construction that would grind a kernel of corn at a time into a coarse sort of meal, but it was not available for the settlement. With a shrewd eye to business, however, he set about building a mill on Stony Creek, near his place, as early as 1806, but it was a slow business single handed, and it was not until 1810 that he got it into successful operation. The character of the stream presented some difficulties that were found difficult to overcome with the means at command in that early day. The low banks of the river were easily overflowed and the stream in this vicinity became a broad lake that it was necessary to dam before the mill could become an active member of the community. The dam was some ten rods long, and was made of brush and logs in the ordinary way of such structures. When completed, the mill was leased to John Provolt, who continued operating for some months, when it was burned. This was a serious calamity, but what added to the seriousness of the occurrence was the fact that it was generally believed to have been fired by an incendiary. Stansbury had had some serious disagreement with Provolt, in regard to the mill, and, from the known character of the man and other evidence, public suspicion pointed at once to Stansbury as the author of the conflagration. The mill was not rebuilt, and the settlement was forced to send once more to other mills, Spring Hill being at the time the nearest point.

The settlement of other parts of the township was much later than at the bend and upper part of the Miami River. A little colony of substantial people gathered in the vicinity of where Olive Chapel now stands, among whom were the families of Abner Newman,

Nichols, Joseph Cannan, Jacob Kress, and Thomas Spellman. The most of these families came from Kentucky or Pennsylvania from 1820 to 1828. Farther west was John Leach, from Kentucky, and on the river, on the site of Quincy, was James R. Baldwin from Berkeley County, Virginia. He was the earliest settler at this point. He was a tanner by trade, and early set about building up a business in the new country. It may be said, in passing, that this point seemed especially adapted to the tanning business. A little later John Saylor set up in the business a mile and a half southeast of Quincy and Thomas Turner about a mile down the river. He bought a quarter section of land situated on the high bluff on the south bank of the river, and hoped to make his fortune out of the rise in land when the canal came up to that point. In 1825 James Canby came from Lebanon, Ohio, and settled near the present site of De Graff. He was the first doctor in this part of the county, but, aside from his professional character, he was a stirring business man, and soon found out a way to employ his activities. He seems to have shared in the belief that slack water navigation would extend up the river at that point, and, purchasing land here, he put up a grist-mill in 1828.

Baldwin was the only resident at this point then, but the mill soon attracted emigration. Everybody turned out and built the brush dam, which was unusually well strengthened and remains to this day, where the curious may see a sample of the engineering of the early time. Two run of stone were placed in the mill; one set of buhr stones were got from the "Raccoon Quarries," while the other was the common "nigger head," and were used simply to "crack" corn. Some years later, a saw-mill was added. These industries attracted settlers from Clarke and Champaign Counties, and quite a community gathered about the future head of slack-water navigation. In September, 1831, John Bell with his wife came to Quincy. He was a native of Berkeley County, Virginia, and an old acquaintance of Baldwin's. He had settled at Springfield, Clarke County, Ohio, and had carried on the tanning business, renting the property he used. Unable to renew his lease, he began to look about for another opening, when he heard of the prospect at Quincy, and moved immediately. He had learned the tanner's trade in the same yard where Baldwin served his apprenticeship, and soon rented the yard in Quincy, which he conducted for a number of years. He put up a log cabin in the newly laid-out town, which was the only one beside Baldwin's at this point. Enoch Smith and Thomas Stanage, an unmarried man, were here when he came, and Benjamin Cox farther west. In the December following, Jesse Dodson came and put up the first store in the north part of the old town. His first start was in a small room in the end of his dwelling. His business grew, however, and later, in partnership with Manlove Chambers, did a brisk business. He afterwards met with financial disaster, the first victim of a considerable number among the early business men of the town.

In 1830 Mr. Baldwin laid out a tier of lots on either side of Main street, aggregating thirty-four lots, and called it the village of Quincy, to express his admiration of John Quincy Adams. Three years later he added thirty-two lots adjoining the former on the south, through which passes South street. In this same year, Manlove Chambers, who owned land west of the town, platted a triangular addition of twenty-three lots, about which Darlington, Liberty and Carlisle streets describe the outlines. In 1836, twenty-one lots were laid out on Walnut street, and two years later Thomas J. Harriman added all that part lying directly on the river, and in 1839, the

Chambers addition was extended to take in nine more lots. The business growth of the village at first was rapid, and bade fair to be the only business center of the township. The failure of the canal to come to the aid of the ambitious little village was the first damper upon its prospects. Later, Mr. Baldwin engaged in merchandising, but failed to make a success of it. In his failure, he unfortunately seriously compromised the interests of the town. He had mortgaged the unsold portion of his land, lying between Carlisle and Canby streets, and all south of the two Baldwin allotments. This property was sold on a mortgage of $83,000, and bought in by the mortgagees. These parties lived in the East, and being persons of wealth, and believing the property to be valuable, kept it out of the market for some years, to the great detriment of the town. When the railroad came through, the land had come into the possession of heirs, and they, cherishing the same notion, gave a liberal grant for depot purposes, engaging the railroad company to put up various buildings, besides a water tank, but still held the lots. Whatever impulse that the railroad might have given, the growth of the village was thus materially modified. Within the last few years this property has been put in market, and is rapidly being built up.

About 1845 W. and D. Josephs brought to Quincy a small stock of goods, and opened a store. They soon established an ashery, which proved to be a valuable investment. They were stirring, shrewd business men, and soon infused a vigor in the business life of the town that made it seem like a new place. As their trade increased they expanded their business, renting the mills, continuing their ashery, adding a tailoring department and increasing their facilities for handling dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes and hardware. It is said that in a two days' trip to Cincinnati they would purchase $10,000 worth of goods, buying as high as ten hogsheads of sugar and fifteen to twenty sacks of coffee at a time. Six and eight clerks were kept busy waiting on the trade that came from all parts of the country, from Bellefontaine, Sidney, West Liberty and other points. Their main building was sixty-six feet long, with an L fifty-seven feet long, and the whole eighteen feet wide. In addition to this they purchased everything a farmer had to sell. Corn, wheat, hogs and cattle were bought in large quantities, and it is said every empty building near their place of business was at times filled to bursting with grain. But there was another feature of their business that failed to receive its due weight with the farmers. They were the heaviest borrowers of money in the county, and almost every farmer in this section held their paper, with the most extravagant interest. After continuing business for some fifteen years, there came a time when they found it difficult to meet the payment of a large bill in Cincinnati, and a hurried assignment was made with liabilities at $70,000. It was a terrible blow to the whole country around the village. Many farmers had borrowd money at a low rate to loan to the Josephs at a higher rate of interest. Others had accepted notes for produce sold, and were doing business on this paper, and, when the bubble burst, it is said that the town clerk was kept busy recording sales of chattel property which changed ostensible owners to save being levied on in consequence of this failure. This was the hardest blow at the prosperity of the town that had yet been given, and it seemed for a time as if the fatal symbol Ichabod had been written upon its history to remain forever. The town is now recovering. The Blatchlay lands are being built up, local business, warranted by the steady growth of the community, is showing a thrifty increase, and Quincy will yet justify

the sanguine hopes of its friends and citizens. The village was incorporated in 1853, and V. E. Bunker was the first Mayor; A. J. Daniels, Recorder. Good stone walks are laid down on Miami street, and the streets are piked in a way that answers every purpose of paving. There are the usual number of stores, a hub and spoke factory, a grist-mill, with another to be built the coming year, and two steam elevators that handle upwards of 50,000 bushels of grain per year. The present officers are—Thomas Bell, Mayor, and B. N. Leedom, Recorder.

The site of De Graff, with the whole of fractional section 12 (some 503 acres), was entered as early as 1805, by John Boggs, a resident of Pickaway County, Ohio, and laid for years uncultivated and out of the market. In 1826, however, his son, William, desiring to make a start in the world for himself, he gave him this property, which he at once proceeded to occupy. In the year named, he came in a wagon with his wife and child, accompanied by a man who had worked for his father, and had taken land in this vicinity in payment. He selected a fine site on a high hill west of the site of the village, overlooking the river and a fine stretch of country to the south, and camped in his wagon until his cabin was completed, which is still standing, in good condition. In 1833, Mr. Boggs built a saw-mill just below his cabin, going to Columbus for his machinery. In 1840, he built a grist-mill, which is still standing, now owned by Mathias Wolf. In 1850, he laid out the village of De Graff. The Bellefontaine and Indiana road, now "Bee Line," had been projected, and even staked out at this time, and John Koke, who had purchased the land of Mr. Boggs, in company with Samuel Gilfillin, platted some sixty lots, one third of which were on the southeast side of the track. It appears that Mr. Koke found it difficult to carry out his contract, and the land, or a portion of it, reverted to the original owner. It appears that David Lewis, a noted land speculator of that day, and a resident of Cincinnati, tried to secure this section, but was disappointed by John Boggs buying it before him. It was his intention of laying out a town at once, or as soon as possible, on the very spot where De Graff now stands.

The location of the railroad insured the success of the town, and it was appropriately named after the railroad magnate that pushed the railroad enterprise to completion. The site chosen was on high, rolling ground, in the path of the great tornado of 1825. The great oak trees had not been cleared away, and, to add to the unpleasant features of the place, a dense growth of underbrush had sprung up, presenting anything but a desirable building spot. But railroads were a comparatively new and important thing at that time, and no one hesitated because of the unfavorableness of the prospect. In three years after the original platting of the town, thirty-three lots were added between Miami and Hayes streets, and in 1856 nineteen lots between Miami and Race streets were platted. Two years later, fifty-one lots were added north of Miami street, extending into Pleasant Township. Several considerable additions have since been made, until it now ranks second only to Bellefontaine in the county, and some ambitious citizen has studied the census of the present year (1880) until he has arrived at the conclusion that it ranks the thirty-sixth in the State.

The first business was introduced in the town by J. M. Askrin, in April, 1851. In the following May, A. J. Lippincott, from Lippincott Station, in an adjoining county, put up a store, and commenced business. It was expected by the proprietors that Boggs street would prove the principal street for business, but to this Mr. Lippincott dissented, and erected the first building on the east side of

Main street. The event has justified his judgment, and Main street is now the principal business street. The "Miami House" is the oldest frame building on Main street. The frame was put up at an early date, but for several years it stood uninclosed, a rather depressing object to would-be settlers.

The platting of a village so close to Quincy naturally excited not a little jealousy and alarm among the citizens of that borough, and it is safe to say that nothing was done by them to help the new venture along. De Graff grew but slowly, yet did not cease its progress, and each year found it a little nearer success. The projected Louisville and Sandusky Railroad which promised to go through the village, but was not built, served to attract attention to it, and helped its growth. It was for several years undecided, the business men of De Graff investing liberally in its stock, and so long as it stood in this shape it was a benefit to the town. Later the pike which opened up the Muchinippi Valley brought an increased amount of trade. This, with the depressing influences at work at Quincy, gave the new town a start which it has not since lost. Mr. Boggs has from the first proved a public-spirited citizen, and has freely invested his money when the prospect promised more benefit to the growth of his village than financial returns to himself. One of his earliest enterprises was the erection of a warehouse for Aaron Mitchel,—"old Uncle Ben," as the citizens loved to call him—who, without capital, began to purchase wheat with the aid of Mr. Boggs, and soon made De Graff one of the best markets for grain in the county, with profit both to himself and the town. Of late years the growth of De Graff has been more rapid, during the last decade wresting the second place from West Liberty. In 1864, the depot, freight-office, and the bulk of the business was done in the old warehouse; now, in 1880, it has a large depot with two immense water-tanks, and the best freight record of any town, save the county seat, on this line of road. In 1864 there was one drug-store; now there are two. There were two dry-goods stores, and now four; beside the addition of two tin shops, a hardware store, two barber shops, two meat shops, a bank, and a fine union school building. There are two warehouses that handle upwards of 200,000 bushels of wheat in a year; a grist-mill that does a large commercial business, and a saw-mill that turned out 250,000 feet of lumber, on railroad contracts, last year.

The village was incorporated in 1864, with the first officers as follows: A. J. Lippincott, Mayor; Mathias Wolf, Recorder, and Frank Kating, Dr. R. S. Gilchrist, G. Shoemaker, Samuel Prince and James Hays, Councilmen. The first council passed, at their first regular session, an ordinance directing that a Marshal, Treasurer and Street Commissioner be elected annually. On the following April, Owen Concklin was made Marshal, and John Shoemaker, Sr., Treasurer. In the following year, grades for the streets were established and sidewalks ordered, and in 1874 improved sidewalks were required on Main, Miami, Boggs, Koke, Hays, Moore and Church streets, some of them being of bercastone and others of gravel and brick. In 1877 the one half lot No. 20, fronting on Main street, was bought, at a cost of $500, on which to erect a town hall. A fine, two-story brick was at once erected at a cost of $3,300. In this building, on the ground floor, are the engine and hook and ladder truck, the Mayor's office and the "lockup." The latter consists of two roomy cells in the rear part of the building, lined with boiler-iron on a fifteen-inch brick wall, and floored, stone on concrete. Until 1873, no provision had been made for defence against fire. In that year a hook and ladder truck was purchased, at a cost of $225, and a volunteer company formed to man it. August 20, 1880, a No. 5 nickel-plated Silsby

steam fire engine was received, with two hose reels and 1,000 feet of good rubber hose, at a total cost, for the whole apparatus, of $3,750. Two large cisterns, holding about 350 barrels of water each, furnish the supply for a portion of the town, while the mill-race, which encircles the town on the south, furnishes an inexhaustible supply for the larger part of the village. The engine is propelled by hand, which is an easy matter where the roads never get muddy. The present officials of the village are: H. H. Barr, Mayor; W. H. Hinkle, Recorder; James Longfellow, Marshal; A. Weller, Treasurer; M. Wolf, Dr. D. W. Richardson, S. K. Neer, James Hays, Milton Richards and H. Thacher, Councilmen.

The history of these villages would hardly be complete without some notice of the terrible tornado of July 7, 1872, which visited them with terrible effect, and we copy an account which appeared in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and quoted in Antrim's history of Champaign and Logan counties. "Indications of a storm were apparent to the close observer during the day, but as twilight came on the clearness of the atmosphere and the strange quiet that seemed to affect all things, gave everbody the cue to what was to follow. The whirlwind came from the west, and at about half-past six o'clock it struck in the vicinity of Quincy, tearing the forest to pieces, and then, after leaving their broken remnants behind it, coming upon the town itself. It looked like a massive balloon as it sped on its mission of destruction, and little clouds appeared to be pursuing each other with lightning rapidity through the upper section of it, while the lower part, corresponding to the lower part of an æronaut's vessel, seemed like the chimney of a locomotive, As it struck the town, houses, barns, stables, outhouses, buildings of every description, went to pieces with a continuous crashing that sounded like the shock of armies in battle, and the terror-stricken citizens, such as were unhurt, rushed wildly to and fro with irresolute mind, but feet of courier swiftness. Shouts of joy from mothers, finding their lost offspring; from husbands, at seeing their wives again, and from children, being assured of their parents' safety, mingled with lamentations of grief from those whose search was unrewarded.

"The scenes were such as would have ensued had the end of the world arrived, and there is, perhaps, no resident of the town who did not, for the moment, think that such was the case. The terror was universal, and every thought was of self, until the wind had expended its force. When the nature of the shock was understood, however, many persons recovered a portion of their lost courage, and their thoughts reverted to their relatives and friends. They then endeavored to ascertain their whereabouts—and many who left their houses under such circumstances, fell in the streets, struck by flying timbers and debris. After the shock had lasted about a moment, its destroying force was carried onward to De Graff, which is situated three miles from Quincy, and there the same scenes were re-enacted among the populace. The destruction was principally wrought in the best section of the town, but was not as extensive as in Quincy. The whirlwind seemed to be traveling in a straight line, at the rate of sixty miles an hour, as it reached De Graff, and it covered territory from fifty to a hundred rods wide. After the hurricane had passed over De Graff, it progressed about three miles farther in its course, and then died away with its force expended. The citizens of the devastated villages were then able to proceed about the mournful task of hunting out the victims of the disaster, and the work was one to which all hands were turned, and which was soon completed. In De Graff about

fifteen persons were hurt. The house of Jonathan Roll, a large two-story frame, fronting on the main street of the hamlet, was badly riddled and the roof torn off, and, during the alarming crisis, the occupants became overwhelmed with terror, and rushed into the street. Mr. Roll, in person, carried his little daughter Lulie, a girl seven years of age, in his arms, and had scarcely left the building before a mass of flying wreck struck and knocked him to the earth, and covered his body and that of his daughter out of sight in the ruins. When the rescuers reached him, after the accident, the little girl, the pride of his heart, was still clasped in his arms; but her eyes could never more twinkle the delight she felt while in his company, and her tiny hand could never more pat his cheek—she was dead; and the form, five minutes before all grace and beauty, was now distorted into a shape that wrung floods of tears from those who witnessed the sight. Her injuries were so terrible that death could not have been delayed long enough for her to know that she had received them. Mr. Roll suffered a broken shoulder blade and numerous severe bruises. His wife and Levanda Moses (her daughter by a former husband) met with an equally terrible misfortune in their effort to seek safety. The girl's brains were dashed out, and she was mutilated as badly as her half-sister, and Mrs. Roll had her left forearm crushed, besides severe internal injuries.

"The ravages of the wind in De Graff are made plainly apparent to the occupants of passing railroad trains, and they still look confused and widespread, although every effort is being put forth to restore the town to its former shape. The chief thoroughfare abuts on the railway, and a view of it in the present condition is not gratifying. The last building on the east side of the street was a barn, which belonged to Newton Richardson, and adjoining it was the barn of Dr. Hance. Next to the last named came the frame house and stable of T. J. Smith, and then the Methodist Church, a large frame structure. These buildings were all some distance back from the street, and were leveled flat. In front of the church was the dwelling house, store and barn of Mrs. Christine, and not an erect timber in either building was left standing. Mr. Roll's house and stable were situated next to Mrs. Christine's property, and the stable was wrecked completely. Adjoining the Roll homestead on the west were Mrs. Lippincott's house and barn. The house was bereft of its roof and otherwise damaged, while the stable was resolved into lumber on the spot. The last buildings on this side of Main street were a small brick building, occupied as a tin and stove store by Samuel Pratt, and the frame cabinet shop of J. H. Rexer, both of which were ruined.

"On the west side of the street the destruction was not so great as on the east, but the number of buildings partially destroyed was about even. The list opens with Newton Richardson's frame business house, which lost its roof, as did the adjoining store of Conrad Mohr. The dwelling of John Van Kirk came next, and was similarly treated, and the owner's saddle and harness shop next door also suffered scalping. The next house was Schriver, Wolf & Co.'s dry-goods establishment, which, in addition to unroofing, was battered and broken in many places. A good-sized frame next to this last named, occupied as a dry-goods store, and owned by Benjamin Crutcher, was unroofed and otherwise damaged, and the hardware store of Grafford, Crutcher & Co., adjoining, met with bad luck, being nearly destroyed. On Boggs street, in rear of Main, Mrs. Russell's dwelling house, Lippincott & Hersche's cooper shop and barn, and Lippincott's stable, were all very badly damaged, and on the west side of this street the dwellings of John

O'Hara and David Gainey suffered severely.

"C. H. Custenborder, a farmer living half a mile distant, lost his house and two barns, all of which were blown to atoms. The grist and saw-mills of Schriver, Wolf & Co., near De Graff, were injured to a considerable extent. In Quincy, about seventy buildings are believed to have been all or partially destroyed, and an estimating committee, who reckoned up the matter, calculated that the loss would reach $60,000. Among the chief losses were the following: Baptist and Methodist churches, frame buildings, both down; William Cloninger's blacksmith, cooper and wagon shops leveled with the ground, and dwelling house rendered uninhabitable for several days; the dwelling was moved twelve feet from its foundation; large frame house occupied by Daniel Clark and Edward Fitzgerald, was rendered almost valueless by the damage inflicted; Henry Keyser's frame house demolished; Elias Walburn's carriage shop partially destroyed; D. S. Wolf's hotel and pump factory, roof off the former, and the latter destroyed.

"These were but few of the heaviest losses. Very few buildings in the entire town seem to have escaped the visitation. Several people were caught and imprisoned in the ruins of their own houses as they fell, and had to wait some time before succor came to them. The force of the hurricane was felt very plainly in Quincy, and, as instances of its might, timbers of a thickness of eight or ten inches were blown from the Methodist Church edifice a distance of ten yards, and in one place, after the storm, a shingle was found driven into some weather-boarding, just as if it had been steel and as sharp pointed as a razor. In De Graff it drew a pump from the well of Alexander Corry, and threw it ten feet over his house. A large piece of tin roofing was carried away from the town hall in the latter village, and was thought by imaginative countrymen in its progress to be a winged gray horse. Masses of rubbish were carried several miles and deposited in fields, on the top of forest trees and elsewhere.

"The first reliable intimation of the coming destruction was given to the inhabitants of De Graff by a countryman, who drove through town with his wagon as fast as his antiquated steed could go, shouting to the people to vacate their premises. Nobody understood the cause of his alarm, however, and many thought the volume of dust sweeping on toward them was caused by a runaway team. When the storm broke, a citizen named Johnson, whose chief physical peculiarity was a capacious abdomen, laid himself down beside a stone wall. He had not been there thirty seconds before Mr. Graffort, the hardware man, came sailing along and anchored on top of Johnson. In another instant a Kentucky doctor of about Johnson's size capped the climax and buried the latter victim three deep with the lightness and ease of a three-story brick house.

"The most miraculous event that occurred in De Graff is believed to have been the escape of a French stallion, a splendid animal, that was lodged in a stable on Main street. The stable was leveled flat with the ground, and a surface of perhaps 100 feet square was covered with corn-cobs and rubbish, and the animal was found afterwards standing where his stall ought to be, and calmly feeding on the loose hay strewn about him. A similar incident was the escape of a brood of pigeons. On Hays street a small frame dwelling-house was turned half way around, with the gable-end to the street, without displacing a board.

The Ministerial Association of the Bellefontaine District was to have met in the Methodist Church on the 12th, but the situation did not promise a comfortable accommodation. In De Graff, the houseless ones were all provided with shelter by their neighbors,

but in Quincy the destruction was so general that many had to be sent to the country, and thrown on the hospitalities of the farmers. In many houses in Quincy the occupants could be seen at their work, by windows where sash and blind were gone, and in apartments with apertures large enough to admit a horse. The business men evinced that courage which marks the recovery from the blow as sure and certain. Stuck up conspicuously in every direction was the following notice, written in ink:

Blown down, but alive and ready to do duty in my dwelling-house, one door north of the old stand. Sam. Frantz, stoves, queensware, etc.

We now come to speak of the churches. Perhaps the earliest preaching here was in 1813. At that time, James Sutton, a Baptist minister, moved into the settlement, and aided the people in their devotional exercises. He was a man some eighty years old, and had a wife some sixty years younger than himself. His wife soon died, however, and he left the place. John Gutridge was an early preacher, who found his way through the woods on a missionary tour. He was a native of Kentucky, and when a boy earned the title of "the wagon-boy," while teaming for his father. The family afterward moved to Adams County, Ohio, and John, at maturity, became a Baptist preacher. He used to preach in Schooler's log barn, which, though small, afforded ample room for the little congregation that gathered there. Schooler was by no means a devout man. Indeed, it is related of him that he prided himself somewhat upon his skill in profanity, but he courted popularity, and opened his barn to the minister as a part of his plan to secure the applause of his neighbors. After the first schoolhouse was built, meetings were held here, and it served the double purpose of school and meeting-house for years.

The first organized church was probably in the Newman neighborhood. Here a log church was erected in 1828, where a Methodist class had been previously organized. To this point the members of this denomination gathered for miles around and constituted an organization of some twenty-five members. The building was arranged as was common in those days. The seats were principally of smooth rails supported on legs. To furnish the necessary warmth, a square box was placed in the centre of the room and filled with dirt; on this a wood fire was built, allowing the smoke to escape where it could. Fortunately for the comfort of the audience, the character of the early building offered little obstruction to the passage of smoke, and the people suffered no great inconvenience from this source. Later, charcoal was used, and the people were saved from more serious consequences by the free ventilation allowed in the construction of the cabin. About 1840 the present frame building was erected, and the name changed from the popular title of Newman Church to Ohio Chapel. About a year later the Associate Reformed Presbyterian denomination erected a frame building in Quincy, but it has long ago passed away as a society here, and the building is now used as a stable. A Baptist society was the next to follow in building a church edifice, but that was blown down in 1872, and the society, too weak to rebuild it, practically disbanded and joined the Methodist society. This latter society was formed at an early day, and preaching was held in James Baldwin's cabin as early as 1828. A frame building was put up as early as 1852, under the inspiration of Rev. Thomas Simms. This was destroyed in 1872, and in 1874 a fine brick edifice was put up at a cost of some $5,000. There are about 200 members in this organization. The Universalists have a church building here, but the society has lost its vigor, and their building is used for public entertainments, as a public

hall. With the founding of De Graff, and the gathering of a community at this point, came the demand for church organizations. The fierce jealousy that manifested itself in its rivalry for urban honors, found its way into the church as well as into business, and many who were members of the Quincy churches could not secure permission to organize churches here. Preaching was had, however, at stated times, the people all joining to hear the different preachers, using the old warehouse as the most available place of worship. Somewhere about 1852, a church building was erected by general subscription, which was to be called the Presbyterian Church of De Graff. Here all united for several years, until the different denominations grew strong enough to provide for themselves. Rev. William M. Galbreath supplied the pulpit for the Presbyterians at first. The society was independently organized about 1860, under the direction of Rev. A. Telford, with some eighteen or twenty members, and is still maintaining its services. It has at present some sixty members, with Rev. Francis Linn as "stated supply."

The Methodist society erected their first church somewhere about 1855. Revs. Foster and Oldfield were early preachers in the old warehouse, but Rev. William Boggs organized the first class, consisting of some ten persons, among whom were Dennis Warner and wife, Isaac Smith and wife and Mrs. R. S. Gilchrist. The first place of worship was a frame building standing on the lot now owned by Jacob Andie. In the tornado of 1872, it was blown to atoms. It had just been repaired and refitted inside and out, provided with new singing books, organ, etc., when it was all swept away. The only thing saved out of the wreck was the pulpit bible, which was found near by, entirely unharmed. A new lot on Main street was purchased, and preparations at once put on foot to erect another place of worship. In the meanwhile, they used the Presbyterian building until, in 1874, the society dedicated a fine brick edifice which cost some $12,000. The tower is supplied with a fine town clock, which was put in by general subscription. There are now about 250 members, only four of which are of the original class.

The Baptist Church was organized in February, 1859, and in the following year their brick edifice was erected at a cost of $1,800. The society had some difficulty in securing a separate organization on account of the jealousy of the home church in Quincy, and for some time it was only a branch of that church, and had preaching once a month. This church started with some twenty-five members, only nine of whom were males. The first regular Pastor was Rev. A. J. Wiant, who served them for six years. They have now about 100 members. In December of 1877, Rev. Thomas Heston organized the Christian Church, with some fifteen members. In just one year their brick church was dedicated, and practically clear of debt, though it cost some $1,500—no light load for such a small organization to carry. A bell has since been added at a cost of about $90. The first regular Pastor was Mr. Heston. The present Pastor is Rev. Daniel Lepley

There are three representatives of the great benevolent societies in Miami Township. At Quincy is Quincy Lodge, No. 285, I. O. O. F., instituted in 1851. They own the building in which their hall is situated in partnership with a business firm that occupies the lower part of the building. There are about forty members. The officers are as follows: Levi Ritter, N. G.; E. F. Curtis, V. G.; Price Castle, Rec.-Sec.; E. F. Clay, Per.-Sec., and Jacob Allinger, Treas. At De Graff, is De Graff Lodge, No. 549, I. O. O. F., instituted July 16, 1873. The charter members were—D. W. Harris, Charles Gessner, Samuel Thatcher, Milton

Steen, A. E. Cory, Jonathan Thatcher, R. J. Smith, Robert Dickson, Adam Martin, George W. Nicewarner, F. H. Goodheart, Marion McAlexander, Robert Brunson, D. H. McKinnon, H. D. Young and Lafayette McAlexander. The present officers are—Thomas Heston, N. G.; William Pash, V. G.; Mark Hiller, Rec.-Sec.; A. J. Smith, Per.-Sec.; S. H. Thatcher, Treas. The lodge has a fine hall in Thayer's block, and has about forty members. Boggs Lodge, No. 292, F., & A. M., own a fine hall here which they built in connection with Mr. Weller, in 1876, at a cost of some $1,400. It has about seventy members.*

The first schoolhouse made its appearance in the same year with the first minister, 1813. The people who first settled in Miami were generally of slight education, but they desired better things for their children, and provided school privileges. The first schoolhouse was a round, log affair, with a roof of round logs covered with leaves, and made solid by dirt thrown upon them. This was located about a mile north of Shaw's residence. Here Eleazer Piper, Jonathan Rea and Mr. Truat swung the birch and trained the budding intellects of the children of the frontier. These teachers all taught on the good old plan of so much per head, and took payment in produce. Mr. Truat, however, was a man of some means, and consented to teach only for cash, and $8 in cash was therefore paid him. This was quite an undertaking for the settlers, and it is related that Mr. Shaw had to take a couple of hogs to Urbana to defray his share of the expense. About a year later, another schoolhouse was built on the land now owned by Addison Henderson. John Waller taught here, and was the first of the frontier school teachers who could write, and this accomplishment gained him no little distinction. Since then the schools at Miami have made rapid progress. Six schoolhouses, besides the special districts, to say nothing of improved methods, represent the advance in this direction. The statistics gleaned from the County Auditor's reports make the following showing: Balance on hand, September 1, 1878, $498.99; State tax, $351; local tax, $994.80; total amount paid teachers, $1,256; balance on hand, September 1, 1879, $403.13. Number of schoolhouses, 6, and value of the same, $2,800. Number of pupils enrolled—boys, 92; girls, 89. Of the special districts, that of De Graff was erected first. As early as 1856, it was arranged to have the town set apart as a school district, and, by local enterprise, better facilities were secured. But, in 1864, the special district was organized and a neat, frame building, now used by the Catholic Church as a place of worship, was erected, at a cost of $600. In 1867, a brick structure of four departments was substituted, at a cost of $8,000, which met the wants of the district until 1877, when it was torn down and the present elegant building put up in its place. This contains six rooms, and is located in spacious grounds on the corner of Boggs and Miami streets. It was erected at a cost of $14,000. The special district at Quincy was erected in 1865, and a two-story frame was erected to accommodate the scholars. This is now doing service as a public hall, etc. In 1876, a commodious brick building was put up, at a cost of $7,000 for grounds and building. The statistics of these districts are as follows:

	Quincy.	De Graff.
Balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1878...	$ 718 83	7,307 89
State tax.....	193 50	456 00
Local tax.....	2,543 96	3,807 22
Total amount paid teachers during year.....	815 00	1,711 75
Balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1879...	1,109 77	1,130 68
Number of schoolhouses.....	1	1
Value of property.....	5,000 00	1,500 00*
No. scholars enrolled, boys 52, girls 46; boys 72, girls 68		

* The writer has failed to receive the further information promised, and is obliged to dismiss the Lodge with this statement in regard to it.

* The new building does not appear in this year's report.

CHAPTER X.*

McARTHUR TOWNSHIP—INTRODUCTION—SETTLEMENT—VILLAGES—CHURCHES—GENEVA COLLEGE.

"There is a welcome in this western land
Like the old welcomes, which were said to give
The friendly heart where'er they gave the hand;
Within this soil the social virtues live,
Like its own forest trees, unprun'd and free."
—*Thomas.*

STANDING on some jutting headland, let us view the panorama as it slowly passes by, unfolding the etchings the versatile artist, Time, has penciled thereon. Here, coming up out of the misty past, is the Indian in full chase after the bounding deer. He passes, and before his form dies away in the distance we see the first settlers moving forward with the slow-paced oxen, bearing their household treasures into the wildwood. A cabin of rude logs rises; the pioneer's ax rings through the woods; the cumbersome plow turns the furrow; the pioneer mill rises, and a new life has taken possession of the wilderness; the hunting-grounds of the red man are no more before us; they have moved westward toward the setting sun. Another scene unfolds before us, and the rude schoolhouse and chapel are seen, wherein gather the children of the pioneer for instruction, even amid the solitude of the border; and we hear the song of thanksgiving and the voice of melody rise upon the air, and blend with the song of birds and the rustle of leaves, as the summer zephyrs move the foliage of the trees. The stage coach, with its load of humanity, rumbles up to the door of the log tavern, the notes of the driver's horn, making merry echoes through the dim old woods, and startling the quail and partridge from their coverts by the wayside. Houses of more pretentious appearance begin to dot the landscape, now fast assuming the aspect of a civilized and prosperous community. Villages are rising into view, and church spires—sure indices of civilization and refinement—point heavenward, as if to lift the thoughts of the dwellers of the land to better things. Another picture comes before us as the parallel bands of iron converging into one in the dim distance expand into the railway track, along which thunders the lightning express, freighted with the precious cargo of human lives. The telegraph brings the news from the far away seaboard, and the days of slow-moving trade are numbered and laid to rest. And now comes the closing scene in this great series. Now the sons of these pioneers are going forth, en masse, to defend the flag of the country, which has given them a government, under whose fostering care all these later scenes have been made accomplished facts. We look upon the serried ranks as they move forward, shoulder to shoulder, against the deadly blast of war. The cannon and musketry of traitors in arms thin their ranks, but forward they bear the colors of the Union reflected in their blood. Homeward they turn when victory is secure and the right has triumphed, their columns gaping from the havoc of shot and shell and the disease of camp; the starvation of the prison pen; their colors ragged and torn, but proud and defiant as ever. One grand ovation to the living, a sad, wailing requiem for the dead, and the remnant of these brave veterans settle back into the busy routine of the private citizen; the war-cloud has passed away,

*This chapter contributed by Dr. J. H. Se Cheverell.

and gentle Peace covers all with her wings.

* * * "Sometimes gleams upon our sight,
Through present wrong, the eternal right;
And step by step, since time began,
We see the steady gain of man."

McArthur Township is situated in the north-central portion of Logan County, and is bounded on the north by Richland, south by Lake and Harrison, east by Rush Creek and Lake, and west by Washington. The only stream of water within the limits of the township worthy of mention is Cherokee Man's Run, the main branch of which rises near the south-east corner of the township, and flows a westward course through the southern portion to the line of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, where it turns northward, reaching the northern boundary of the township on the Dunn lands. This stream affords water-power for numerous mills. The soil is a clay in the eastern portion, and a gravel loam in the south and west. The productions do not differ from those of the county generally, being mainly wheat, corn and grass. The surface in the eastern part is rolling, and in places broken, especially along the streams. In the west the appearance is that of a level table land, while through nearly the center of this elevated plain, extending in a southwest direction, is a narrow strip of low land, denominated prairie. Here the soil is alluvial, and when properly drained, is extremely fertile. The pioneers found a land heavily timbered, with all the varieties natural to this section of country. Small tracts of original timber are still found in different parts of the township. The farm lands in general present an appearance well kept and neat, indicating the thrifty husbandmen, while the substantial dwellings, barns, outbuildings and extensive tracts of orcharding still further attest their care and industry. Prior to the collection of the Indians upon the Lewistown and other reservations, small parties of them were scattered about the township, and numerous small "clearings" of an acre or two each, left by them, and thickly dotted over with stumps, were mute witnesses to their want of industry. In relation to the legal constitution of McArthur Township, first election, etc., the present records show nothing, and the earlier ones having been destroyed, leaves the writer entirely "at sea" in relation to these important items.

Among the first sales of land in the township was that conveyed by Duncan McArthur to John and Samuel Harrod, by "title bond," bearing date, November 9, 1820. This instrument conveys 450 acres of land, situated on Cherokee Man's Run, for the sum of $932. In the year 1823 a patent was issued by James Monroe, President of the United States, to Joseph Carter, of Richmond, Va., for 1,000 acres of land, adjoining the Solomon's Town block, and embracing "Hull's Encampment," or the "Twin Springs." A portion of this land is now owned by David Wallace. The pioneer settlers in the township were Thomas Scott and family, who located here in the spring of 1820; John and Samuel Harrod, who came with their families in the fall of the same year, and John Watt, who began settlement in the spring of 1821. Of these families we have no data. Peter and Samuel Hover settled near Harrods' in 1823. Robert Edminston settled just east of the present site of Huntsville about the same time. Peter Stamats, a Pennsylvanian, settled in McArthur in 1814. Of his numerous family but one child now resides in the county. Samuel Lease came to McArthur Township in the latter part of December, 1823, and remained during the winter. In 1825 he purchased land here, and became a resident. He still resides on this property. Mr. Lease says when he came, in 1825, there were a number of families of squatters living in different portions of the township. None of them, however,

became actual settlers. George Hover and family, consisting of a wife and eight children, settled in the township in 1824; he was a native of New Jersey, but had removed to Ohio as early as 1810. The land he settled on in McArthur consisted of 200 acres where is now Huntsville. But three children now reside in the township—Samuel, Mrs. Mary A. Wishart and Mrs. Martha Reed. Hugh Bickham began the improvement of a farm not far from Huntsville about the same time. Isaac Cooper and wife located in the township in February, 1826. Mrs. Cooper, to whom the writer is indebted for many items of value in the preparation of this history, says: "Everything was woods, wild plums, wild grapes and everything. Deer in plenty, and snakes—my sakes! such big ones, as long as a door is high." Mr. Cooper lived near Harrods' until about 1830, when he purchased a tract of land in the vicinity of the present Huntsville cemetery, and near the sulphur spring he erected a tannery, the first in the township. This business he prosecuted until 1835, when he purchased an extensive tract of land near Lewistown, and here, in the house now occupied by J. O. Cherry, he died. In 1827 Adcock Carter came to Ohio and located upon the 1000-acre tract before mentioned as belonging to Joseph Carter. Vincent Murphy came at the same time, and located on the same tract. Both had small families. Samuel Stewart located in the township in 1830, upon the farm he still occupies, and five years later he erected a small grist mill on this farm. Rev. James Wallace, of the United Presbyterian Church, made a permanent settlement in the township in 1832. Assuming charge of the church of this denomination, he continued its Pastor for many years. He died in 1877. A son, David, resides on the home farm, who, with a daughter, Mrs. W. W. Templeton, constitute all the survivors of the family now in the township. David Wallace, wife and one child arrived in the township from York County, Penn., in May, 1833. He made settlement on 300 acres of land, embracing "Hull's Encampment." All was a dense forest except a small "opening" near the spring, where the block-house stood during the war of 1812. Of this spring there is a tradition that two soldiers were sleeping near it when they were surprised by the Indians, killed, scalped, and their hearts cut out and suspended from the bushes near. Antrim's history says: "Captain Arthur Thomas * * * was ordered to Fort Findlay with his company, to guard the public stores at that place, and on their return they encamped at the Big Spring, near an old Indian town called Solomon's Town, about seven miles north of Bellefontaine. Their horses having strayed away in the night, he and his son went in pursuit of them. When they had got some distance from the encampment they were discovered by the Indians, who attacked them with an overpowering force, and they were killed and scalped."

Joseph Wallace, with family, consisting of a wife and three children, reached McArthur in April, 1833; he located upon a large tract of land just west of Huntsville, and there passed the remainder of his days. A portion of this property is now occupied by Wallace Templeton. John Shelby, who subsequently became prominent in the affairs of Logan County, and of the State, made his first settlement in the county during the summer of 1809, in what is now Union Township. Upon the removal of the Indians from the Lewistown reservation, he bought some 480 acres of land in the southwest corner of McArthur Township. This he improved, and here he died. His widow now lives near Huntsville. Henry Hover bought land near. Daniel Workman lived on the farm now owned by Anderson Neer. John Caseboalt occupied the present Miller farm, and in the vicinity

lived the families of Black, Grabill and Williams. John Coulter came to the county, from Newark, Ohio, in 1825, locating in Bellefontaine, where he remained until 1835; he then purchased a farm and tannery of Isaac Cooper, near Huntsville, and upon this property he passed his life, dying December 26, 1859. Mr. Coulter was a Justice of the Peace in this township for twenty years. A son of this gentleman is now Recorder of Logan County, and to him the writer desires to make acknowledgements for numerous favors. Kemp G. Carter came from Washington, D. C., to McArthur in 1835, and, the next year, located in Cherokee; here he still resides; he has witnessed the rise and fall of this now decaying hamlet. Abraham Elder, Sr., wife and eight children, came from Perry County, Ohio, to McArthur in 1835, locating upon a large tract of land just south of Huntsville. He became a prominent man in the township, and was Associate Judge of the county for several years. But two children now reside in the township—Dr. Elder and Mrs. John Coulter. Among other settlers who are entitled to mention, but of whom the writer has no data, are James Steen, William Watson, John Russell, William Bodkin, Adam Yearn, Jonathan Woodard, William Harland, Dr. Samuel A. Morton, Alexander Thompson, James Storer, Solomon Richards, William Langhead, Thomas Patterson, J. and S. Hays, and possibly others, whose names are not now remembered.

The anti-slavery movement was warmly espoused by many of the citizens of this township and here, for many years, was a station on that somewhat celebrated line of travel, the "Underground Railroad." Its particular location is not important to this work. It is sufficient to know that here the fleeing bondman was always sure of food, clothing if necessary, and a safe transit to the next station. It is related that two, now prominent, citizens of a neighboring township, one day found an aged colored man at work in a field, and, thinking to have a little fun at his expense, told him they come to convey him back to the south. He did not stop to argue the matter, but started on a run for the house, where he procured a gun, this he rested on the fence, the muzzle towards the jokers and commanded a halt. Failing to discover a great amount of fun in this portion of the performance, they "stood not on the order of their going, but went at once," fully believing, that in this instance at least, "discretion was the better part of valor."

In pioneer industries the first was a grist-mill erected in about 1828 by Adam Yearn. This was a frame building, furnished with one run of stone, and stood on Cherokee Creek, about one-half mile southeast of Huntsville. This mill, greatly improved, is now owned by Jacob Instine. Jonathan Woodard built a second grist-mill further down the same stream, and soon after put in operation a saw-mill; the saw-mill is now dismantled and going to decay. The grist-mill is now owned by Samuel Stewart, who in 1835 erected a grist-mill still farther down Cherokee, which is still in successful operation. The Township of McArthur has been better supplied with distilleries perhaps than any other kind of manufactories. The first of these was built by Hugh Bickham, early in the settlement; it was a hewed log structure and stood just south of Huntsville. The second was built by Edward Harper in 1845; this was quite a respectable building; it stood near the Instine grist-mill, but did not pay, and after some five years was closed. The third and last distillery was built by William Harland and Henry Instine; this was the largest of the three. In later years it was operated by Kemp G. Carter. As before stated, Isaac Cooper put in operation the first tannery in the township; Thomas Wishart established

the second. This stood on the site now occupied by the Carroll warehouse in Huntsville. Other "first things" will be found in connection with the villages.

About one mile east of the present thriving village of Huntsville, on the Bellefontaine pike, is situated a little decaying hamlet of, perhaps, one dozen dwellings, the remains of the once promising village of Cherokee. The site of this town was formerly owned by Robert Edminston, Dr. Samuel A. Morton and Alexander Thompson, who, on March 19, 1832, by the aid of James W. Marmon, County Surveyor, laid out the town. The name was doubtless derived from the principal stream of water in the vicinity. Inducements were made to facilitate the sale of lots, and from the first the growth of the town was rapid. The Springfield & Sandusky Stage Line made this a point for "relay," and in a short time Cherokee became a bustling, busy village. Two large hotels, the first by a man named Baker and the second by Samuel Harrod; stores by Joseph Robb, who was also the first Postmaster, Richard S. Canby, James Langhead, Linas Cutting, and others. Three blacksmiths, two wagon-makers, and other needed artisans came, churches and a school-buildings were erected, and the tide of prosperity set bravely in. During these palmy days, Mr. Carter states, he has often seen as many as ten four-horse coaches stop in succession for meals and relay, each with ten or twelve passengers. Whisky was as common as tea and coffee; in fact, there was more of it drank than both the others, but it was not different at Cherokee from any other locality. Scarcely anybody was strictly temperate, though there were few habitual drunkards.

The lands upon which is now the village of Huntsville were owned by George Hover and Thomas Wishart. Improvements began here immediately after the survey of the Mad River and Lake Erie (now C. S. & C.,) Railroad was made. The plat was made by Alexander Harbison, county surveyor in 1846, and from the running of the first train on the railroad the village was an assured success; stores, hotels, etc., were opened, and in proportion as Huntsville increased in prosperity, Cherokee declined. The churches and principal buildings were removed to its more favored rival. The railroad having superceded the stage coach, the hotels at Cherokee were without guests, even the "old soakers" who hung around the bar rooms waiting for some one to ask them to drink, departed for more prosperous localities, and finally business of all kinds ceased and the work of decay began. The first house on the site of Huntsville was built by Thomas Wishart in 1844. Messrs. Buell and Dodson put up the first brick building in the village in 1848. It was first occupied for a store, the first, by the way, in the village. Thomas Wishart's house was the first brick dwelling, now occupied by Mrs. Mary Cooper. John Bimel's house was the second brick dwelling erected. During the year 1847 Samuel Harrod built a hotel near the depot. This was burned during the summer of 1850, but the work of rebuilding was begun at once, and the following year witnessed the opening of what is now the "Grand Central," owned at present by H. P. Ingall. J. Bimel has recently enlarged and refitted the former residence of H. Shafer, and in this now entertains the traveling public. H. Shafer, a former merchant at Cherokee erected the large wooden building, now occupied in part by the postoffice, and in this he prosecuted his former avocation for some years. The postoffice, as before stated, was first established at Cherokee in about 1830. Joseph Robb was the first Postmaster. The office was removed to Huntsville in about 1850. J. H. Harrod is the present Postmaster, and

to him the writer returns thanks for numerous favors.

The village of Huntsville was incorporated in December, 1865, and in April following the first election of officers was held. Sidney B. Foster was elected Mayor; William W. Beatty; William T. Herron, J. H. Harrod, A. Bartholomew and Josiah Carr, Council; David Carr, Recorder, and Joseph Carr, Treasurer. The village now contains one dry goods, one general, one grocery and notion, two drug, one agricultural implement, one furniture, and two millinery stores; two blacksmith and wagon, three shoe, one harness, and three carpenter shops; one steam saw-mill, two hotels, three churches and one school building. The population in 1880 was 430, a gain of 30 per cent in ten years.

Northwood, a little hamlet situated upon the north line of the township, is principally noted for its school. The lands embraced in the plat were owned by Joseph Wilmuth. It was surveyed and platted by the County Surveyor, James W. Marmon, on May 12, 1832. The first store here was opened by Milton L. Anderson in 1838 or 1839. The goods were hauled from Dayton. A very thin grade of calico sold at that time for 44 cents per yard. In later years other stores were established here, but the village never attained much prominence aside from its College.

The history of the religious denominations in McArthur Township is fraught with interest. Missionaries early penetrated the wilderness, and wherever they found a settler's cabin, proclaimed the glad tidings of salvation. Sleeping under the trees, the blue vaulted heavens for their canopy and the stars for their watchers, these self-sacrificing men rode their circuits for weeks at a time, swimming rivers, floundering through marshes, following the trail of the red man, guided by the stars or by that instinct of wood craft, gained by long familiarity with nature in her wildest aspect, trusting to find the cabin of some pioneer where they might break their, many times, long-enforced fast. Do the ministers of to-day, as they ride to and from their elegant churches, surrounded on every hand by ease and luxury, a munificent salary assured, ever think of those noble men, the advance guard of Christianity into the wild-woods of America? The Presbyterian Church of McArthur, formerly known as the Cherokee Church, was organized in the year 1822. It is the pioneer church of the Calvinistic Order, formed in Logan County. Meetings were held at the house of Thomas Scott during the early summer of 1822, and in September following the Revs. Dobbins and Roberson organized a church with the following members: Thomas Scott and wife, Peter Hover and wife, George Hover and wife, Samuel Hover and wife, Robert Edminston and wife, John Watt and wife, and James Stover and wife. Perhaps one year subsequent to the formation of this society, a hewed log meeting-house was built at Cherokee. Some years later the society built a large brick church edifice, also at Cherokee. Upon the decline of that village this building was removed to Huntsville; the present cost is $3,000; the present membership of this society is ninety. The first church officers were: Peter Hover, Thomas Scott, and Robert Edminston, Elders; the present are: B. S. Collins, John Hunter, James McCormick and Samuel Hover. Rev. A. J. Clark, the present Pastor, resides at Belle Centre, and in connection with the history of the Presbyterian Church at that place, will be found many items of interest to the church under consideration. A Sabbath School has been in operation in connection with this church almost from the first, which has been productive of great good; John Hunter is its present Superintendent. The average attendance aggregates some sixty children.

The second organization in the township was that of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Some time during the summer of 1823 a series of meetings were held at the house of Solomon Richards, who then occupied a little log cabin some half mile southwest of Cherokee, and in this rude sanctuary the bonds of Christian fellowship were strengthened by the formation of a small class. The families of Richards, Pendergrass and Lease constituted the greater part, and possibly, all of the pioneer organization. Meetings were continued at Richards', Lease's and other settlers' cabins, in the vicinity for a few years, when the society having attained sufficient strength, a small frame meeting-house was built at Cherokee. This the society occupied until the rise of Huntsville, when it was sold, and a more commodious structure erected in that village. This was built in 1866. The membership of this society is now numerous and its future encouraging. Rev. S. H. Alderman is the present Pastor. When the old Cherokee meeting-house was first occupied, the children were collected and a Sabbath School formed. This has continued in active operation until this time and has now a goodly membership.

The following history of the Huntsville (formerly Cherokee) United Presbyterian Church is compiled from matter written by Rev. James Wallace and J. H. Buchanan. This congregation was organized in October, 1831, by Rev. S. Wilson, who was appointed to the performance of this duty by the Associate Presbytery of Miami, and was composed of the following persons: A. Elder and wife; A. Templeton and wife; W. Langhead and wife; David Dow, Peter Dow, James Hays, Isabella Hays, Samuel Hays, John McElree and James Patterson. The Elders chosen were: A. Templeton, A. Elder and William Langhead, Rev. James Wallace was the first Pastor, who says of this period: "The state of the country and the character of the inhabitants, was widely different from the present. A body of Indians was located in, and about Lewistown, a few miles west of the church. Most of the land was a wilderness. The few inhabitants, chiefly pioneers, accustomed to hunting and fishing and rough living, cared little for improvement of any kind, especially religious." Rev. Wallace continued as Pastor of the church until 1861, when, by reason of failing health, he was released from the pastoral charge. The first meeting-house of this society was erected soon after the church was organized. This was a brick building, and was subsequently converted into a woolen factory. They at present meet for worship in a frame church edifice in Huntsville. Rev. Mr. Wallace says that an especial effort was made at all times against Sabbath desecration, the demon intemperance, and that terrible sin slavery, now happily no more. These were not popular topics but his motto seemed to be "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." At the date Rev. Wallace severed his pastoral charge, the membership numbered ninety-five. Rev. J. H. Buchanan assumed charge of the church on the first Sabbath in October, 1870. The Pastor in the interval was Rev. W. C. Dunn, a licentiate of the U. P. Presbytery, of Michigan, who was installed April 11, 1865. The Elders in September, 1876, were James R. Katon, Robert S. Reed, James H. Renick, Samuel Stewart, W. W. Templeton and David Wallace. Of the history of this church since 1876, the writer has no data, although he made diligent effort to secure it, Rev. Buchanan says: "In reviewing the history thus brought to a close, it might be proper to say that the congregation has not been characterized by sudden outbursts of excitement and religious fervor, but which often die away as suddenly as they come, leaving little or no permanent fruit behind them.

Its growth, though more slow, has been of an enduring kind, being founded upon the laborious, faithful, and abundant expositions of God's word."

The Miami congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Northwood was formed in the year 1833, by Rev. J. B. Johnston, and consisted of the following named persons: Abraham Patterson and wife, Thomas Fulton and wife, James Fulton and wife, Henry Fulton and wife, Robert Scott and wife, John Young and wife, and one or two others whose names are forgotten. The society met in the schoolhouse for a few months until they had constructed a small log church on the east bank of the Miami River, near where is now the cemetery. This log structure did duty until 1840, when it was discarded and a brick building erected near by. This was occupied for many years. The society now meets in a commodious wood church edifice in the village immediately south of the township line. The succession of Pastors is as follows: Rev. J. B. Johnston, J. C. K. Milligan, J. L. McCartney, who was the last Pastor of the original Miami congregation, and George Kennedy. The present membership (July, 1880) is 172. The Sabbath School, which followed the church organization, now numbers 159 scholars.

The following sketch of the United Presbyterian Church at Northwood is compiled from the history written by Rev. John Williamson, to which the writer was given access through the courtesy of Rev. J. W. Kerr: "The United Presbyterian Congregation, of Northwood, was organized June 14, 1859, by the following commission: Rev. James Wallace and Benjamin Waddle, with Elders William Langhead and Peter Dow. The congregation lacks but one year of being as old as the denomination to which it belongs. The following were the original members: Ebenezer and Martha Bain, Alexander and Margaret Furguson, Thomas and Agnes Scott, John M. and Elizabeth J. Johnston, Mary Patterson, William and Jane G. Cook, Hannah J. Reed, Thomas and Jane Cook, Charles and Martha Ann Cook, and David Blair. Messrs. Thomas Scott, Ebenezer Bain and Thomas Cook were elected Elders, and William Cook and John M. Johnson, Deacons. With no house of worship of their own, this little handful began the work. The Reformed Presbyterian Church gave them the use of their house" a part of the time. They also met in the Chapel of Geneva Hall until the fall of 1866, when their own house of worship was completed. Rev. W. H. Jeffers was installed Pastor in 1863, and remained until 1865. Rev. J. W. Taylor was the next Pastor, and continued until 1871, when failing health forced him to cease his labors. At this time the membership numbered 112. Rev. Alexander Smith was installed Pastor in January, 1872. On April 1, 1875, the membership had increased to 162. Rev. Smith resigned, and in June, 1879, Rev. J. W. Kerr, the present Pastor, was installed. The following persons have held the office of Ruling Elder, in addition to those first chosen: Samuel Johnston, C. I. Brooks, Joseph T. Wright, William Stewart, W. N. Vance, J. McCune, Gilbert Newman and Alexander Milligan. Those who have held the office of Deacon are, Charles W. Cook, Noah J. Smith, S. G. Rodgers, W. N. Vance, Gilbert Newman, D. S. Brooks, J. L. Creighton and John McKirahan. This completes the church organizations in McArthur Township at this time.

In about the year 1841 a camp meeting was held on Cherokee Man's Run, south of the present site of Huntsville. Rev. Thomas H. Wilson was the leading preacher, though many others were present. A vast number of people convened, the settlers for many miles around turning out. A most extraordinary revival took place and hundreds became Christians.

The writer has been unable to learn anything in relation to the first school in the township. At an early day a term of school was taught by Henry Shelby, in a little log cabin in the extreme southwest portion of the township. Doubtless the first school was held in the Harrod settlement. The Huntsville Special School District was organized at about the same time the village was incorporated. The matter is now being actively canvassed in relation to the enlargement of the territory, and should this be successful it is highly probable that a school building will be erected that will accommodate the wants of the district. The report of the Board of Education for the school year ending August 31, 1879, is as follows, for the township: Whole number of pupils enrolled, 411; whole amount paid teachers, $1,794.05; whole number of school houses, 9; value, with grounds, etc., $6,000. Huntsville Special District: Whole number of pupils enrolled, 150; whole amount paid teachers, $620; whole number of school rooms, 2; value, with grounds, etc., $1,000.

The greatest interest is centered at Northwood, the former location of a classical and scientific school under the auspices of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, known as Geneva College. Rev. J. B. Johnston, Pastor of this church, was the originator of the project to form a school of this character here, and in 1847 he took the initial step in that direction by the formation of a small class which convened at his study. The subsequent year, funds were raised and a small brick building erected. This, soon proving inadequate for the wants of the rapidly increasing attendance, was added to, and the present hall was the result. In after years a female department was added to the school, and to secure the separation of the sexes, a large brick building was built by Rev. Johnston for the exclusive use of the ladies. Two large boarding halls were also constructed. In 1852, J. R. W. Sloane, A. M., was inaugurated President of the institution, an able faculty chosen, and a full course of study adopted. Prof. Sloane continued in charge four years, resigning in 1856. The college now became academic in form, and continued thus until 1864, when the building was purchased by the Reformed Presbyterian Synod. In 1867, S. J. Crowe, A. B., was chosen President, and continued in that capacity until 1870, when he resigned. Rev. W. Milroy was his successor, who was in turn succeeded, in 1872, by Rev. H. H. George, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The course of study adopted embraced science and the arts, and compared favorably with the best colleges in the land. During the last session of the Synod it was decided to remove the college to Beaver Falls, Penn., which is now being accomplished. A project is now being successfully canvassed to establish at Northwood a normal school with a classical, scientific and commercial course of study. This will also be under control of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

During the war of the Rebellion the patriotic citizens of McArthur Township did their whole duty. Her soldiers suffered and died in the noisome trench and in the infected hospital; they starved in Andersonville until they became almost driveling lunatics under the brutality of a Wirz; they chafed in Libby, Belle Isle, and Salisbury; they fell in the skirmish, on the picket-line, and in the charge, amid the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry. They made the sacrifice, but their works shall follow them to the end of recorded time; and living or dead, maimed or scathless, all honor to the soldiers of the Union.

"By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell, a weeping hermit, there."



Charlotte Easton

CHAPTER XI.*

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY—ORGANIZATION AS A CIVIL DIVISION OF THE COUNTY —PROMINENT CITIZENS—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

THE territory comprising Jefferson Township is about six miles square. Its north line is about eight miles south of and parallel with the north line of the county, and its east line is about four and one-fourth miles west of and parallel with the east line of the county. It is the middle township of the second tier from the east side. Mad River is the principal stream, and, although its headwaters are entirely within the limits of the township, it becomes a respectable mill stream before it crosses its southern boundary. It has two small tributaries from the east and three from the west. Sugar Creek, the largest, which drains Hadley's Bottom, originates in the hills which intervene between the waters of Mill Creek and Mad River, and empties into the latter near Dickinson's lower mill, a short distance northeast of Zanesfield. Another stream, which, so far as we can learn, has never attained to the dignity of a name, though at times it assumes large proportions, takes its rise in the northeast corner of Monroe, but immediately runs into Jefferson, near the southeast corner, and finds its way to the head of Marmon's Valley, where it toys awhile with a branch of Otter Creek, from which it is only separated by a narrow road, and then takes its course directly through the beautiful valley to Mad River, into which it empties about three-fourths of a mile south of Zanesfield. Flowing from the west, we find a small stream, taking its rise in the hills surrounding the head of McKee's Creek, but seeking an outlet in an opposite direction through a remarkably rough and broken section, it reaches the Mad River Valley near the northern boundary of Calderwood's Survey, No. 3,139.

Goose Creek heads a little north, and Tharp's Run a short distance south, of Bellefontaine pike. They have in general a southeast direction, and empty near the southern limits of the township. They are separated through nearly all their course by a high, broken and irregular ridge.

Of the streams that do not flow into Mad River, the head branches of Rush Creek drain the northwestern and north central part of the township, and flow into Rush Creek Lake, a small part of which is in the township. Mill Creek drains the northeastern, Otter Creek a portion of the southeastern, and McKee's Creek the southwestern parts of the township.

The soil in the valleys is generally black loam, underlaid with limestone gravel—the gravel cropping out on the surface in places. In the upper parts of the valleys, in places, a large admixture of shale or slatestone is found, deposited from the ravines above. On the hills the soil is mostly clay, intermixed with loam, sand and gravel, and underlaid with blue clay. The soil in the valleys is generally very productive. Fifty, sixty and even seventy years of constant, and, in some instances, not very judicious cultivation, having failed to exhaust its productive energy. The soil on the hills is much less fertile. Though producing good crops when first brought under cultivation, but with a constant succession of crops without liberal manuring, it in time becomes exceedingly sterile and unproductive; it is also liable to serious injury from washing when cultivated every season. It is,

*Contributed by B. S. Scott.

however, highly valuable for pasture, and finely adapted to the cultivation of fruit.

With the exception of a small portion of prairie in the Mad River Valley, the land was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting of Oak, Hickory, Poplar, Ash, Lind, Elm, Sugartree, Beech, Walnut and Wild Cherry, on the hills and broken lands, with an undergrowth of Hickory, Ironwood, Dogwood, Waterbeech, Sassafras, and in some of the coves Spicewood and Papaw, while in the valley the prevailing growth was Walnut, Sugartree, Red Elm, Hickory Elm, Burr-Oak, Hickory, Lind, Huckberry, Sycamore and Wild Cherry. Wild Plums and Crabapples were abundant along the border of the prairies, and mulberries and serviceberries were found on the hills. Wild grapes were found both on the hills and in the valleys. Wherever clearings were commenced in the forest, elders, blackberries and raspberries sprang up in great abundance.

The Mad River Valley, in connection with the upper part of the Rush Creek Valley, or the low lands lying immediately south of Rush Creek Lake, extends entirely through the township from north to south, and affords a large body of fine farming land, except a small portion in the south, and, perhaps, a little bordering on the lake, which is too wet for cultivation. The Sugar Creek Valley, known in early times as Hadley's Bottom, extends from the Mad River Valley a short distance above Zanesfield, in a northeasterly direction, comprising the southeastern part of Calderwood's Survey, No. 3,139, the principal part of Bradford's Survey, No. 3,136, and the southwestern part of Holt's Survey, No. 2,674, affording a fine section of farming land about a mile and one-half long and one-half a mile in width, and lying principally south of the road leading to North Greenfield.

Marmon's Valley extends from the Mad River Valley, eastward, almost to the southeast corner of the township, embracing the principal part of Samuel Davis' Survey, No. 3,216, and the western part of Thewett's Survey, No. 4,661. The Marmon Valley, though of limited extent, is scarcely surpassed by any in the county, or in the State, for beauty and fertility; and, when seen from any of the crowning eminences on either side, presents a picture of almost indescribable loveliness. The McKee's Creek Valley, in the southwestern part of the township, is not so clearly defined as those already spoken of. The valley proper is narrow, and yet the land on either side rises so gradually that the valley seems to merge into the upland with scarcely any abrupt hills to mark its boundary.

The hills comprise one long, crooked and irregular ridge, or chain of hills, on the west, and three distinct groups on the east of the Mad River Valley. Commencing with the former, we find, near where the Bellefontaine road crosses the western boundary of the township, a very elevated point, from which the surface descends in every direction—to the east and south into the McKee's Creek Valley, to the west to Blue Jacket Creek, and to the north to a slight depression in the summit of the ridge. Following this ridge it takes along near the western boundary of the township to within about a mile of its northern limit, where it is penetrated from the east by a branch of Rush Creek, without, however, being disconnected with the high ridge that extends in the direction of Harper. From this point it turns to the eastward and terminates in that direction nearly opposite the neck of lowland that connects the Mad River and Rush Creek Valleys. The eastern declivity of this ridge is penetrated by numerous gorges and ravines, one of which pushes itself almost entirely through to the head of McKee's Creek, and nearly disconnects it from the ridge that walls in the lower part of the Mad River Valley on the west. From this

point of depression it, however, reaches nearly its former elevation, and continues in a southern direction to the southern limit of the township, split and broken into spurs and headlands by narrow valleys and ravines which penetrate its eastern face, affording outlets for numerous branches and streamlets, and presenting some beautiful and picturesque landscapes, as seen from the hills beyond the valley.

Of the groups or ridges east of the valley, the first commences in the north near the Rushsylvania pike, and runs south, throwing out numerous spurs to the eastward, which gradually decline to the level of the Mill Creek Valley. It is abruptly terminated on the south by Sugar Creek Valley. Its western face is rough and precipitous; its eastern slope much more gentle, but yet rough and irregular from the intervention of valleys and ravines. The second ridge, or group, runs east from Mad River directly opposite Zanesfield, and terminates near East Liberty. Its eastern slope is also gentle and rolling, while on the north, south and west it is extremely rough and broken, in many places being only adapted to the cultivation of fruits and berries, and to pasture. The third and last ridge runs from Mad River eastward south of Marmon's Valley. Like the second, it is very abrupt and broken on the north, but, unlike it on the south, it continues high and rolling land, interspersed occasionally with ravines and valleys for a considerable distance till it reaches the waters of Mackachack.

In describing the topography of the township, some peculiar features present themselves: First, the Mad River Valley, proper, seems to terminate where the old Sandusky road crossed the river, near Dickinson's Mills. The hills on each side converge to the channel of the river, while the plain above, or even the channel of the river, has an elevation 20 to 25 feet above the valley below. From this point the very narrow channel gradually expands until in the eastern neighborhood, one and one-half to two miles above, it affords a body of farm land, which continues without any intervening hills to the bottom lands which spread out south and west from Rush Creek Lake, thus being connected with and being a part of the Rush Creek Valley in every respect, except that the southern part of it is so much depressed that the water, in seeking a level, flows south and finds its way into the Mad River channel. The same feature is noticeable at the head of the Marmon Valley, though to a less extent and with this difference, that instead of the upper part being cut off and isolated, it seems to extend beyond its proper limits, embracing a considerable extent of territory, whose waters flow into Otter Creek—as though the eastern portion of the valley had tilted out of its proper level, and left its waters to collect their forces and break through the barrier of hills in the direction of East Liberty, and so find an outlet through the Mill Creek Valley.

Another locality of some interest is the highest point of land in the State of Ohio. It is on the farm of John G. Hoge, Esq., in the western part of the township, and a little south of the Jerusalem pike. It is not a rugged eminence towering away up above the neighboring hills, but, on the contrary, is a gentle elevation surrounded in all directions by high, rolling lands. It is easy of access and susceptible of cultivation, as is all the adjacent land. Its elevation is so slight above surrounding hills that its pre-eminence is only determined by actual measurement.

Many other points of interest in the township are worthy of notice; among them Jerusalem Falls, on the farm of Abraham Elliott, south of the Jerusalem and West Mansfield turnpike, and Slate Hollow, on the farm of Omar Brown, south of the Middleburg road,

both of which have become noted places of resort for picnics and pleasure parties. While a drive over almost any of the hill roads which traverse the township presents a frequent succession of charming and picturesque landscapes, remarkable at once for their variety and beauty—one of the most striking of which is suddenly revealed to the vision in driving from Jerusalem in the direction of West Mansfield—when near New Salem Church, on reaching the brow of an eminence, the whole eastern side of the county seems to be unveiled before the bewildered eye.

From the best information to be derived from records accessible, Jefferson Township originally comprised, besides its present territory, that which constitutes Rush Creek, Monroe, Liberty, Union, Lake, Harrison, McArthur and Richland. Lake was struck off when the county was organized in 1818, embracing, probably, all of Harrison, McArthur and Richland. What constitutes Liberty, and probably Union, must have belonged to Jefferson in February, 1821. The year following, Monroe was struck off, and as early as in 1829—probably a year or two earlier—Rush Creek was organized, leaving the present boundaries, which are, on the north, Rush Creek; east, Perry; south, Monroe; and west, Lake and Liberty, which laps on Jefferson about one mile, extending that much further than Monroe.

The township lies entirely within the Virginia Military Land District, comprising the principal part of some thirty-two surveys, with a greater or lesser portion of some ten or twelve others which lie principally in adjoining townships. It would puzzle the student of geometrical figures to describe or even to account for the existence of some of the anomalous outlines assumed by many of these surveys, only that the parties locating seemed to have consuming passions for irregularity; nor is this irregularity less noticeable in the number than in the outline. Without noting 842, a very small fraction of which lies within the northeast corner of the township, the first, or lowest number is 2,674, generally known as the Smith and Lyle lands, and the highest number is 13,593, which, strangely enough, joins it on the west for a considerable distance. After Thomas Holt's, No. 2,674; D. Bradford, No. 3,136; James Calderwood's, Nos. 3,137, 3,138, 3,139; Samuel Davis, 3,216, and Alexander Dandridge, 3,220, had been surveyed and located, it would seem that the Greenville treaty line was established, for the next surveys, in point of number embracing about two-fifths of the northern part of the township, were surveyed and located with reference to that line, though with a slight inclination to the right, which was doubtless the result of accident. Then commenced the process of gathering up the fragments found in the central and southern part of the township, the result of which can only be comprehended by consulting the map. We only note, in conclusion, that survey No. 3,137 was first settled; No. 3,220 is the largest, is rectangular, and is bounded by meridians, as is No. 4,447; No. 5,812 is the smallest, and No. 3,683 has within it, the highest point in the State of Ohio.

The township is divided into ten school districts, numbered from 1 to 5, and from 7 to 11—No. 6 being, for some cause, left blank, together with the Zanesfield Union School District and a fractional district partly in Jefferson and partly in Monroe, the schoolhouse being in the former.

The productions of the township are principally derived from the soil. The staples of export are chiefly wheat, corn, cattle, hogs and sheep, wool, green and dried apples, maple sugar and molasses, clover-seed, butter, eggs and poultry, black-walnut logs, and lumber have, for the last ten or twelve years, been exported extensively, and the general lumber

trade has not been inconsiderable. Flour and leather constitute the only manufactured articles worthy of mention as exports. Of the former article, the two excellent mills on the Mad River, near Zanesfield, have produced largequantities of brands that have been generally sought after in this and the adjoining counties. There has, however, been a slight falling off in the trade during the last year. In the manufacture of the latter article, the one tannery in Zanesfield has been doing a quiet, unpretending business, that has far exceeded the local demand; hence, a yearly export of a considerable amount of harness and upper-leather that has found a market in the towns and villages of this and the adjoining counties.

Amongst the articles produced more exclusively for home consumption may be enumerated hay, oats, beef, pork, mutton, almost all varieties of small fruit adapted to the climate, potatoes and garden vegetables generally; sweet potatoes have been raised for exportation to a considerable extent in former years, but of late the demand in the immediate vicinity has about equalled the supply. There has been a considerable quantity of honey produced in the township, but the amount sold outside its limits has not probably been very great.

As the productions of the township partake largely of the agricultural element, so the pursuits of the citizens are generally directed in that line, a large proportion of the laboring class being engaged in cultivating he soil. Of the remaining classes, we have of ministers, who receive salaries as such, 3; physicians, 3; students of medicine, 3; merchants, druggist, 1; capitalists, 4; blacksmiths, 4; pump-dealers, 2; carpenters, 4; wagon-makers, 2; tanner, 1; millers, 2; masons and plasterers, 4; saddlers, 2; tinners, 1; general woodworkers, 2; merchant's clerks, 2; shoemakers, 2; horse-dealers, 2; hotel-keeper, 1; saloon-keeper, 1.

Zanesfield is the only regularly laid out village in the township, and is located in the Mad River Valley, about midway of the township east and west, and about one-third of the distance from the south to the north end, on the original road from Urbana to Upper Sandusky, now known as the West Liberty, Zanesfield, and Rushsylvania Free Pike, where it is crossed by the road leading from Bellefontaine to Columbus. Jerusalem, three miles north of Zanesfield, on the Rushsylvania Pike, has formerly been a point of considerable trade, having a cabinet-shop and sales-room, a wagon-maker shop, blacksmith shop, a country store and grocery. At present it has only a postoffice and family grocery. A fine, commodious Grange hall gives it considerable importance in the north end of the township.

Of the origin of the name, and the history of the formation and organization of the township, the records of the township and county are alike silent. The former was doubtless given in honor of the third President of the United States, then in the zenith of his popularity, and the latter grew out of the requirements and necessities of the times.

The earliest official record in reference to Jefferson Township is found on page 123 of a book purporting to be a volume of township records, and is as follows:

"5th. At a meeting of the Trustees of Jefferson Township, Champaign County, Ohio, Isaac Zane, 2d, and Nathan Norton, present, January 1st (or possibly June 1st), 1816. Ordered, that Martin Marmon, Treasurer of said township, will receive of Jesse Stansberry all the notes and orders belonging to said township.

"6th. At a meeting of the Trustees of Jefferson Township, on the 27th of July, 1816, Isaac Zane, 2nd, Nathan Norton and Joel Smith, judges of an election, in order to elect a Justice of the Peace in place of James

McPherson, Esq., resigned, James M. Reed was duly elected as a Justice of the Peace for Jefferson Township; then adjourned."

And on the following page we find this item, which may be of interest to teamsters. It is in the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees held the 24th day of August, 1816.

"Ordered, That each two-horse team, with fore wheels of a wagon, sled or plough, shall not be allowed more than 87½ cents per day, and oxen at the same rate, four-horse or ox-team in proportion.

"THOMAS THOMPSON,
"Clk. pro tem.

"Signed—
"ISAAC ZANE,
"N. NORTON."

By another entry on the same page, we learn that John Gunn was Township Clerk.

But why these entries in the middle of the book? We are only left to suppose that the first and second pages, which are entirely gone, have been transcribed at a subsequent date. It is to be regretted that, as the record carries us back so near the commencement, we cannot have an authentic account of the organization of the township and the election or appointment of its first officers. The records show, however, meagre as they are, that on Monday, the 7th of April, 1817, at an election, of which Joel Smith, Isaac Zane and Nathan Norton were Judges, and Ralph Lowe and George Krouskop, Jr., were Clerks, Martin Marmon was elected Treasurer; Solomon McColloch, James M. Workman, Isaac Zane, Trustees; George Krouskop, Clerk; Isaac Myers, Lister of Taxable Property; John Tillis, Jr., William Reams, George Henry, Sr., Supervisors; John Collins, Henry Shaw, Constables; George McColloch, Thomas Dickinson, Fence Viewers; John Tillis, Sr., William Tharp, Overseers of the Poor. The latter would not serve, and Henry Pickrell was appointed in his place. Thomas Thompson was appointed House Appraiser, there having been none elected.

Among the entries made on the record occurs the following, dated April 17, 1817: Ordered that John Collins, Constable, warn Eleanor Ward and her child to leave the town, or give security that she will not become a township charge, likewise to warn David Reed to leave the township or give security that he would not become a township charge. It is not certain what Eleanor did, but David did not go, for on the 2d day of March, 1818, the Trustees ordered that Martin Marmon have an order to pay Dr. John D. Elbert $1 for visiting David Reed, and further, that Martin Marmon be allowed $12 for his attendance on said David Reed in his last sickness.

In August, 1817, Lanson Curtis was elected Justice of the Peace, in place of Ralph Lowe, whose term of office had expired. From this it would seem probable that James McPherson and Ralph Lowe were the first Justices of the Peace, but of their election we have no official record.

At the April election, in 1818, Thomas Sutherland and John Brown were succeeded by Solomon McColloch and Isaac Zane as Trustees, and at a meeting of the Trustees, held August 22d, it was ordered that Jarvis Daughherty be appointed Overseer of the Poor, in place of John Tillis; that Noah Z. McColloch be appointed Township Clerk, in place of George Krouskop, and that James Henry be appointed Constable, in place of James Hill, occasioned by a division of the township. This division here spoken of was doubtless the cutting off of Lake Township from Jefferson and its organization, which probably took place about the time of the organization of the county in 1818. In confirmation of this the records show that, at a joint meeting of the Trustees of Jefferson and Lake held the 17th of October following, Alexander Long and George Krouskop signed the record as Clerks. There is no record of Long's

appointment as Clerk, but his name is appended to records as Clerk as early as December 18, 1818. As Krouskop and Tillis both resided in what was constituted Lake township, it seems clear that Jefferson was the original township and that Lake was cut off from it. It is not so clear, however, what the original boundary was, and what part was cut off. What would seem most reasonable to suppose, is that the original boundary included Lake and Harrison, with Union and Liberty on the south, and McArthur and Richland on the north, and that this whole territory was cut off and constituted Lake Township. But in February, 1821, William Hopkins and David Norton were elected Justices of the Peace, in place of Israel Howell and Henry Robertson, the election being held in Zanesfield. As it is certain Israel Howell lived for some time previous to this either on the Henry Secrist or on the Isaac Dille place, both of which are in Liberty Township, it would seem evident that that part of the county was still within the jurisdiction of Jefferson Township. From 1822, when Monroe Township was set off, and Hopkins and Norton, who were both within its limit, John Bishop and Ralph Lowe held the office of Justice until 1825, then Alexander Long until 1832, when he was succeeded by Dr. James Crew and William Henry until 1836. Dr. Crew held the office until 1841, when he was succeeded by L. P. Burton. Isaac G. Williams succeeded William Henry in April, 1836, and held the office until 1848, when he was succeeded by Samuel J. Crew. L. P. Burton left before his term expired and Charles Amy succeeded him, to be succeeded in turn by Dr. J. W. Johnson, probably in 1846. Johnson served until his death, in October, 1850. He was succeeded in April following by Daniel Cowgill. S. J. Crew served until April, 1854. Edward L. Carter and Amos Thompson were elected in April, 1854, and Asa Marmon and Thomas Elliott in April, 1857. Asa Marmon removed from the State and Joseph Robb was elected in October, 1857. Joseph Robb was succeeded in April, 1860, by Dr. Crew, and Thomas Elliott in April, 1863, by William Vance. B. S. Scott succeeded Dr. Crew in October, 1863, and Dr. Crew succeeded William Vance, who resigned in August, 1864. B. S. Scott's term expired in October, 1866; followed by Charles Rockwell in April, 1867. Dr. James Crew continued in office until his death in August, 1868; succeeded by his son, N. S. Crew, who served until his removal from the State in 1873. T. F. Pope was elected in April, 1870, and continued in office until his death in December, 1879. B. S. Scott was elected to N. S. Crew's vacancy in April, 1874, and served until April, 1880. Z. Laport and J. Slonecker were elected April 5, 1880.

Among the names prominent as Trustees are—James M. Workman, Solomon McCulloch, John Brown, Thomas Sutherland, John Smith, John Reed, Thomas Dickinson, Joshua Marmon, William Henry, Lot Garwood, Robert McCord, William McGee, Benjamin Smith, Johnson Patrick, of the olden time. The prominent Clerks were—George Krouskop, Jr., Alexander Long, Col. Martin Marmon (2), David L. Hunt, Charles Amy and John Mechem, while Martin Marmon, Sr., had uninterrupted control of the treasury department from the organization of the township until 1841, and probably till near the close of his life. There is nothing on record to indicate the political complexion of the township in its early history. From remarks of old residents, however, it is nearly certain that in days of the younger Adams his supporters were largely in the majority. In 1840 the Whigs had a substantial majority; it is uncertain how large. After the formation of the Republican party, the Democrats were very frequently in the ascendency for a number of years. Of late years the Republicans

have usually had majorities ranging from ten to forty. The vote usually polled is from 340 to 380. There are over 400 voters in the township.

Of the early settlers in the township, Isaac Zane is considered to have been the first white man who resided within its limits. The time of his coming here must have been about the year 1800. The first reliable information we have of him in connection with the history of the township dates from 1805 to 1811. In the latter year he resided in a hewed log house, standing on the premises now owned by Mrs. Lydia Daughherty, in Zanesfield. It is difficult to locate precisely, but it is a little north of where the barn stands, perhaps a little farther east, and it fronted very nearly in the same direction that the barn does. Its stone fireplace and chimney were built on the outside at the east end, and it had a porch on the south side, which was afterwards enclosed so as to make a shed-room. The location of this building was formerly a matter of some importance, as it was the starting point in describing the boundary of the James Calderwood Survey, No. 3,137. Isaac Zane is said to have been a man of kind and amiable disposition, but having spent his youth in the forest and in the camp, he had little taste or qualification for the pursuits of civilization. His time was mostly devoted to hunting. He had three sons—William, Ebenezer and Isaac, the latter two of whom were intimately connected with the history of the township. He also had four daughters—Nancy, who married William McColloch (father of Judge Noah McColloch); ——— who married James M. Reed; Sallie, who married Robert Armstrong, and Kitty, who married Maj. Alexander Long.

It has been generally supposed that Isaac Zane received a patent from the government, for the land on which Zanesfield now stands, and divided it between his children. Such, however, was not the case. The history of the transaction is somewhat obscure, but is nearly this in substance: The government gave him a grant of two sections of land, probably prior to the time that Congress lands in Champaign and Logan Counties were surveyed. He, in the meantime, made choice of the present situation of Zanesfield, already the site of an Indian village and settlement, and settled on it. This was, probably, before the boundary of the Virginia Military Land District was established, as he expected in due time to obtain a patent for the land he occupied. About this time, Lucas Sullivant obtained from government, a patent for 1,800 acres of land to be located within the Virginia Military Land District, to be surveyed in the name of James Calderwood, and came to the Mad River Valley, ostensibly on a hunting excursion. Here he spent a number of weeks, boarding with Zane and accepting of his hospitality. Being, himself, a practical surveyor and having assistants associated with him, after satisfying himself in regard to the most desirable location, and making a calculation as to the required bearings and distances from the southwest corner of Zane's house, he secretly run the lines so as to establish the four corners of a lot, or tract of land 400 rods* square. On this tract he laid his patent for 1,000 acres in the name of James Calderwood's Survey, No. 3,137. Surveying 800 acres situated immediately south of this, he entered it in the name of James Calderwood's Survey, No. 3,138. The government subsequently gave Zane a patent for two sections of land in Champaign County, one a little south of the present location of Kingston, and the other a short distance north of Urbana, but he preferred remaining at Zanesfield. He subsequently purchased from Sullivant the entire parcel of land contained in the two surveys, 3,137 and 3,138, but did not pay

* This was the assumed dimensions of the survey; by actual measurement, it overrun 10 to 20 rods.

for it or obtain a deed for it during his life time. The survey, No. 3,137, appears to have been originally divided into six tracts extending across the survey east and west. The first commencing at the north was thirty-three rods in width, and the remaining five were each about seventy-six and two-thirds rods wide. The first and second lay north of what is called Lowe's lane. The third, between that and the Bellefontaine road. The fourth extended to the line between S. L. Wonders and Mrs. Courter. The fifth, to the north line of land sold by Robert M. Marmon's heirs to Benjamin Shaots and the sixth to the south line of the survey. The second tract was conveyed by Sullivant to Isaac Zane, 2d, the third to Ebenezer Zane, the fourth to Alexander Long, the fifth to William Zane, and the sixth to Robert Armstrong. These conveyances seem to have been made by Sullivant during Zane's lifetime. Zane also purchased from Sullivant the tract known as Survey No. 3,138, selling 400 acres (the south half) to Jarvis Daughherty, for $1,200. He paid the money received from Daughherty on the land, taking a title bond, he and his son-in-law, William McColloch, jointly binding themselves to obtain a deed and convey the premises to Daughherty. McColloch was killed in the war of 1812, and Zane failed to finish paying for the land during his lifetime, and after his death, which occurred in the latter part of 1819, it was feared that Daughherty would lose not only the money he had paid on the land, but the improvements he had made. To add to his misfortunes, his mind became so much impaired that he was scarcely capable of doing business. But through the intervention of friends, the sale of the lands in Champaign County was effected, the balance due Sullivant was paid, and he made Daughherty a deed and conveyed the remainder of the land to Mrs. McColloch, and Mr. James M. Reed, or his heirs. The first described lot in Survey, No. 3,137, was conveyed by Sullivant's heirs to Isaac Zane, so late as February, 1833.

Isaac Zane seems to have been a man of kind and genial disposition. His house was much frequented not only by friends, but by strangers who chanced to come that way, and who were ever welcome to his hospitality. Mrs. Cynthia Smith speaks of often visiting there in the days of her childhood and youth, and of the pleasant recollections of his kindness and attention. And Mr. J. N. Dickinson recollects his funeral as the first one he ever attended. He was buried under the boughs of an apple-tree a few rods from his residence, on the premises now owned and occupied by Mr. Ira Brown. No stone marks his resting-place, though it is very nearly indicated by a young apple-tree which grows within a few feet of the spot.

The improvements made on Survey No. 3,137 were nearly as follows: Isaac Zane, 2d, improved that portion of tract Nos. 1 and 2, lying west of the Sandusky road, and after his death, it passed into the possession of Dr. James S. Robb. East of the road, Joshua Folsom purchased thirty acres on the north, and John Bishop and Daniel Butler made the principal improvements on the remainder, the former where T. E. Pennock lives, the latter further east. Of tract No. 3, Lanson purchased the south half west of the road. The north was parcelled out to various persons. The greater part of the tract is now owned by Oliver Fawcett. Ebenezer Zane settled east of the road where John McCormick resides, and parcelled his land out in small tracts to numerous individuals—John Bishop, Jonathan Thomas, Daniel Cowgill, Benjamin Smith and others.

Alexander Long settled on tract No. 4; laid out the village of Zanesfield, consisting of twenty-four lots, sold the part east of Mad River, with a part between the village and

the river, to Isaac Rea, who sold it to Simon Kenton, who in turn sold it to Benjamin Smith. It is now principally owned by S. L. Wonders. On this place Simon Kenton lived for a number of years, and near this was the scene of some of his terrible adventures with his savage foes. Of tract No. 5, Lanson Curtis purchased, in 1819, all east of the spring branch running through the prairie, except a small strip at the east end, sold to Martin Marmon. The west end came into the possession of Robert Armstrong, who built a two-story brick house near where Mrs. Knight resides. Armstrong became bankrupt before finishing his house, and the farm was sold at sheriff's sale, and subsequently came into the possession of Zane McColloch. In the year 1834, Benjamin Smith bought the house, pulled down the walls, and of the brick built the house occupied by Oren Outland. Tract No. 6 was purchased by Martin Marmon, who sold the part west of the spring branch to his son, Robert M. Marmon. Lucas Sullivant also obtained a patent for James Calderwood's Survey, No. 3,139, containing 1,500 acres, and sold it to Simon Hadley, who sold it again to Joseph Garwood, taking a mortgage to secure deferred payments. His son, Jesse, built a cabin and made some improvements near the grassy hillside, on the east bank of Sugar Creek, in the southeast part of the survey. Another son, Nimrod, settled on the left-hand side of the Harper road, near the head of the mill-pond, while his son-in-law, Thomas McRay, settled where Edward H. Knight lives. Garwood failed, however, to pay for the land; the mortgage was foreclosed by Rennick and his administrators, who purchased the land at sheriff's sale, and sold it to Joshua Folsom, who commenced improving in the year 1830. Previous to his death, in 1840, he divided his land between his three sons, giving his eldest son, George, 491 acres in the northwest corner; to his youngest son, Charles, the homestead, consisting of 630 acres, and to Henry, his second son, the remainder.

Next to Isaac Zane, it is most probable the Marmons—Robert, Martin and Samuel, three brothers, from North Carolina—were the earliest white settlers coming in 1805. Robert settled on the farm on which his son, Joshua, resided for many years, and, which he sold some years ago to Omar Brown. He probably purchased, in addition to the tract he settled on, all of Samuel Davis' Survey, No. 3,216, selling to Henry Newsom 105 acres off the east end, to Aaron Brown 150 acres next to his son, Peter, the farm owned by John D. Elliott, and to his brother, Martin, the farm owned by David Springate, where he lived until his death. Samuel settled at the south side of the valley, in James Galloway's Survey, No. 3,718, where he spent the remainder of his life. His farm is now owned by Omar Brown.

The Marmons were men of marked influence in the early settlement and improvement of the country. They were members of the Society of Friends, and it is probable that it was in this sphere that Robert was most influential. Quiet and unobtrusive in his deportment, orderly in his daily walk, and liberal in his hospitality, he contributed largely to the encouragement and assistance of those less fortunate than himself. His son, Joshua Marmon, perhaps as well and widely known as any man who ever lived in the township, married about the year 1823, lived at the old homestead and took care of his father and mother during their declining years. He was intimately connected with the political history of the township, having served as Trustee probably oftener than any one that ever lived in it. In politics he was radically and enthusiastically a Republican in late years, as he was formerly a Whig. But notwithstanding his strong party predilections,

which sometimes amounted almost to bitterness, such was his genial nature and humor that he was highly esteemed even by his political opponents. He sold his home in 1871, where he had spent sixty-five years of his life, and removed to Iowa, where he resided with his son until his death on the 7th of last December. Richmond and Peter, elder sons of Robert Marmon, removed to the State of Michigan over fifty years ago. They are both deceased. Mrs. Jarvis Daughherty—mother of William and Zaccheus—the only daughter, died some thirty years ago.

Martin Marmon, who, as already remarked, settled where Mr. Springate lives, was much more intimately connected with the organization, growth and development of both the township and county than either of his brothers. Being a man of good business qualifications, and supplied with an inexhaustible store of humor and hilarity, his services and his social intercourse were alike ever in demand. And these good qualities were supplemented by a kind and sympathizing nature, that ever prompted him to relieve the wants of those who were in poverty or distress. In illustration of this, it is related by one who knew him well, that at a time near fifty years ago, during the first settlement of the northerly part of this and the adjoining county of Hardin, breadstuff became so scarce as to cause absolute suffering, bordering on to starvation, many families being not only without grain, but destitute of any means to procure it. Fortunately, alike for himself and for humanity, he had a large supply of corn, which was greatly in demand. When called on for breadstuff, said our informant, the first question asked was, "Have you any money?" If answered in the affirmative, he was kindly informed of other places where his wants could be supplied. But if in the negative, he was promptly furnished with a grist of corn and sent on his way rejoicing. And in speaking of it afterwards, the old man exultingly exclaimed, not a single man whose wants had been thus relieved failed to pay him so soon as his ability permitted him to do so. In addition to serving twenty-five years in succession as Township Treasurer, he was the first County Treasurer serving four years in succession, while in the settlement of estates and transaction of other business where ability, tact and responsibility were required, his services were ever in demand. Of his sons, James W. will be noticed in the proper place as a physician. Robert M. married, settled and died in Zanesfield about thirty years ago. Samuel died perhaps ten years earlier, while Henry W., still living on his farm, has attained to a good old age. He is quite feeble in health, and of late years has suffered much from a cancerous affection. Of his daughters, Hannah married Zaccheus Brown, died 18—. Susan married Henry Cowgill, father of Speaker Cowgill, of the Ohio House of Representatives; survives her husband. Polly died in Zanesfield many years ago. Susan, the youngest, married David Brown in 1844, and died a few months afterward.

Samuel had one son, Martin, and one daughter, who married Jeremiah Reams. Martin was a Colonel of militia, and was Sheriff of Logan County from 1835 to 1839. He acquired considerable property, but lost it dealing in stock. He removed to Hardin County, where several of his sons still live.

About the time the Marmons came, and perhaps with and from the same place, William Reams came, bringing with him nine sons and one daughter, whose offspring have contributed to the population of this as well as one or two counties in Michigan. Of the father of the family, we learn but little except that from the organization of the township up to 1830 he scarcely ever failed to be elected Supervisor. He settled somewhere near Rush

Creek Lake, probably where his youngest son, John Reams, now lives. Caleb, his second son, made the first improvement on the farm, on which he resided till near the close of his life. It is in James Galloway's Survey, No. 3,718, and is now owned by Josiah Reams. Jeremiah, the third son, made the first improvement on the farm where he now resides with his son, Martin M. Reams. The situation has been remarked for the fine view it affords of the beautiful valley spread out before it. Silas, the fourth son, commenced the first improvement where Hezekiah J. Reams lives, but emigrated to Michigan at an early day, together with a large number of the connections, settling in what is now Cass County.

Aaron Brown bought of Robert Marmon in 1818. He was from North Carolina, and came north in the year 1800, stopping a short time at Redstone (now Brownsville) on the Monongahela, thence to Short Creek in Jefferson County, Ohio, where he remained until he bought the farm in the Marmon Valley, on which he lived until his death, in 1840. Before leaving North Carolina, he married Anna, fourth daughter of Dr. Benjamin Stanton, and sister of (afterwards) Dr. David Stanton, of Steubenville, who was father of Secretary Edwin M. Stanton. He, with his family, belonged to the Society of Friends, and, in common with the large family connection who came north near the same time, came partly to find a more fertile and productive soil, which could then be cheaply purchased, and more especially to give freedom to the slaves which belonged, by inheritance, to the family, and to escape the blighting influence of slavery. On coming to Logan County, it is probable that he first lived in a cabin just at the ascent of the hill at the north side of the valley, near the west line of the land formerly occupied by his brother, John Brown. Possessing great energy and activity, and blessed with a robust family of sons, he soon cleared and brought under cultivation the fertile land lying in the valley, and before he had lived on the place eight years he erected the very comfortable two-story brick dwelling in which he resided the remainder of his life, and in which his grandson, Thomas S. Brown, lives at the present time. He was a man of excellent business qualifications and habits, though it would not seem that he ever aspired to office, as his name is rarely found in the township records, but being a good scribe, an accomplishment by no means universal or even common, and possessing ready business tact and forethought, with general intelligence and pleasing address, he was well known and respected throughout the county. His wife was an excellent woman. She was respected for her sterling common sense, and loved for her kindness and gentleness. An old colored man who knew much of her private life not inaptly described her as a *great big bundle of love.* And truly her affections and sympathy were freely bestowed on all, especially on those in sorrow and affliction. She survived her husband, dying in 1852. Aaron Brown had six sons, the children of his second wife, besides one Horton H. Brown, by a former wife, of whom we shall speak in another place.

Of the second set of children, Dr. B. S. Brown, the eldest, will doubtless occupy a prominent place in the medical department of this history. Zaccheus married Hannah Marmon, and settled in Hadley's Bottom, on the road to North Greenfield. Ira married Rebecca Rea; died young, leaving two children, one of whom, a daughter, died in youth; the other, Ezra Brown, is one of the prominent farmers of the township, living near the upper end of Marmon Valley. Asa, the fourth son, married Hannah Sands, and settled, about the year 1838, in the north part of the township, in Survey No. 3,437, on a farm now owned by Cyrus Wickersham. James, the fifth son,

married Elizabeth Willis, and settled on and cleared up the farm at present owned by George D. Adams, where he lived till about the year 1859, when he removed to Iowa, where he first settled in Warren County and afterwards in O'Brien, where he still resides. David, the sixth son, married, about two years after the death of his father, Susanna Marmon. Both died in less than two years after their marriage. The daughters were—Mary, who lost the use of one of her feet in childhood; she survived both of her parents, making her home at the residence of her youngest sister, at whose residence she died in the year 1862. Anne, the second, who became the second wife of John Outland, of Perry Township, and died in 186–. Martha, the third, who died single, at about the age of 28, and Elma, the youngest, who was married to Edward Kenton in 1845, and who now resides with her husband and three youngest children in La Porte County, Ind. The girls were bright and intelligent, and partook largely of the amiable qualities of their mother.

Among the early settlers of Marmon Valley, the name of Henry Newsom (colored) is worthy of mention. He, also, was from North Carolina, but was never held in slavery. He came at an early day, purchasing before Aaron Brown. He was well respected for his quiet demeanor and general upright character. His grandson, Darius Newsom, is one of the leading colored teachers of the county. The farm he settled on is now owned by Mrs. Ellen Coram.

John Taylor settled next, east of Newsom, in Survey No. 4,661. His wife was a Stanton, aunt of Hon. Benjamin Stanton. He died in early life, leaving three children—Benjamin S., who married Martha Outland; Mary, who married Lemuel Watkins, and Sarah Ann, first wife of John Outland. After his death, his widow married Edmund Marmon, and had three children—Joseph, Martha and Amos P. Marmon, all of whom married and settled outside of the township. After his mother's death, Benjamin occupied the farm during his lifetime, succeeded by his youngest son, Aaron Taylor, one of the leading farmers of the township.

Benjamin Zane made the first improvement where Albert Jacobs lives, selling to Reuben Watkins in 1830, who died in 1835, leaving his farm to Joel, his youngest son, who married Margaret Fowler, now Mrs. Jacobs. George Witcraft settled where Elwood Brown lives, succeeded by his son, John; John D. Elliott, and finally by the present owner. In the division of the John Taylor estate, that part south of the road fell to Lemuel Watking, who, about the year 1828, commenced improving the farm on which Ezra Brown resides, first building a cabin down in the bottom west of the present dwelling. Peter Marmon, Joshua's brother, made the first improvement where John D. Elliott lives. It was afterwards owned by Dr. J. W. Marmon, and later by Joseph James. Col. Martin Marmon made the improvement on the Hannah Watkins farm, now owned by S. P. Strong, and Benjamin Watkins improved the farm on top of the hill south of Josiah Peeble's residence. Daniel Butler, whose wife was a sister of Reuben Watkins, as was Martin Marmon's wife, came about the same time of the Marmons, perhaps later; bought of Isaac Zane a small tract of land, so described as to include the mill privilege, where the Baldwin mill is. It does not appear that he ever used the mill seat. He built a house, and lived a little north of where the mill stands until about 1833, when he sold to Daniel Hunt, and bought the McAtee farm, now owned by W. J. Lyle, then unimproved. John Bishop bought immediately west of him, and made improvements, where T. E. Pennock now lives. In the year 1811, Joseph Dickinson came from Virginia. He lived two years in

a cabin standing where Oren Outland's house now is, in Zanesfield, and after that, one year near Bellefontaine. He then bought of Simon Kenton 160 acres in the southeast corner of Survey No. 3,439, and commenced improving, where J. W. Easton lives. After eighteen months, he learned that Kenton's title to the land was worthless. He fortunately recovered back his purchase money, but lost his labor in improving the land. He then bought of James Catlet 125 acres in Dandridge's Survey No. 3,220, where John H. Dickinson now resides. Shortly after this, Lot Garwood bought immediately east in the same survey, and made improvements, where James K. Abraham lives; and about the year 1822, James and Archibald Walker, from Dan River, in Virginia, settled immediately south. The land owned by the former is attached to the John H. Dickinson farm. Edward Mason came from Kentucky a year or two earlier. He owned a large body of land in the southwest corner of the survey, and settled where his son-in-law, Jesse T. Grubbs, lives. Farther east in the same survey, George Henry, Sr., and his son, William, bought 100 acres, about the year 1811, the former building on the south half, now owned by Isaac Rogers, but pretty well to the east end of the farm, and the latter on the north half, where Newton Garwood lives. Abraham Painter bought 100 acres next north, and built where Phillip Crouse lives. James Henry and Samuel J. Costin bought the 100 acres next north of Painter's, the former taking the part south, and the latter the part north of the Bellefontaine road. The 100 acres north of this remained unimproved until 1831, when Justus Cooper bought it and improved it. The 100 acres in the southeast corner of the survey was conveyed by Gen. McArthur to Robert Armstrong for showing the head spring of the Scioto River, thereby securing an addition of many thousands of acres of land to the Virginia Military Surveys, over and above what was included by the Ludlow Line. Of this 100 acres, William got a part, and Redwood Easton a part. It is not certain where the former built, but the latter down in the hollow south of where Mr. DeWitt lives. Isaac, after selling his little farm, east of Mad River, to Parkinson and Kenton, bought 100 acres next north of this, and subsequently acquired the principal part of this, also. Jonathan Sumner bought 100 acres north of this, about 1816, where he instituted a primitive tannery on a small scale—the first in the township, possibly in the county. He afterwards sold to Justus Cooper, and he, in 1830, to Joshua Scott.

West of the Dandridge Survey, George Krouskop, father of David Krouskop, settled on the end now the William McBeth farm, and Thomas Wilkinson built a mill on McKee's Creek, as early as 1809, which was in running condition in 1835. South of Zanesfield, Solomon McColloch, settled where Mrs. Lydia Daughherty lives in Survey No. 4,957, and west of that George McColloch settled, where he still lives with his son, in Survey No. 6,449; and north of that, in the same survey, his brother-in-law, Robert Breese, made the first improvement. East of that on Tharp's Run, William Tharp settled, where William Bishop lives, and north of that, in the same Survey, No. 6,447, Daniel Grubbs made the first improvement. In the north of the township, one of the first settlers was John G. Parkinson, who settled on the old Moses Brown place, east from New Salem Chapel, in 1816. He did not remain long, being soon succeeded by Brown. He then settled on the Thomas Wickersham place, north of Jerusalem. Gen. Simon Kenton settled on the Lingrel place, at Jerusalem, but whether Lingrel immediately succeeded him or not is uncertain.

To the westward, near the lake, Haines

Parker settled on the Shaots place. Dunston and Stephen Leas settled on the south and west of him, and still further west, McCoy made improvements; McCormick, the McCoids and John Easton, further south on the waters of Mad River, followed later by Joel Henry, Daniel Antrim and Robert Dickinson, who settled on the farm owned by Benjamin Plummer. On the East Liberty road, Thomas Dickinson made the first improvements on the western part of the farm owned by Benjamin Knight. The eastern part was improved by James Monroe, who bought it of Gen. McArthur on the following terms: Having obtained a title bond, on making a small payment on the land, he assisted McArthur as chainman in a pretty extensive job of surveying, and being in possession of a fine young mare (worth then, perhaps, $30 or $40) McArthur proposed to him that if he would carry his instruments home and let him have the mare, he would make him a deed for the land. The President, as McArthur always called him, accepted the offer, and they started. Getting as far as London, the General met with some of his old comrades, and became quite convivial. James, naturally anxious to have the, to him, important matter consummated, remonstrated against further delay, to which the General responded: "Never mind, President, you are making *good wages*." In due time, however, the President prevailed on the General to resume their journey, and, arriving at their destination, the latter fulfilled his promise, and the President, shouldering his saddle, wended his way back to Logan County, a happy man, if not a wealthy one, and the possessor of a warranty deed for 80 acres of land and a saddle.

It would be an interesting story, if we could describe the hardships and adventures connected with the journeyings of the sturdy pioneer from his far-off home in the Carolinas or Virginia, or Pennsylvania, or the bleak hillsides of New England, to this new, strange land of promise. But, unfortunately, the material from which to weave this strange, romantic story is difficult of access. Our fathers wrote their history on the forest and the hillside and in the fertile valley, in which, if they did not cause the "wilderness to blossom as a rose," they did compel the hitherto uncultivated soil to contribute its rich treasure to the sustenance and comfort of their dependent loved ones. They came and found a forest; they stamped upon it the trade-mark of civilization, and left, forgetting to chronicle their achievements.

We cannot tell how Robert and Martin Marmon gathered up their effects on the Roanoke, or where they scaled the mountains, or how they succeeded in penetrating the intricacies of the wilderness, or what were the incidents of their journey. These would have been interesting facts, that a few years ago might have been garnered up, but then their value was not appreciated. It is probable that the Marmons and Outlands and Reamses and Butlers, coming from the interior of the Old North State, crossed the mountains in Virginia, and reached the Ohio through the Kanawha Valley. While Aaron Brown and his large family connexion, coming from the region of Pamlico Sound, embarked at Beaufort for Baltimore, and from there came in wagons, possibly by way of Cumberland, but more likely by way of Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania, to Brownsville, the Masons came from Kentucky, probably crossing the Ohio in the region of Marysville, and it is altogether likely that the Walkers came from Virginia by way of Kentucky. The Lowes came from North Carolina, coming either by way of West Virginia or Kentucky, Mrs. Lowe making the entire trip on foot, in company with the wagon that conveyed their goods.

Having penetrated the wilderness and selected a stopping place, the first want that

claimed the attention of the settler, premising that he was in possession of clothing to supply his present want, and food to appease the demand of hunger, was a shelter for his family and his goods. To enable him to supply this want, nature had made a bounteous provision in the great variety and apparently inexhaustible supply of timber with which the hills and valleys abounded. This want supplied, the next that would naturally present itself would be meat and breadstuff, to replenish the constantly diminishing store. For the former he might, with some degree of assurance, look to the forest for an abundant supply, and for the latter he might trust the fertile soil as soon as it could be reclaimed from a state of nature, and brought under cultivation. But the production of grain for bread suggested another necessity which was not overlooked—the erection of mills. As already noticed, Thomas Wilkinson built a mill on McKee's Creek as early as 1809. This was certainly the first ever built in the township, and, in fact, the only one until so late as 1836, notwithstanding the several fine mill sites found within its limits. Previous to this, however, perhaps about 1805, the Garwoods came from Virginia and settled on Otter Creek, at the present location of East Liberty, and immediately set about the construction of a mill, which, however primitive in its character, was an important factor in supplying the wants of the people at that early time. Afterwards, but at a still early day, George Moots built a mill on Mad River, in Monroe Township, which did superior work, and which continued to supply the farmers of Jefferson Township to a very great extent until the very excellent mills near Zanesfield were built, thirty to forty years ago.

The increase of population developed new wants, which in turn were redressed by the ingenuity and indefatigable industry of the sturdy men and kind-hearted women that came to develop the resources of a new country, and provide homes for a future prosperous people. It is difficult to tell how early sheep were brought into the country. It was doubtless a hazardous undertaking to protect them from the wild animals that infested the country. And yet, as wool was required to supply one of the settlers' most urgent wants, it is reasonable to conclude that sheep were introduced at a very early period in the history of the settlement of the township. And this conclusion is confirmed by the stories which our pioneers tell of the use of the hand-cards long before the introduction of wool carding machinery, when it is remembered that fifty years ago wool carding machines were old institutions in the country. In this important branch of industry, however, Jefferson Township has been dependent on other localities. It was not until between thirty and forty years ago that a carding machine was established in the township, and that did not prove a success. The cultivation of flax being an important item of domestic economy, was not overlooked, and a thrifty family might provide every article necessary to clothe a person comfortably, except shoes and hats, and even the latter might be improvised from braided straw. The first effort at tanning leather, as can be learned, was about the year 1816, when Jonathan Sumner started up a little tannery on Goose Creek, about forty or fifty rods north of the Bellefontaine pike. This was an insignificant affair and never amounted to much, though the remains were yet to be seen in 1830. Benjamin Smith started a tannery in Zanesfield in 1830 with such fixtures as to enable him to do excellent work, of which mention will be made in another place. The mercantile business, so far as we can learn, was first represented by Lanson Curtis, who seems to have commenced trade on a small scale at Zanesfield, soon after the close of the war of 1812.

Social intercourse seems to have been encouraged then as well as in later years, not only in gatherings, in which the men and women, both old and young, met together and shared each other's labor, and the interchange of visits between neighbors of the same vicinity; but a friendly intercourse was kept up between the various neighborhoods. Many of the early settlements had been made up, to a considerable extent, by Quakers or persons of Quaker origin and sympathies coming from different States and localities, and hence the encouragement given to social intercourse between the various groups situated at Darby and in the Beechwoods (by which was understood all that indefinite region about Garwood's Mills and beyond, and also on King's Creek in Champaign). It should not be understood that the social relations were restricted to any sect or denomination. If there were not as strong ties of sympathy between the various church organizations as seen to exist at present, still a difference of religious belief was not a bar to friendly intercourse.

Social customs have changed materially since the first settlement of this country, and yet the change has, for the most part, resulted from a change of surrounding circumstances. In regard to marriages, one of our county papers has recently published a list of marriages, as returned to the Clerk's office, from the organization of the county, showing that in the early history of the county those married by a minister were the exception, while for the last ten or fifteen years in Jefferson Township scarcely twice that many marriages have been solemnized by magistrates. Another custom in reference to marriage fifty years ago: It would have been in violation of all rules of propriety for a bride to have appeared at the altar, or anywhere in public after marriage, without her head being incased in an elaborate cap. Sixty years ago it was not an event to occasion any remark for young ladies to walk five, six or eight miles to attend a religious meeting, or make a social visit, while to ride on horseback behind her brother or a gentleman friend was a thing so common as to occasion no surprise. Customs have changed as much in regard to travel, perhaps, as in anything else. The Hon. Benjamin Stanton returned with his wife from a visit to his former home in Jefferson County, a short time after commencing the practice of law in Bellefontaine, traveling in a one-horse wagon—then usually called a "carryall." It was innocent of any top or covering and had only such springs as were constructed of wooden bars, and yet no one suspected him of compromising his dignity. In 1830 there were not more than four covered carriages in Jefferson Township, and only two of them had springs. Steel springs in their present form were then unknown; the only carriages making any pretentions to ease and elegance were hung on thoroughbraces on the principle of the old-fashioned mail-coach, though differing materially in construction. Hearses were unknown. When Abraham Painter died, one of his neighbors sent his son with one of those old-fashioned wagons with a bed curving up before and behind, and a three-horse team, the driver riding the saddle horse, and driving the lead horse with a single line, to convey the corpse to its last resting-place, while a few men and boys were seated promiscuously in the wagon around the coffin. And nobody's sensibility was shocked, and all was regarded as being done with due respect to the solemnity of the occasion, while if a looking-glass had been left in the residence of the deceased, without its face being turned to the wall, it would have been regarded as something entirely unbecoming. As carriages were almost unknown, it was usually customary for the family of the deceased to follow the remains to the grave on horseback.

Among the Friends it was customary to

solemnize marriage at the church, after which the wedding guests, preceded by the bride and groom, rode on horseback to the residence of the bride, sometimes constituting an imposing cavalcade; and that was not infrequently the occasion of some envious or malicious scalawag setting up a pair of paddies in some conspicuous place by the roadside as a token of derision towards the parties.

As the locality had long been a favorite resort with the Indians, they were naturally intimately connected with its history. After the surrender of Gen. Hull at the River Raisin, large numbers of friendly Indians in the northern part of the county fled panic-stricken, and threw themselves on the protection of the government. It is said about 500 of these were brought in to the vicinity of Zanesfield and cared for by the authorities. The feeling of danger, which was real, was constantly being excited, enhanced by false alarms and exaggerated reports. In illustration, it is said that Esquire McCoid, of Urbana, then holding a Captain's commission in the volunteer service, with his command had charge of a party of friendly Indians, bringing them southward, and finding some of them tardy, or their sense of danger not being equal to his, he promised one of the Indians a dollar to secrete himself in the rear, and fire his gun and give two or three Indian war-whoops. The ruse had effect, and more; for it is said that one of the command, happening to be isolated from the rest, became so overcome with the sense of danger that he ran as far as Columbus, the first white settlement he chanced to strike, with the startling news that McCoid's command was entirely cut to pieces and he alone was left alive to tell the story. The Indians, though not hostile, being entirely unused to the restraints of civilized life, were a constant source of anxiety and annoyance to the few scattered settlers. The braves as well as the squaws would visit the cupboard or the larder without waiting for an invitation, or realizing any sense of impropriety or want of etiquette. Sometimes their visits were exceedingly ill-timed and mortifying. While Joseph Dickinson lived in Zanesfield, on his first coming to the county, his Excellency Gov. Meigs visited Zanesfield with his staff for the purpose of inspecting the blockhouses and other defenses of the post. It was resolved to make his visit the occasion of a grand reception, and Grandmother Dickinson, than whom none knew better how to spread an excellent repast, was charged with the duty of providing for the creature comforts of the Governor and his attendants. The arrangements bade fair to all be carried out in good order. The soldiers belonging to the blockhouse, with the armed Indians, were drawn up in line, and received their distinguished visitor with a grand salute, whose echoes rolled down the valleys, bringing a horseman in hot haste from the extreme south end of the county, supposing the post had suffered an attack from the enemy. But what was the mortification of our excellent hostess to be compelled, while his Excellency was making his round of inspection, to observe the imperturbable braves from time to time gravely enter her cabin and unceremoniously appropriate such of the viands as suited their fancy, until, when the hour arrived for her honored guests to dine, there was nothing left but such scraps as the dignified red men had deemed unworthy of their attention.

With the return of peace, and the location of the Wyandot Indians on their reserve near Upper Sandusky, they began gradually to disappear, until, in 1830, there were only four families connected with them in the reserve, and three of them were assimilated with the whites, and in fact all of them attended school, and made some progress in learning. In the summer of that year they

were seen in great numbers, for the last time, in the streets of Zanesfield. It was on the occasion of a camp-meeting held in Union Township, and they passed this way going and returning. They rode ponies, and the squaws—many of whom carried papooses on their shoulders, secured by their shawls in some peculiar manner—presented a strange, fantastic appearance.

Jefferson Township has been comparatively free from murders, suicides, or accidents resulting in death. A few cases of the latter have occurred, of which we can only call to mind the following:

In the summer of 1848, Nathan Walton was killed at the steam saw-mill north of Jerusalem, by the saw coming in contact with a handspike with which he was attempting to steady the log.

In December, 1850, Edwin Michener was crushed by a stone which he was attempting to bury. Having made an excavation by the side and partly under the stone, and being unable to roll it in, he got down and commenced to dig further under the stone, when it rolled upon him, crushing him so that he died in a few hours.

About the year 1851, Jeremiah Grimes, a young man, residing with his parents on the Sandusky road, just south of the township line, was killed by the falling of a limb, while cutting down timber in the woods.

In the spring of 1864, Milton, son of Mr. George Corwin, living in the north part of the township, was fatally injured in the following manner: He had hitched his horse to a rail in the fence, and, going to him, the horse scared, and, pulling back, jerked the rail out of the fence, which struck him, producing injuries resulting in death in a few days. In March, 1879, Isaac Rudasill received a fatal injury from being thrown from a horse. In company with two other young men, he was returning from Zanesfield to his home, near Walnut Grove. When near Frank Myers', a mile south of Jerusalem, they got to running their horses, when Rudasil's horse slipped and fell, throwing him on the road with such violence as to produce concussion of the brain, resulting in death the following day.

On the 20th of July, 1880, Enoch M. Scott, a farmer, 70 years old, living near the head of Marmon's Valley, was returning from Zanesfield with a two-horse wagon and a spring wagon hitched behind it. On the road, his horses frightened, and became unmanageable. Running out of the road, they struck a log, which threw him off the wagon. Attempting to rise, the spring wagon knocked him down, and, running over him, bruised and mangled him in a most shocking manner, causing death after about forty-eight hours of intense suffering.

Thomas Thompson, who was the first Auditor and the first Recorder of Logan County, was one of the leading men in the early history of Jefferson Township. He was distinguished as one of the best scribes that ever held office in the county. He lived on the Urbana road, beyond the State bridge, and hence belonged to Monroe Township, after that was organized.

John Brown, one of the Trustees in 1818, and several subsequent years, was a brother of Aaron Brown, and lived on his farm, and afterwards on Peter Marmon's, who was his son-in-law. He removed to Michigan about 1824.

Ralph Lowe came from North Carolina at a very early date; was one of the first two Justices of the Peace, his first term expiring in March, 1818. He resided for awhile near the old saw-mill, one-half mile south of Zanesfield. He bought 100 acres of land lying immediately north of New Salem Church, on which he settled, and where he lived till 1866, when he sold, and bought a house and lot near Zanesfield, where he lived until his death, in the year 1872.

Lot Garwood was a prominent farmer, settling at an early date on the farm now owned by J. H. Abraham. He was a brother to Levi Garwood, one of the Associate Judges of Logan Common Pleas Court. He frequently held the office of Township Trustee.

David Krouskop, for many years a Township Trustee, was born in the township, or moved into it with his parents in early youth; frequently held the office of Infirmary Director; removed to Lake Township about the year 1866.

Samuel Hyde Saunders was a man of many peculiarities, one of which was a mania for building all of his enclosures in the form of a hexagon, which gained him the appellation of Hexagon Saunders. He was the proprietor of S. H. Saunders' Surveys, Nos. 12,563 and 13,076, and besides the tract constituting the farm of Lemuel Watkins. It was here that he attempted to elaborate some of his peculiar ideas. In 1830 he was entirely carried away with the project of raising silkworms and producing silk. For this purpose he had cleared quite a little patch, and devoted it to the culture of Chinese mulberries, for the leaves on which to feed his worms. These he had arranged on shelves around the walls of his six-sided little shanty. During the feeding season which commenced as soon as the leaves, which were of a rapid and luxuriant growth, attained a sufficient size, after they had spun their cocoon, he used sometimes to come to town with a parcel of them in a basket and stop at the house of some acquaintance to reel the silk. It was a curious though simple process. He was the first to instruct the housewives of the community in the manufacture of tomato catsup, then supposed to be the only use to which the tomato was adapted. He was a man of extensive information, and fond of company, though living entirely alone. Zane McColloch was a favorite associate, and they spent many hours on the common, engaged in the old English amusement of shuttlecock. One or two seasons, however, seemed to satisfy "his curiosity in the silk-worm business," for he soon after disappeared. It is probable that he joined his family, who, for some cause or other, never lived in this vicinity. He died not many years after leaving here.

Tom Hale was another peculiar character, though of a different type. He was remarkable for his ingenuity, which seemed to take the direction of looms and weaving. He had formerly lived in the eastern part of the State, and had sojourned awhile in the State Capital somewhat unwillingly, his visit being occasioned by the peculiar views he entertained about the ownership of some bacon.

A history of Jefferson Township would be incomplete without a brief mention of the colored population. The township being settled to a considerable extent by Friends, or Quakers, from North Carolina and Virginia, it is natural that it should be regarded as an attractive stopping-place by an oppressed race, who were justified in regarding them as friends. Hence, from its earliest history it has been the abode of a very considerable number of colored people. The number, however, has latterly been declining, until at present it consists of but one family and perhaps two or three transient sojourners.

Henry Newsom, John Newsom, and Kinchen Artes were among the first to come, followed by Tabarns, Byrds, Wades, Waldens, Stewarts, Allens, Ashes, Madrys, Marnings and others, until, from 1840 to 1850, they constituted a very considerable element in the population of the township. About the year 1849, the Newlin family, consisting of some forty men, women and children, came from Carolina. They were directly from a state of slavery, having been manumitted by their master by will. As a class, they were much inferior to the colored people hitherto

in the country, being sadly addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks.

Before this time, however, the colored people had begun to leave in considerable numbers, going at first to Mercer County, about the time of the building of the Saint Mary's reservoir, and later to Cass County, Mich., and more recently still to Paulding County. Many of them have acquired a considerable amount of property and become good, intelligent citizens, while others, less energetic and provident, have made little or no advancement. They have usually shown a commendable spirit in reference to education. Solomon Day, Esq., Principal of the colored schools of Dayton, was raised principally in Jefferson Township. Micajah Dimry, who was the first colored juror of Ohio, came from North Carolina in 1831, and has resided in Jefferson Township ever since. Though not in affluent circumstances, he owns a good farm, which he has acquired since he came to Ohio.

It is difficult to state who built or owned the first saw-mill in the township, or at what precise time. It is probable that it was built before the war of 1812, for it was abandoned as early as 1820, and in 1830 only a few vestiges of the ruins remained. The most remarkable feature about it was the race, which was nearly or quite a mile in length, commencing on the farm of T. E. Pennock, and extending to within about twenty rods of the south line of the survey, the mill standing near where the West Liberty road crosses the line of an old projected railway. It is probable that it was not a paying concern, as it was suffered to go down before any other mill was built in the community. The saw-mill built in the township was by Joshua Folsom, in 1830, one mile north of Zanesfield. The dam was built of logs and earthwork about twenty yards above the present. The mill was constructed with a sash saw, and run by a flutter-wheel. The dam was several times washed out, which involved a heavy expense in repairs. Yet it continued to be successfully run, with various modifications and improvements, until in 1850, when Charles Folsom, into whose hands the property had passed after the death of his father, dug a new race from the old dam down to where the flouring mill stands, where he built a new saw-mill with a 24-foot wheel. But afterwards building a flouring mill, he appropriated the water power to that, and put in a steam engine to run the saw-mill. With this, he run it successfully for a number of years, but finally pulled it down and removed it, devoting all his attention to the flouring mill, and to other business in which he had engaged.

About 1843 or 1844, the next saw-mill was built on Mad River, near the residence of George Peters. It was run very successfully by the proprietor for a number of years; but, Mr. Smith going into the mercantile business, the mill was rented out, and finally run down so as to render it an unprofitable investment. The property afterward came into the possession of Mr. Shaots, who sold all of the mill worth removing. The frame was moved to Zanesfield, where it is used by Brown & Marquis. Daniel Arbeghast, and Samuel Leymaster built a steam saw-mill, with a muley saw, a short distance north of Jerusalem, about the year 1848, which did an extensive and profitable business. It was afterwards run by W. A. Slenker, but has been removed a number of years. Near the same time of its erection, Luther Smith built one on his farm, near the head of Hadley's Bottom. It was similar in its construction, but not as successful in its operation. After being run awhile by Smith & Moody, and afterward by George D. Adams, it was sold, and removed to Union County. But the upright saws have almost entirely gone out of use, and the portable engine, with its circular saw, seemed to take the field, and one was found

in almost every neighborhood. But, with the great improvement in roads in later years, good, substantial, permanent engines, with circular saws and all the late improvements, are more in demand.

Of flouring-mills—passing the Wilkinson Mill with the brief mention already made—we have only two left of which to speak: The Baldwin Mill, built by John Pim, in 1836, and the Folsom Mill, built eighteen years later. The former was built, and run as a water mill, exclusively, for many years. Many improvements were made, however, on the original model, and finally, the water-power being deemed insufficient, a lease for several feet additional head was negotiated with Charles Folsom, and a steam engine was put in, which gave it a capacity for first-class merchant work, and it has contributed largely to the business and prosperity of the township. The mill was run first by John Pim, then by I. J. Baldwin, Baldwin & Potts, Baldwin & Bro., then sold to Riddle & Rutan, and run by G. P. Stevenson, and then sold to J. N. Dickinson.

The Folsom Mill site possessed natural advantages to commence with, surpassed by none in the country, and to this was added a building of the very best material and workmanship, and in this was placed works combining all the modern improvements then in use. One of the conveniences connected with it is the water being trunked under ground from the forebay to the penstock, thus obviating trouble in regard to freezing, and dispensing with an ugly and inconvenient barrier to passage around the mill.

It would be difficult at this late date to give any account of the trails followed by the Indians in their migratory wanderings before the construction of roads by the white settlers. As early as 1811 the State authorities surveyed and cut out a road from Springfield to Lower Sandusky, now Tremont. It passed through Urbana, up the West Liberty road to a point where that road bears to the right to go down into the valley. From that it continued on up the east side of the valley to the State bridge, so called because it was first constructed by the State. From this point northward through the Township the road followed the present line of the West Liberty, Zanesfield and Rushsylvania pike, except that it has been straightened in places, especially across the farm of Mr. Shaots, where it curved around up the valley, passing nearer the house than the present location. There was also a curve in the road just south of Zanesfield, which was straightened when the pike was built.

It was most likely a number of years that this road was made before the road was surveyed and cut out from Columbus to Bellefontaine; probably after the county seat was established at the latter place. It followed the line of the present road from Middleburg to Zanesfield, and then down the Urbana road to the south line of Major Long's land, which passed a short distance north of the residence of Mrs. Margaret Knight, and with that line west to the hill, up to the summit, bearing to the left, entered the Goose Creek bottom, just south of the corner of Oliver Fawcett's land and up the bottom to the line of the old road just below the pike, and thence up the hill, south of Jonah Bulwer's house. In 1833 the road was surveyed and opened from Sandusky street, at Leas' corner in Zanesfield, westward on the line between Curtis and Long to the west line of the survey, thence west to intersect the old road in Goose Creek bottom. About the time the road from Columbus was opened—for there is nothing on record to indicate the date—the road to East Liberty, then known as Garwood's Mills, was opened, the line being the same as at present, except that it commenced in the Columbus road near the brick meeting-house, east of Mad River, and

running obliquely up the hill, through the Wonders and Knight places, opposite Benjamin Knight's orchard. After Thomas Dickinson settled on the Knight place, he secured the alteration of the road to its present location.

The Solomon's Town road was one of the pioneer thoroughfares of the township and county. It started in the Sandusky road just south of the crossing of Mad River, and, leading up the river on the left bank, continued northward, bearing west by way of Harper and Solomon's Town to Round Head's Town, as it was then spoken. In 1830, a guide board at the starting point indicated twelve miles to Solomon's Town.

The road from Bellefontaine to Marion, though located at an early date, was less known and traveled fifty years ago than those above mentioned. It passed through the township on the line of the Jerusalem pike. The Mill Creek road in 1830 was but an obscure and winding way cut out wide enough for wagons to pass through the thick forest. It was mostly used by hunters and persons from the settlement who went out each spring and entered on unoccupied land for the purpose of making sugar.

The route usually traveled left the Sandusky road near the corner of T. E. Pennock's farm, and crossed the river near the mouth of the tail-race. It probably kept south of the present road pretty much all the way as it run south of Kirkpatrick's house.

In 1830, the Trustees granted a township road from the Sandusky road, southeast corner of Isaac Zane's farm, westward, passing on or near the south line of Lot Garwood's land, and intersecting the Bellefontaine road between McKee's Creek and the township line. Subsequently it was altered to continue westward north of Krouskop's (McBeth's) farm to the township line.

In 1832, a grant was given for a township road from the above road near Lot Garwood's southwest corner, south to George Henry's southeast corner, thence on the nearest and best route to the county road near George McColloch's. A number of other township roads have been constructed at a later date, but there is nothing to be found on record to indicate the time or attending circumstances.

There has been but one toll road running through the township, namely, the Bellefontaine and Zanesfield turnpike, running from Bellefontaine through Zanesfield to near Goshen Church, on the Middleburg road. It was built by a company in 18—. There were two gates—one near Bellefontaine, which was afterwards moved to a point inside of Jefferson Township, and one near the brick church east of Mad River. The toll charged for a carriage and one horse was two cents per mile. As the number of free pikes in the county increased, it created a good deal of dissatisfaction. Men who had been taxed heavily to build free pikes at home disliked to pay toll on a road which they were so frequently required to travel over. In accordance with the petition of a majority of the land-holders along the line, the Commissioners purchased the road in 187–, and the only toll-gates ever erected in the county were removed. With the completion of two miles of pike in the Marmon Valley, which has already been granted by the Commissioners, there will be three pikes running directly across the township—one from North to South, and two from East to West. Work is also rapidly progressing on the Mad River Valley road, a little over two miles in length, leading from Dickinson's Mills to the Applegrove schoolhouse, on the Jerusalem pike. There is also one in course of construction from Goshen meeting-house southward, leading to Mingo, in Champaign County.

Some time between the years 1837 and 1845, a special act passed the Legislature

providing for the improvement of the road leading from Bellefontaine to Marysville, by way of Zanesfield, East Liberty and Newton, by applying the road tax on all the property within two miles of the line on either side to grading, bridging and such other work as the Commissioners having the work in charge should deem most profitable. The act probably remained in force until it was set aside by the adoption of the new Constitution, in 1851, and under its provisions a great improvement was made in the road over the hill west of Zanesfield, much of which, however, was thrown away, as a change was subsequently made in the road leading up the hill. A great improvement was made in the condition of the road leading to East Liberty. Little is known of the construction of bridges in the early history of roads in the township. In the year 1830 but one was found in its limits—that across Mad River on the Sandusky road. It was a simple structure, consisting of sills resting on abutments covered with split puncheons secured with wooden pins. At the crossing of Mad River, east of Zanesfield, a very good ford was constructed by hauling large quantities of gravel in so as to make a solid roadway, and the same plan was adopted in other places, though in many places the crossing was difficult, especially when the water was high. At the present time the township is well supplied with good, substantial bridges, the best being the iron bridge across Mad River, on the Rushsylvania pike.

The first stage-line through the county passed through Zanesfield on the Springfield, Urbana and Sandusky road. It is not certain at what time it was established, but it was most probably in 1825. It continued about two years, and then the line was changed to run by way of Bellefontaine and West Liberty. It was a tri-weekly line. After the change, a mail route was established from Bellefontaine to Marysville, by way of Zanesfield and Garwood's Mills, the mail being carried on horseback.

Some time from 1834 to 1837, a hack line was established from Bellefontaine to Columbus, by way of Zanesfield and Middleburg, but it was of short duration. Some time previous to 1860, the mail-carrier commenced carrying passengers in a light wagon or buggy, except during the muddy season.

At the commencement of the Rebellion, great impatience was manifested on account of the want of better mail facilities. The East left Bellefontaine three times a week, in the morning, before the arrival of the mail at that point. Hence, mail arriving on Monday or Tuesday at that point would be delayed until Wednesday before reaching Zanesfield. To obviate the inconvenience an independent daily mail line was organized and kept up by the patrons of the Zanesfield postoffice during the continuance of the war. After the completion of the railroad through Marysville, the farmers' mail route was discontinued and a new route established, running from East Liberty each morning, by way of West Middleburg and Zanesfield, to Bellefontaine, and returning in the afternoon, thus giving the three places named mail facilities nearly equal to the most favored railroad towns. A very comfortable hack is run for the accommodation of passengers.

The village of Zanesfield was laid out in the year 1819 by Alexander Long and Ebenezer Zane, on lands sold to them by Lucas Sullivant, being part of James Calderwood's Survey, No. 3,137. The dividing line between them was near the centre of the Bellefontaine road, as at present located. From the best information to be derived, the Sandusky road ran eighty-four feet west of its present location, and Zane had sold Lanson Curtis a lot bounded on the south by his south line, and on the east by the Sandusky road. An arrangement was entered into between Long

and Zane to lay out town lots on their respective lands, and the very remarkable plat was agreed upon which can only be understood by consulting the map, from which it will be seen that of the first six lots only one fronts on a street.

Then after locating lot No. 7 on Zane's land, northeast corner of Columbus and Sandusky streets, coming back on to Long's part, Nos. 8 to 13 were located on the east side. The southeast corner of Sandusky and Columbus streets was left vacant, probably for the reason that it was occupied by Isaac Zane, then near the close of his life; 14 and 15 were located on West street, marked on the map Liberty street; then 16 to 25 on Sandusky street, running back 160 feet, commencing on Zane's land, northwest corner of Sandusky and Locust streets; lots numbered 26 to 28 run back to Curtis' east line, for by some intrigue with the Commissioners, Long had secured the removal of the road to its present location. The residue of the lots, numbering in all 31, fronted on Sandusky street, and ran back west 160 feet. Instead of deflecting to the left at the commencement of the East Liberty road, it continued its course far enough to intercept the line of the road between C. H. Folsom's and T. E. Pennock's land. A quarrel had taken place between Long and Curtis, and by this means the former had designed to cut the latter off so that he could only reach Sandusky street by way of Locust street, which was only twenty-four feet wide. Zane, who was a man remarkable for his unsullied purity, was an unsuspecting party to this little scheme of spite-work. Before the day of sale, however, he became incensed, whether for this or some other cause is not known, and pulled up all the stakes on his part and refused to offer his lots for sale. Hence lot No. 7, and all after 25, are blank on the map. Being thus far successful, Long's next move was to secure from Zane the lot intervening between the street and Curtis' lot. For this he offered him $100. Zane's reply was, "Mebby not." Seeing Curtis, Zane asked him if he wished to buy the lot. Curtis told him he did, and asked the price. He replied, "Mebby $10." The terms were gladly accepted, and Long's little scheme ended in grief. This circumstance related alone, however, does Long injustice. He was a brave soldier, a good citizen and kind neighbor. Influenced by jealousy and anger, he was capable of meanness that he would probably be ashamed of in his better moments. The surveyed plat was filed in the Recorder's office without any specifications. The plat was copied on the record, and in 1830 Alexander Long filed specifications in accordance with the actual measurement of the plat, stating that he supposed it to have been an omission when the plat was filed.

It would seem remarkable that with so fine a scope of land lying between the prairie and hill the village should have been crowded into the bend of the branch so as to require the then leading road of the county to make an irregular crook of an eighth of a mile out of its line to reach it, and then as far back to leave it on reasonably solid ground. The only apparent solution is found in the fine springs abounding along the bank near the edge of the prairie, in the vicinity of which the first houses were built. The business centre having thus been established in that locality, there has never been a sufficient demand for business houses to warrant building up in another quarter. And as if to make the change still more impracticable, McCollochs, when they projected their addition, in 1844, instead of locating their main street through the center of their plat, located an alley there and laid the street entirely outside of all their lots. Thus it will be seen that whatever of beauty and advantage the village possesses it has inspite of, and not on account of, its civil engineers.

It is true that Tenery's Addition, laid out in 1852 by Joseph L. Tenery, exhibits a fair regard to taste and convenience in the location of its streets and alleys; the only inconvenience is that it is so far from the business part of the town for a village of such small dimensions; but, for quiet, pleasant residences, it is seldom surpassed.

It is impossible to give the order in which the first houses were built; but, as near as we can learn, Ebenezer Zane built a cabin where John McCormick lives, as early as 1805. Joseph Dickinson lived in a cabin where Oren Outland lives, as early as the fall of 1811. Lanson Curtis built, near where Dr. Coram lives, previous to 1820. Alexander Long, on the S. B. Smith property, probably two years earlier. Joseph L. Tenery bought lot No. 13 soon after the village was laid out, and built a log-house on it opposite the rear of Brown's store; and near the same time Horton Brown bought lot No. 15, and built the house occupied by J. G. Hamilton. He afterwards bought lot No. 14, and traded or sold the two to Long, getting in exchange the property occupied by Ira Brown, on which one of the block-houses stood, the walls of which he pulled down and converted into a dwelling. Benjamin Smith came in 1822, and bought lots 1 to 6, with the land lying between them and the Spring Branch, on which he erected a tannery. On lot No. 1 he built a good one-story frame dwelling, but in what year we are unable to say—perhaps as early as 1825. Near the same time, Dr. James Crew built the two-story frame where C. H. Folsom lives. It is uncertain by whom lot No. 24 was improved. Samuel Lipincut lived there in 1820, and Benajah Williams deeded it to Benjamin Smith in 1824. Jacob Meyer built the brick house occupied by S. G. Baldwin, propably in 1828. Jonathan Thomas built the one-story part of Mrs. S. J. Folsom's house in 1829. In 1830, John A. Robinson built on lot No. 20, William Easton on lot No. 8, and Daniel Antrim built on the north side of Locust street, opposite to Dr. Outland's kitchen. Daniel Cowgill built about the same time on the corner of Sandusky street and the East Liberty road, and David J. Hyatt, shortly after, where J. G. Marquis lives. Between 1832 and 1838, Lanson Curtis built the Dr. Coram house; Benjamin Smith, the house occupied by Oren Outland on lot No. 1; Dr. J. W. Marmon and his brother Robert built the brick house southeast corner of Sandusky and Columbus streets; L. P. Burton, the brick on the opposite side owned by J. M. Reams; and Robert Marmon bought and finished up the frame commenced some years previous on lot No. 18, and built the brick on the north half of lot No. 16, now owned by Mrs. Marquis. Lanson Curtis also built the Methodist Episcopal Church now owned by the Zanesfield Baptist Church.

The first erected in McColloch's Addition was on lot No. 13, by Absalom Brown, the second by D. B. Holland, on lot No. 24. The first erected on Tenery's Addition on lot No. 4, by M. M. Dickinson. Joshua Scott built on No. 7, Jedediah Cleveland on No. 9 and Edward Bishop on 14. Zanesfield has never engaged largely in manufacturing.

E. D. Sawyer built windmills here pretty largely for the times, in 1844–48. But, as a general thing, the only articles produced here have been for home consumption. The mercantile business has always been pretty well represented.

The first merchant in Zanesfield was Lanson Curtis. He came from New Hampshire soon after the close of the war, and bringing with him a load of japanned tinware, set up trade on a small scale. He met with many discouragements and losses, which would have disheartened a less determined spirit. Sandusky was then the most accessible point of trade, and in the winter, when the ground was

covered with snow, was a favorable time for transportation. Hiring a man with a sled and two horses, to take a load to Sandusky for him, they were making their way through the wilderness; in the midst of a snow storm, their sled broke down. With only an ax and auger, which they were fortunate enough to have with them, and with such material as they could cut from the forest, they proceeded to repair the sled; after several hours of tedious delay, they were able to resume their travel. Such were some of the hardships that men had to encounter in the early time, in laying the foundation of a fortune. By strict economy, unflagging energy and close dealing, he was enabled to build up an extensive business. He was very prompt, and acquired an extensive influence, being once or twice elected to the Legislature. But owing to his close, hard dealing, was never really popular. He was probably the first Postmaster in the place, receiving his appointment about the year 1825. He continued in business until about the year 18— and acquired considerable wealth. After closing business here, he removed to Colombus, where he entirely lost his intellectual faculties.

The second individual to engage in the mercantile business in the place was Zane McColloch. It is uncertain when he commenced, but it is probable it was somewhere from 1825 to 1828. He occupied, as a store-room, a hewed log house, already spoken of as the residence of Isaac Zane. In 1830, and for some years after, he held the office of Postmaster. He was subsequently a partner in the firm of Burton, Heylin & McColloch, who built and occupied the store-room on the northwest corner of Sandusky and Columbus streets. This was about 1837. In 1847 he sold goods in the same room in copartnership with his brother, Samuel. About 1837 or 1838, J. W. and R. M. Marmon commenced selling goods in the room on the southeast corner of Sandusky and Columbus streets. After a year or two they were succeeded by William Foos, who sold goods there in 1840. Succeeded in 1844 by Samuel Taylor, afterwards Taylor & Kenton; then James Kenton. Frequent changes were made after this. Cleveland, McBeth & Co.; Cleveland & Smith; Smith & Means; B. & S. B. Smith; Means & Marmon; Brown Bros.; Brown & Keys, up to 1864. Since then, Brown & Sands, Asa Brown, O. Brown & Co. and Omar Brown have occupied the room.

In 1853, Charles Folsom built the store-room north of the drug store now used by Brown Sullivan, which was occupied at first by Marmon & Folsom, then by Baldwin & Potts; since that, S. D. Elliott, Marmon & Elliott, Hays & Smith, S. B. Smith, Ebrete & Brother, S. M. West and J. A. Antrim have sold dry goods, notions, groceries, clothing and millinery in turn there. James Kenton fitted up the room opposite about the year 185–, and sold goods there, succeeded by Folsom & Kenton.

In 1852, Davis & Crew sold goods in the room on the southwest corner of Sandusky Street and the Bellefontaine road. Numerous other parties have engaged in selling goods in the place at different times, but the above includes the names of the principal merchants of the place, and pretty nearly in the order in which they have been in business.

We cannot speak with certainty of taverns prior to the year 1830. At that time, and probably for several years prior to that, Job Garwood kept tavern in a one-story wooden building on Lot No. 24. In the year 1832 he sold out to Jacob Gross, and bought Ebenezer Zane's property, where he lived until 1841. Gross remained in the tavern one year, and sold to Conrad Marshall, who, assisted by his son-in-law, Jeremiah Fisher, kept the house until 1840, when he rented to John Sloan and

his son-in-law, William S. Vaughn, who ran the house for two years. Previous to this, however, Marshall had built a two-story addition at the south end, and added a second story to the original building—adding materially to the comfort and convenience of its accommodations. It was here, in the summer of 1839, that Mr. Marshall had the honor of entertaining a distinguished guest, in the person of Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, who, while traveling through Ohio in his own private conveyance, rested over night and partook of his hospitalities.

When Sloan and Vaughn left the house, Marshall and Fisher returned to it, and continued to keep it as a tavern for about five years. In April, 1848, Jacob Wonders rented it, and remained there for one year, succeeded by William Keys, and possibly others for a short time, when the use of the house as a hotel was discontinued.

After Zane McColloch closed out his store in the old Isaac Zane House, John M. Young bought the property and fitted it up for a tavern, which he kept for a short time. About the same time, probably 1833, Robert M. Marmon bought lot No. 18 and enclosed the two-story frame erected on it a number of years before. After finishing it, it was used for a store room for a short time, when it was converted into a tavern first kept by Abraham McNeil and then by Jonathan Hopkins, who had charge of the house in 1840 and for three or four years after. He was succeeded by Daniel Mason, I. G. Williams, John Clingerman, William Keys, Wilson S. Sloan, Thomas Wade, James Cole, Horatio Clingerman and James G. Hamilton, who occupied the house up to the night of the 30th of November, 1872, when it was entirely destroyed by fire. The two-story building on southwest corner of Sandusky street and the Bellefontaine road, built by Edward Kenton, and for a number of years owned by Amos Thompson, was by him kept as a tavern for a number of years. More recently ——— Davis, R. B. Porter, T. F. Pope and John Horn have cared for the traveling public.

The first tannery was established, as already hinted, by Benjamin Smith in 1822. He was a son of Christopher Smith, one of the earliest settlers of Zane Township. He married Cynthanetta, a daughter of Levi Garwood, one of the first settlers near Garwood's Mills, now East Liberty, and immediately settled in Zanesfield, erecting a tannery immediately east of lots No. 4 and 5 in the bend of the Spring Branch, which he continued to carry on for about twenty years. After this he turned his attention more toward farming and the lumber business, and afterwards engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until failing health compelled him to retire. He had three sons—Samuel Bradford, John Crawford and Benjamin Franklin, the latter of whom died from wounds received during the war of the Rebellion, and six daughters, of whom Licetta, married David Michener, living in Champaign Co., Ill.; Eliza Ann; Michener; Mary H., married Robert B. Porter, living in Paulding County, Ohio; Cynthanetta, married P. A. Campbell, living in the State of Texas, and Eudora, married Charles L. Hathaway, of West Mansfield, in this county. His aged widow also resides in West Mansfield, in the enjoyment of good health, and seems to delight in conversing about the events of long-gone-by years, in regard to which she is blessed with a retentive memory. After Mr. Smith retired from the tannery business, the yard was carried on by George W. Downs, and by Marmon & Downs for a while, but was soon suffered to go down. John Monroe, who learned the trade with Mr. Smith, was the original proprietor of the establishment now owned and carried on by Mr. John McCormick.

The different secret societies have been

pretty well represented in Zanesfield. Passing by the Eclampus Vitus, whose history was as brief as its initiatory ceremony was unique. the first in order was the Sons of Temperance, organized in the spring of 1848, with Dr. J, W. Johnson first W. P. After a prosperous history of two years, it began to decline, and finally surrendered its charter. Many of the most worthy and influential citizens of the vicinity were enrolled as members. Its meetings were held in the attic of the building now owned by Joseph James. The next in order was Anchor Lodge, No. 28, I. O. Good Templars, organized in the fall of 1854, with S. W. Stafford as first W. C. T. Like the former organization, it had a season of prosperity, in which it seemed to be the means of infusing a very wholesome moral influence through the community, but, like it, soon began to decline, and, like the edifice in which its meetings were held, was numbered with the things that are past. The next in order is Wapatomica Lodge, No. 424, I. O. O. F., instituted June 25, 1869, with the following charter members: George Folsom, Charles Folsom, C. H. Folsom, I. J. Baldwin, M. Long, James S. Robb, J. C. Smith, John Reese, Thomas Piper, M. Taylor, J. E. Marmon, A. G. Heath, John D. Inskeep and J. P. James.

The following-named members have attained to N. G.: George Folsom, I. J. Baldwin, J. Reese, J. S. Robb, Charles Folsom, M. Long, N. S. Crew, C. L. Hathaway, John McCormick, J. C. Smith, C. H. Folsom, William Long, Omar Brown, A. G. Heath, C. J. Folsom, J. G. Marquis, T. F. Pope, T. S. Brown, James M. Reyner, Ira Brown, Pres. Shaw, William Y. Joslin, Ezra Brown—the present presiding officer. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition. It owns the building in which their hall is located, and an outfit.

There is no Lodge of A., F. & A. Masons in the place, but the brotherhood has been well represented. Joseph L. Tenery, and perhaps others, were members of Harmony Lodge, No. 8, long before there was a Lodge in the county. S. G. Baldwin, Asa Marmon, S. J. Crew and Ephraim Means were among the early members of Bellefontaine Lodge, No. 209, in Zanesfield. The Lodge is now largely represented, as is also Lafayette Chapter, No. 60.

Zanesfield has little to boast of in the way of buildings, either public or private. There is no hotel building in the town. The store room built by Charles Folsom about the year 1866 is the only one constructed with any regard to adaptation to the requisites of a store room. The building is a good, substantial frame, two stories high. On the first floor is a fine, commodious salesroom, well lighted and furnished, with a cellar and two convenient storage rooms. The upper room is finished and furnished for an Odd Fellows' hall, with all the necessary conveniences and appendages.

Of schoolhouses, there have been three built in this place. The first in 1831, on Lot No. 11, a one-story brick, about 18x30 feet in size; the best schoolhouse in the township at the time—perhaps as good as the county afforded. It was very plain and simple in its structure. In 1854, it was decided to pull it down and replace it with a larger structure, it having become dilapidated and unfit for use. Accordingly, the house now used by Robert Jacobs as a shop was built in its place, and was regarded as a long step in advance, but did not give entire satisfaction. In answer to the demand for better school accommodations, Lots No. 6, 7 and 8, in McColloch's Addition, and in the year 1875, a substantial two-story brick building was erected, with two good school-rooms on each floor.

Of church buildings, the oldest is that occupied by the Baptists, at the north end of the village. It was built in 1836, by Lanson Curtis, and used as a place of religious worship by the Methodists, though owned and held by

him as private property until the 16th day of July, 1842, when, having removed to Columbus, he regularly conveyed it to Isaac S. Gardner and others, Trustees of the Zanesfield Methodist Episcopal Church. It was occupied by the church until October, 1867, when the new church building was completed and taken possession of, it having in the meantime been sold to parties for the use of the Baptist denomination. In 1872 a church of that denomination having organized, the property was conveyed to its trustees. The house was originally 24x36 feet in size. In 1873 it was enlarged by an addition of ten feet to the front end. Other improvements were also made, making it a neat and comfortable, though simple and plain church edifice. The next church edifice in the order of building was the Presbyterian, of which a brief notice will be found in the sketch of that church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, as just remarked, was built in the year 1867. It has a pleasant location, lot No. 10 of Tenery's Addition, and is in size thirty-six by fifty-six feet. It was erected and furnished at a cost of about $2,800. Its successful completion was largely due to the energetic efforts of George Folsom, S. D. Elliott and Ira Brown, and the liberal contributions of the membership generally, seconded by the indefatigable labor of the preacher in charge, Rev. J. A. Wright.

The block-houses were of historic note, dating back beyond either church or schoolhouse. There were three in number—one near the residence of Ebenezer Zane, one near the present residence of Ira Brown, and one near the alley and nearly in a line between the residence of John Everingham and that of Mrs. A. E. Robb. The latter, still standing in 1830, was used as a stable by Maj. Alexander Long, who owned the premises. The former two had been removed long before that time. They were garrisoned during the war by a company of volunteers, who were at one time relieved by a company of United States Infantry. As the post never suffered an attack, its history was a peaceful one.

The history of Isaac Zane's house, here alluded to as the residence of the first white man that ever lived in the county, is the starting point from which the boundaries of the survey were established. Its history as a store-room, postoffice and tavern is brief. It was purchased of the owner of the premises, probably Dr. Marmon, by John Monroe, and removed to the northeast corner of lot No. 22, where it was rebuilt and used as a dwelling for many years, being owned and occupied by various persons until the year 186–, when it was purchased by Robert Jacobs, who, after using it as a dwelling for a number of years, converted it into a shop, for which it was used until 187–, when it was taken down and removed, after having been in its last location over forty years.

There is little doubt that Goshen monthly meetings of the Society of Friends was the first religious society organized in the township. As the early records are not to be found, no particulars of date or names can be given. The Marmons and Reamses, who were the first settlers with the family of Josiah Outland, who settled near by in Zane Township at the same time, probably at first connected themselves with the Darby meeting, organized and located just north of Middleburg. Soon after this, however, a meeting-house was built on the spot now occupied by the Goshen church, one mile east of Zanesfield on the Middleburg road. Among the original members most probably were Robert Martin, and Samuel Marmon, and Josiah Outland, and their respective families; Daniel Butler and his family; Joseph Dickinson and others whose names are unknown. Aaron Brown and a number of the Reamses were

members at an early day. One of the early missionary efforts of the church was a school organized for the benefit of the Shawnee Indians, then located at Wapakonnetta. The arduous nature of the undertaking can be better comprehended when it is remembered that the only means of communication was through the interminable swamps intervening between Lewistown and that point, which could only be traveled over by men and women on horseback, and over which all the supplies had to be carried in this manner. It is a matter of regret that we are not able to report the result of the labor performed by these self-denying men and women.

In the year 1828 the controversy which grew up in the church and caused a division in nearly every society, resulted in a separation of Goshen church into two parties: Both claimed title to the name and property, but for convenience we shall speak of them as Orthodox and Hicksite. The former, being somewhat more numerous, claimed and retained the property, consisting of a double log meeting-house, in which meetings could be held by men and women separately or altogether as one congregation, and a small brick schoolhouse on the same ground. The prominent members of that division of the society were the Marmons, with the exception of Edmund, Josiah Outland and his family, Daniel Butler and his family, the Reamses and others, whose names are unknown.

The spirit of bitterness and acrimony which grew out of the division was not promotive of growth or health. Hence, while accessions to the church were rare, many nominally in it drifted out. Some were gathered into other churches, while many found their level in the world, and little progress seemed to be made. The society increased in numbers from immigration from other points, and the old log house being no longer fit for use, the present substantial and commodious frame building, 30x60 feet in size, was built in the summer of 185–. For the last ten years there have been numerous accessions to the church, and it is at present the center of an extended religious influence.

The other division of the society commenced its separate history under not remarkably favorable circumstances. Their numbers were not large, consisting of Aaron Brown and family, Horton Brown and family, Zaccheus Brown and family, Joseph Dickinson and wife, Isaac Rea and family, Jonathan Thomas, William Rox, Edmund Marmon and family, Benjamin Taylor, Nathaniel Thomas, and a few others, whose names are forgotton. A lot was purchased from Benjamin Smith, and the little brick meeting-house near the Zanesfield Cemetery was built in 1829. In a few years Joshua Scott and family, Job Scott and family, Benjamin Michener and family, Elijah Fawcett and family, with a number of others, were added to their number, and a season of prosperity was enjoyed by the church. About the year 1842, a considerable dissension arose in the society on the subject of slavery. While all claimed to be anti-slavery in sentiment, there was a radical and a conservative party in the membership. While those inclined to radical views seemed to predominate at Goshen, the conservatives were largely in the ascendency in the society at large. So great was the diversity of sentiment, finally, that the connection between the society and the denomination at large was severed, some of the members retaining, however, their membership in the society at large. The independent organization effected was, in a few years, dissolved, for want of adherent qualities, and lost its visibility. After this, those retaining membership in the recognized body have been united into a small congregation of worshipers, who continue to occupy the meeting-house. After Goshen Church, the Tharp's Run Baptist Church was probably the next

one organized in the township, the date of its organization being the 19th of August, 1819. The constituent members were—George Henry, Parmelia Henry, Frances Tullis, Elizabeth Codington, John Reed, Ruth Reed, Andrew Grubb, Martha Grubb, Nathan Norton, Mary Norton, William Tharp, Haines Parker, Thomas Stillwell, Enoch Lundy, Pleary Lundy and William Henry.

Of these, William Henry was chosen Clerk and Andrew Grubb and William Tharp, Deacons. The constituent members had been dismissed from the King's Creek Baptist Church, and John Thomas and John Gutridge were the officiating ministers at the organization.

The organization of the church supplying a spiritual want that was deeply felt in the community, it is not surprising that it was followed by a season of growth and prosperity, as is indicated by the numbers dismissed to constitute churches at surrounding points. On May 24, 1828, twenty-two members were dismissed to constitute a church at New Philadelphia. Twenty members were dismissed October 20, 1854, to constitute a church at West Mansfield. January 27, 1855, thirty-one members were dismissed to constitute a church at Mackachack, and April 27, 1872, thirteen members were dismissed to constitute a church at Zanesfield.

We cannot pretend to give in detail the different Pastors and their pastorate. Among the number will be found the names of John Thomas, John Gutridge, John Askren, George Line, William Hauker, A. J. Wiant, Aaron Curl, James Rundle, H. H. Dunaway, B. B. Wheaton and Milton Squibb. The church first built a hewed log-house, in which they worshiped for many years. In 1845, a good brick building was erected, 30x40 feet in size, well lighted and conveniently arranged, in which they have held meetings ever since. It is, however, becoming considerably dilapidated. One of the features of Tharp's Run Church is the annual May meeting, which has been observed throughout the greater part of its history. Ministers from abroad are usually invited, and a very large congregation is generally in attendance.

A sketch of the early history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Zanesfield must necessarily be fragmentary. As early as 1816, possibly earlier, such pioneer champions of the faith as John Strang and Biglow and Finley, were accustomed to take in Zanesfield and Garwood's Mills in their travels, preaching in the former place at the houses of Lanson Curtis and Alexander Long. Whether a society was regularly constituted at that time or not, we have no means of knowing, but as Curtis, Long, John Bishop and Isaac Zane were members of church at a very early time, it is reasonable to suppose that there was at least a class organized as early as 1820. Except the ministers already mentioned, we cannot recall the names of any prior to the year 1840. After the first schoolhouse was built in 1831, religious services were held in it frequently. But there being a considerable of a spirit of opposition manifested to holding services in the schoolhouse, Curtis built the brick meeting-house on his own private account, thus securing to the denomination free access to a house of worship. Commencing with the Rev. Morrow, in the fall of 1840, the pastorates are very nearly as follows:

—— Marrow, 1840; Samuel Linch, 1841; —— Kimber, 1842; —— Phillips, 1843; —— Star and A. Harmount, 1844; S. L. Yourtz and A. Harmount, 1845; S. H. Fant and —— Baker, 1846; S. H. Fant and D. Rutledge, 1847; Samuel Allen and —— Guiberson, 1848; * * * Oliver P. Kenedy, 1853; A. J. Frisby, 1854; S. D. Shaffer, 1855; S. D. Shaffer, 1856; T. J. Babcock and Nathan Morris, 1857; Reuben Oldfield, 1858; ——

Bowers, 1859; Moses Hibbard, 1860; Wm. H. Peck, 1861; Wm. H. Peck, 1862; Jason Young, 1863; John C. Miller, 1864; D. D. L. Reagh, 1865; J. A. Wright, 1866; H. J. Bigley, 1867 and 1868; Benjamin Herbert, 1869, 1870 and 1871; Charles Larnesworth, 1872, 1873 and 1874; Wm. S. Littell, 1875, 1876 (removed during his last year—B. Herbert supplied); B. Herbert, 1877; M. M. Markwith, 1878, 1879 and 1880.

Among the pastorates noted for large accessions to the church were those of Linch, Fant, Frisby, Reagh and Bigley. Numerous other pastors have enjoyed considerable ingathering.

Only one meeting-house has been built by the church, the first having been an individual enterprise. As the building of this has already been spoken of, it need only be added that the house is in a good state of repair, having recently been repainted.

Of the members who have contributed their means and labors and influence to build up and sustain the church may be mentioned the names of Lanson Curtis, John S. Knight, Jonathan Bishop, Joshua Scott, Rufus Sprague, Daniel Cowgill, George W. Downs, Dr. J. W. Johnson, Jacob Wonders, George Folsom, S. D. Elliott, G. S. Parkhurst, J. W. and Joel Easton, B. and J. Plummer, Ira Brown and Oren Outland. A Sabbath school in connection with the church has been sustained for at least thirty-five years, and the greater part of the time it has been in a flourishing condition, and although under the control of the church, members of other denominations have contributed largely to its numbers and interest.

The fourth church in point of time organized in the township was the Presbyterian, organized on the 11th day of January, 1851. It would be, perhaps, impossible to state authentically who were the first Presbyterian families to settle in the township, or the date of their advent. John Robb, an uncle of Dr. James S. Robb, of Zanesfield, came with his family, consisting of his wife, two sons and two daughters, from Guernsey County, as early as 1832, and settled near the upper end of the McKee's Creek Valley; but being connected by membership and association with the Bellefontaine Church, they were scarcely considered as a part of the religious of the township. Though worthy and respected, they left without ever being identified with any religious organization in the township. This influential denomination may have been represented by individuals, and possibly families, prior to this time; but, if so, we have not been able to cull up the facts. Next, so far as we can recollect, came L. P. Burton, Esq., and his estimable wife, and perhaps one or more of her sisters. They came about 183—, and remained until about 1843, and during the early period of their residence in Zanesfield organized a Sabbath school in the small brick schoolhouse standing where Mr. Jacobs' shop now stands. This was the first school in the township established on the basis of the American Sunday School Union. The school continued for a considerable length of time, but for some cause unknown to the writer it was discontinued; and there is nothing on record to show when the first sermon was preached by a Presbyterian minister. It was, however, most probable that it was between the years 1842 and 1845; for it is pretty certain that in the latter year Mr. J. H. Gill and Mr. W. M. Galbreath (the latter at the time a student, or if a minister, of recent ordination) were in the habit of visiting Zanesfield and holding religious services in the Methodist meeting-house, then the only house of public worship in the place.

In the meantime, Sylvester Robb and wife, and William Cook and wife, settled in the township, the former perhaps as early as 1835, and the latter in 1840, and their number

was augmented by the addition of Mrs. James Kenton, in 1845, and Mr. (now Rev.) Luther Smith and wife shortly after, thus forming a nucleus around which a Presbyterian influence continued to gather and increase until, in the latter part of the year 1850, it took shape in a memorial prepared and presented to the Presbytery of Sydney, on the 11th day of December, requesting that the memorialists be organized into a church to be called "The Zanesfield Presbyterian Church." The request was granted, and J. H. Gill, W. M. Galbreath and J. M. Glover appointed a committee to open the church if way opened.

On the 11th day of January, 1851, the committee convened at Zanesfield and organized a church consisting of Solomon Adams and wife, William Cook and wife, Sylvester Robb and wife, Luther Smith and wife, Mrs. James Kenton, John Nelson and wife, Joseph A. Nelson and wife, Judge Joshua Robb and wife, and two daughters, Jesse Milner and wife, with others, amounting in the aggregate to thirty-three persons. They were not, however, all residents of Jefferson Township. One of those unfortunate dissensions that occasionally mar the harmony and impair the usefulness of a church had broken out in the church at Bellefontaine, and hence a number of influential members of that church withdrew and became constituent members of the church at Zanesfield. At the organization of the church, Judge Robb and Luther Smith, were elected and installed ruling Elders.

It is difficult, in the absence of any definite record, to give a detailed account of the different pastorates, but they occurred in about the following order: Rev. J. K. Lye, a young minister from Kentucky, continued to preach for the church for a few months after its organization, but left probably in May or June following; and we find no record of any meeting of the session or other act of church until November 12, 1853, when Justus Rutan, his wife and five others were received into the church, Rev. T. T. Smith then being Pastor. Mr. Smith probably only remained one year, as Rev. E. D. Raffensperger was present and ordained Mr. Rutan a ruling Elder in May, 1855. The pulpit was supplied occasionally—perhaps a part of the time regularly—by Revs. Seth Howell, L. H. Long, W. B. Spence and E. D. Raffensperger until September, 1857, when Rev. William G. Hillman assumed the duties of pastor, only remaining, however, one year, after which the church was supplied by Rev. J. H. Gill and perhaps others, including Rev. L. I. Drake and Mr. James A. Marshall until June, 1860, when Mr. Marshall was ordained and installed as Pastor of the church, which relationship he held for three years, interrupted only by an interval of failing health, during which the church was supplied by Rev. Mr. Kingsley. At the close of Mr. Marshall's pastorate, we are only able to learn from personal recollections that the Rev. J. Drake, Principal of the West Liberty Union School, supplied the pulpit for a considerable length of time, followed by Mr. Charles Hill, who commenced his labors as a supply in 1866, and was ordained and installed as Pastor of the church in the early part of 1867. He continued Pastor of the church two years, after which Rev. L. I. Drake continued to supply the church regularly, in addition to his arduous duties as Pastor of the Church at West Liberty, until the latter part of the year 1874, when Mr. Luther Smith, then in his seventy-fourth year, in accord with the advice and approval of his friends in the church and in the ministry, presented himself before the Presbytery as a candidate for ordination. He was ordained and installed as Pastor of the church, in which capacity he continued to serve until his resignation in October, 1879, since which time the church has been without a Pastor; Mr. D. C. Ghormley, a student of

Princeton University, is serving as temporary supply. From this brief review it will appear that the pastorates have usually been short; none exceeding three years except that of Mr. Smith, and no one has followed his preceding one without an intervening vacancy. And yet the church seems to have made a reasonable progress, having received into its communion two hundred members. The ruling Elders have been: Joshua Robb, Luther Smith, Justus Rutan, E. T. Davis, Samuel Marquis, George D. Adams, Charles H. Chapman, J. K. Abraham, Samuel Jameson, Thomas Marquis, William S. Irwin, Charles Rockwell, C. A. Rockwell, R. B. Porter, J. E. Smith and G P. Stevenson.

At an early period in the history of the church — perhaps in 1853—a house of worship was erected on lot No. 4, McColloch's Addition to Zanesfield. It simply consisted of a good, substantial frame building, 36x50 feet in size, with two doors in front, with an aisle leading from each to the rear, where a plain pulpit was constructed. It was furnished with plain but comfortable seats. The position of the pulpit and seats have several times been reversed, but at present occupy their original position. The house was erected by William Cook and Joshua Scott, but at what cost we are unable to learn, as much of the labor and material was furnished by contributors, of which no record is to be found. Dr. J. S. Robb was a leading member of the building committee. Some five years ago, a proposition was entertained to repair or rebuild the house, which was very much out of repair, but, a large proportion of the membership and congregation residing in the vicinity of East Liberty, the project was overruled, and a very neat edifice erected at that place, where the church holds services alternately.

During the pastorate of Mr. Hillman, a Sabbath school was organized, of which he was Superintendent. It was in successful operation for two or three years, but after the departure of Mr. H. waned in interest, and finally disappeared. Schools have been organized at different times subsequently, but have never become permanent in duration.

The East Liberty Free Will Baptist Church is a body composed of two congregations—one at East Liberty, having a house of worship there, and the o her in and around the head of Marmon's Valley, having a house of worship three miles east of Zanesfield, on the Middleburg road. The two congregations grew up simultaneously about the year 1853, under the missionary labors of Elder David Dudley. Of the last mentioned branch or congregation we aim to give a brief sketch. A temporary organization was effected at a prayer-meeting held in the schoolhouse in District No. 1. Among the first members were Edward Outland and daughter, Samuel Reams and wife, A. P. Curl and wife, A. P. Marmon and wife, Samuel Butler and wife, one of Benjamin S. Taylor's sons, and probably several others whose names are not known. The church continued to worship in the schoolhouse a few years. Shortly after its constitution, following a very refreshing revival at East Liberty, Rev. Oscar Baker commenced a protracted meeting at this point, which resulted in a great ingathering. It is probable that through the impetus thus given the neat and comfortable meeting-house was built, now used by the church. We cannot give the dimensions of the building, nor the expense of erecting, but its size is sufficient to accommodate the very respectable congregations that usually assemble there; and in regard to the cost of building, it was cheerfully contributed by the community interested, without soliciting foreign aid or incurring the blighting influence of a church debt. After the pastorate of Elder Baker, which continued until about the year 1849, the Rev. Mr. Colyer became Pastor of the church, and

continued in that relation until he enlisted in O. V. I., in 1862. He was followed by Elder B. F. Zell, who continued with the church until the year 1875, succeeded by Elder —— Higgins for one year, since which time Elder A. H. Whitaker has been Pastor of the church. An interesting Sabbath school has been kept up in the church for many years, perhaps throughout most of its history.

The New Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church was constituted about the year 1850, at the schoolhouse in District No. 5, about one mile east of Jerusalem on the road leading to West Mansfield, its constituent members having been previously connected with the Lutheran Church in Bellefontaine, worshiping in the old brick meeting-house on South Main Street. It was constituted under the auspices of the Rev. —— Shaffer of that place. The New Salem meeting-house was built about the year 1851. Mr. Shaffer did not continue his relationship as Pastor of the church, and the church was without a Pastor for a number of years, during which the Rev. Peter Detrick, of the German Baptist Church, was accustomed to preach in the church frequently. In the year 1858, Rev. Enoch Smith, of Bellefontaine, commenced to labor for the church, and continued for eighteen months, after which the church was again without a Pastor until the year 1868, when the Rev. A. R. Howbert assumed the duties of Pastor, which he has since continued to discharge. There has been a Sabbath school kept up in the church for a considerable length of time, but we have not been able to obtain the statistics of the school or the church.

The Mt. Zion Evangelical Lutheran was organized in the year 1874, the constituent members being mostly from New Salem Church. The organization of the church was the result of the labors of the Rev. A. R. Howbert at the two schoolhouses situated in the southwestern part of the township. After the organization of the church a beautiful building spot was selected, about one mile south of the Bellefontaine and Zanesfield pike, on the Township road, running south from the old Costin Corner, on which a neat frame structure was erected, of sufficient size to accommodate an ordinarily large congregation. The house was finished and dedicated in 1877, Rev. Dr. Helwig, of Wittenberg College, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The Rev. A. R. Howbert has been Pastor of the church since its organization. A Sabbath school is held in the church.

The Zanesfield Baptist Church was organized on the 11th day of May, 1872, by the following named members, holding letters of dismissal from Tharp's Run Baptist Church: Rev. H. H. Dunaway, Lydia A. Dunaway, Jordan P. Dunaway, Martha S. Dunaway, Phineas Runyan, Ruth Lowe, Elizabeth Elliott, Patience Henry, Sarah F. Draper, Sallie E. Scott, Amelia L. Scott, Eliza A. Scott, and B. S. Scott. A council was called to meet the 8th day of June following, to consider the propriety of recognizing the church. The surrounding churches were invited to send delegates. On the day appointed, the council met in the Baptist meeting-house in Zanesfield, and organized by appointing Rev. James Harvey, Moderator, and Rev. John Wright, Clerk. After due discussion, the council agreed to recognize the church; after which, Rev. H. H. Dunaway was called to act as Pastor, and B. S. Scott as Clerk. Elder H. H. Dunaway continued Pastor of the church until the 1st of September, 1873. In August, 1874, Elder D. Vance was called, and served the church as Pastor for one year. From July, 1876, to September, 1877, Elder Vance supplied the pulpit, but did not sustain the relationship of Pastor. The remainder of the time the church has been without a Pastor until July,

1878; since which time Elder Milton Squibb has been Pastor of the church.

In writing of the early schools and schoolhouses of Jefferson Township, we have to enter at once on the field of conjecture to some extent. As early, probably, as 1818, a large log house was erected in the north part of the township, for the purpose of a Baptist meeting-house. Its location was near the southwest corner of J. C. Kitchen's farm, on the road from Zanesfield to Harper. It was used at a very early period—perhaps as early as 1822—for a schoolhouse, and here the youth of the neighborhood received instruction—at first from Richard Baldwin, Philip Stout and William Charles, and later from Joseph Robb, and Vincent Reams, and William Bain, after which it eventually gave place to the old schoolhouse in District No. 4. A little after this—perhaps in 1823—a brick schoolhouse was built at Goshen meeting-house, preceded, however, by a log-house near by, in which one John Garretson taught. At the approach of Christmas, while he was teaching, the boys insisted that he should treat them to apples, which he persistently refused to do. They persuaded him by placing him intellectual part downward in a pool of water. Against this he remonstrated as well as he could under the unfavorable circumstances. Physical force, however, triumphed over argument and protest; the minority in strength and number had to submit to the majority; the apples were purchased, and hostilities ceased. We cannot state, certainly, who taught in the brick house first. It is tolerably certain that Benjamin Stanton and B. S. Brown taught there, and it is reasonable to suppose that Brice Blair and Miss Ann Gunn taught there, as their names were familiar as teachers in the neighborhood. About the same time a brick schoolhouse was built near the present location of the New Salem church, but the early teachers are unknown at a later period. Asa Brown was a favorite teacher there. In the southwest quarter of the township the first house, so far as known, stood near the southwest corner of J. C. Mason's farm, on land then owned by his father, Edward Mason. It stood on a gentle elevation between two small branches that unite some rods westward of the building, near a spring from which water was obtained. Originally in the midst of the forest, the timber had been taken from the plat around the building to construct it, and for fuel after it was completed. It was constructed of round logs, and was about 18x20 or 22 feet in size. A hole was cut in the east end, about six or eight feet wide in which to build the fireplace. This was built of boulders laid in clay mortar and secured and kept in place by a pen of split logs built on the outside. The chimney was built on top of this, of lath or split sticks of sufficient length to give it the proper size, and laid up in clay mortar so as to entirely protect the wood from the fire and render the structure very solid and permanent. The floor was of puncheon, hewed so as to give a good, smooth surface. It had one door in the south side near the sonthwest corner. In the north side a log was removed the entire length, or possibly it was the lower half of one log and the upper half of the log below, was hewed away and sticks secured at intervals of eight or ten inches, so as to form something like a sash, on which paper was pasted and then oiled so as to transmit the light. Across the west end, light was obtained in the same manner. Under these openings, at the proper height, pins were inserted, having the proper inclination, on which wide boards were nailed for writing desks; slabs from the sawmill, or puncheons split from logs, with legs of the proper length supplied the seats. A water bucket and tin, with a shelf to set it on, a poker or handspike to stir the fire with, a hickory broom, a shingle with OUT on one

side, and IN on the other, hung at the door, completed the outfit of furniture. The above description would apply to schoolhouses frequently met with previous to 1830, and occasionally afterwards; but better buildings were soon introduced, and after 1840 a schoolhouse without stoves, and glass windows would have indicated an unprogressive community. We cannot give the name of the first teacher in the house last mentioned; David Kemper, now a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, taught there in the winter of 1831-32, having a very interesting school, confined, however, to the study of orthography, reading, writing and arithmetic, in which very creditable progress was made by many of the pupils. In addition to the school already alluded to, many were taught in private dwellings, of which we only mention one, taught by Mary Brown, daughter of Aaron, in the cabin her father had first lived in, after he had moved into his brick house; one taught by Dr. Nathan M. Thomas, now of Schoolcraft, Michigan, in the old Simon Kenton house, standing on the banks of Mad River, on the Middleburg road, probably in 1826, and one taught in the north room of the house occupied by Mr. J. G. Hamilton, in Zanesfield, by Miss Ann Amy, in 1830, in which only reading, writing and spelling were taught. The first school taught in the brick schoolhouse in Zanesfield, in 1831, was by Orson Marsh, of Beekmantown, N. Y. It is impossible to give a correct statement in regard to wages of teachers. In subscriptions, the teacher received, probably, from $1.50 to $2.50 per pupil, for a term of three months. Later, when teachers were employed by the term, $45 to $60 per term of thirteen weeks, was considered good wages, the latter being seldom obtained in the country schools. We append statistics, kindly furnished by W. H. Outland, Township Clerk, of schools exclusive of Zanesfield Union School. Number of schoolhouses built within the last year, 1, cost, $300; number in township, 11; total value of school property, $3,500; number of teachers employed during the year, males, 4, females, 12; average wages of teachers per month, males, $36, females, $23; average number of weeks schools were in session, 30; number of different pupils enrolled during the year, boys—193, girls, 163, total 356; average monthly enrollment—boys, 152, girls, 118, total, 270; average day attendance—boys, 104, girls 87, total, 191; number of different pupils enrolled between 16 and 21 years of age—boys, 42, girls, 23, total 65; number of pupils in each branch of study, alphabet, 57; reading, 284; spelling, 299; writing, 253; arithmetic, 240; geography, 120; English grammar, 89; oral lessons, 122; composition, 30; drawing, 11; map drawing, 13; United States history, 11.

The following sketch of the Zanesfield special district is furnished through the kindness of Dr. J. J. Coram:

"While the common schools of America are her pride and boast, it is yet the aim of her best minds how to make them most efficient, and to raise the standard taught therein. It was to further these purposes that petitions were presented to the Township Board of Education, who met in Zanesfield, Ohio, October 17, 1853, praying that the sub-districts, Nos. 2 and 12, might be united, and known hereafter as District No. 2, and that a large and commodious brick building be erected, to be known as the Central or Township Schoolhouse. The district would thus draw double the usual school funds, and so be enabled to employ a higher grade of talent as teachers.

"It was doubtless the intention, too, that such scholars in the township as aspired after a higher standard of education than could be obtained at the smaller sub-districts might be accommodated here at the central district.

"At any rate, the prayer of the petitioners was granted April 2, 1854. At the regular

spring meeting, April 17, 1854, the Township Board of Education appointed Ephraim Means, Asa Brown and Thomas Pennock as the building committee, to whom was given the discretionary power to decide as to the kind, size, cost, etc., of the House to be built. They decided to build a two-room brick building of large size, and the contract was let to Whitson B. Sands. The house was completed in the fall, and Joseph Robb and Maria J. Inghram taught the first school in the new building. Here the school continued as a central district until a short time after the village was incorporated, when, by a vote of the people, it was changed to an independent village district.

"The first Board of Directors was elected April 12, 1869, consisting of Charles Folsom, for three years; Samuel L. Wonders, for two years, and Dr. J. S. Robb, for one year. The present building was becoming each year less able to accommodate the number of scholars attending the school; so it was decided to build a larger and a more commodious one, in a more suitable part of the village.

"In the summer of 1875 the large four-room brick now occupied for school purposes was erected. It was put up under the superintendence of Ira Brown, Charles Folsom and Samuel L. Wonders, as directors. Though deficient in external beauty, it is pleasantly located; is well lighted and furnished with modern improvements. This, with the generally advanced grade of teachers employed, has left little to be desired in the way of opportunities offered for obtaining a common school education.

"James M. Ebrite, Z. E. Rutan, and Mrs. S. J. Clyde were the teachers employed to teach the first term.

"Last year, the board tried the experiment of employing all lady teachers, which proved entirely satisfactory. The Superintendent having declined the position this term, a gentleman was employed in her place. The wages paid last year was $50, $35, and $30 per month; the present year, $45, $37.50, and $32.50 per month."

CHAPTER XII.*

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS—SETTLEMENT—VILLAGES—CHURCHES—CASUALTIES.

"Here late the savage, hid in ambush, lay,
Or roamed th' uncultured valleys for his prey;
Here frowned the forest with terrific shade;
No cultured fields exposed the opening glade.
How changed the scene! see nature, clothed in smiles,
With joy repays the laborer for his toils."—*Meigs.*

STANDING as we do down the stream of time, far removed from its source, we must retrace its meanderings with scarce anything to guide save the few moldering relics of the past which lie along the shore, and even these grow fainter and still more faint and uncertain as we near its fountain, if, indeed, they are not wholly concealed in the *debris* of ages. Written records grow less and less explicit, and finally fail altogether the nearer we approach the beginning of the community whose life it is our purpose to rescue from the gloom of a fast-receding past. The old pioneers are fast sinking to rest after the toils and privations of the border, whither they came buoyed up with hope and nerved with vigor, to build for themselves and their loved ones homes amid the beautiful scenery, while yet the whoop of the Indian and the howl of the wolf resounded on every side. Here and there a white-haired veteran, bowed with the weight of years and the unremitting toil of pioneer life, remains to tell us of those days "lang syne," and from their lips the writer has received the data from which to weave the fabric of this history. In some instances memory may have been at fault, trifling errors in date may be found, yet should this be the case, it is hoped these may be found of minor importance.

*Contributed by Dr. J. H. Se Cheverell.

That portion of Logan County, now known as Richland Township, lies in the extreme north of the county, adjoining Hardin County, by which it is bounded on the north; McArthur Township lies south, Rush Creek, east; and Washington and Stokes, on the west. The surface features are those of a nearly level plain, the only exception being along the water courses, and even there, the monotony is broken only in a slight degree. The territory is traversed by the north and middle branches of the Miami River, while the west and southwest portion, to the extent of several thousand acres, is submerged by the stagnant waters of the Lewistown Reservoir. The north branch flows across the northwest corner of the township, discharging its waters into the extreme northern portion of the reservoir. The middle branch passes westward across the entire southern portion of the township, reaching the reservoir on lands of Jacob Fry. In the eastern portion of the township, the soil is clay, slightly mixed with gravel, and producing little else but wheat, while the alluvial soil of the western portion, may be utilized in the production of all cereals. The main products of the township are wheat, corn and grass, and the average is well up in the sisterhood of townships, composing Logan County. In a state of nature, the eastern part of Richland was covered with a heavy growth of trees, composed mainly of different varieties of the oak, while farther west, maple, hickory, walnut, and other common varieties, were found to predominate. In this portion were several small tracts, embracing an area of a few acres each, called prairies. Upon these

the only vegetation was a rank growth of wild grass, interspersed with stunted shrubs, and about these localities was found the deadly rattlesnake in great profusion. For many years after the beginning of the settlement in Richland, malarial diseases prevailed universally, and doctors multiplied accordingly. The lands, at present, embraced within the limits of Richland, were attached to McArthur Township until the year 1845. At the December session of the Board of County Commissioners of this year, it was ordered that the lands lying north of the south line of the Solomon's Town survey, in the Township of McArthur, be, and the same are, hereby erected into a separate township, to be known as Richland, and that an election to perfect this organization, be held at the schoolhouse in the village of Richland, on the 20th day of December, 1845. The records of this election are still preserved in the office of the Clerk of the township, and they are the first found in the county. Following is a copy: "Richland, Logan Co., Ohio. Agreeably to the order of the County Commissioners, the legal voters of the newly constituted Township of Richland met at the schoolhouse in Richland village on December 20, 1845, and organized by the selection of Eben Bain, Alvin Clark and S. Mead, Judges, and L. B. Wysons and Allen Dunn, Clerks of said election." The persons who were elected to fill the different official stations were: James Thompson, Alvin Clark and Samuel A. Morton, Trustees; A. S. Chapman, Clerk; Thomas Scott, Treasurer; James S. Sims, Assessor; Robert Lowry, Constable, and five Supervisors of roads and highways. William Lease was the first Justice of the Peace elected in the township, and it is said he served twenty-one years in that capacity. The officers for 1880 are: A. C. McClure, W. D. Spencer and S. M. Hover, Trustees; E. E. Nafus, Clerk; T. N. Harrod, Treasurer; D. N. Cutting, Assessor; George Earick and William Bickham, Constables; H. M. Cline and John Bickham, Justices of the Peace, and seven Supervisors. The lands in Richland Township were surveyed by the Government into tracts embracing 1,000 acres each, and in those early times, when it only required a small amount of money to pay for a large tract of land, many of these 1,000-acre farms were sold entire to one individual, who in turn sold in smaller lots to the settlers. Among these extensive land proprietors were Duncan McArthur, James Taylor and Walter Dunn.

During the summer of the year 1810, James Hill and family, consisting of a wife and six children, and Samuel Tidd, a brother-in-law, with his wife, left the shore of Lake Erie, in Ashtabula County, for that far away "land of promise," Zanestown (now Zanesfield), of the superior advantages of which the most wonderful stories were told. The mode of transit, a team of horses; the route along blazed lines, through dense woods, in many places almost impassable. At last, after many wearisome days of travel, they reached the end of their journey. They remained at Zanesfield seven years, removing to the southwest portion of what is now Richland Township during the early summer of 1817. Mr. Hill erected his cabin upon the farm now owned by James Sims. Samuel Tidd settled just south, in what is now McArthur Township. None of either family are now living n the vicinity except Mrs. Nancy Colvin, a daughter of Mr. Hill, who now lives in Hardin County, and to whom the writer is indebted for many facts of early history. Soon after Mr. Hill's arrival Thomas Rutledge and Thomas Burton, who each had a numerous family, located in the immediate vicinity. These three families are the pioneer settlers in Richland Township. William Lease settled near in 1823, and spent the remaining

years of his life upon the farm he first improved. Lorenzo Dowling first occupied the farm now owned by William Scott. William Thompson lived on the present William Wallace farm. Martin Hill made the first improvements on the James McClure farm. Joseph Wilmuth settled on the lands forming the site of the present hamlet of Northwood prior to 1830. Henry Hendricks, agent for James Taylor, occupied the farm now owned by William Reed. John L. Hemphill was proprietor of the lands upon which Richland village was laid out. James Boyer became the owner of the 1,000-acre tract embracing the Indian village of Solomon's Town. Jacob Powers lived on the S. P. Johnston farm. Lewis Wysons was the original occupant of the farm now owned by Dr. T. L. Wright. James Gray also lived near Richland, and was among the early settlers. James Harrod lived on the John Key's farm until 1852, when he removed to Hardin County, where he still resides. Rev. Thomas Clarke, William Holt, Samuel Jenkins, Lemuel Liles and William Brooks came at the same time, and settled between Belle Centre and Northwood. Jacob Sessler occupied a farm on the Miami River; Robert Scott located immediately west of Belle Centre; William Wallace was also one of the settlers of this period. Daniel Colvin was proprietor of a portion of the lands now embraced in the village of Belle Centre; Robert Mitchell lived on the farm now owned by Milton L. Anderson. Alexander King, a native of Pennsylvania, located permanently in Richland, in 1829; he still occupies the old homestead. William Johnston became a resident of the township about the same time. Robert Scott lived near Northwood. J. S. Johnston came to Richland in the summer of 1833, and has been prominently connected with the mercantile and educational interests of the township the greater portion of the time since. Robert Boyd is among the later arrivals; he owned the Isaac Patterson property. Gersham Anderson located near Northwood in March, 1837; a son, Milton L., and a daughter, Susan, who came with the parents, now reside near Belle Centre. The father died in 1843, after which Milton engaged in school teaching for several years, in Logan and Ross counties. Cornelius Jameson settled in the township in the fall of 1837; he now lives in the village of Belle Centre. The setttlement of this township differs from many others in this part of the State in this, that the first settlers were largely from the Eastern States. Their characteristic enterprise is plainly manifest in the improvements and general thrift seen in every part of the township.

During the early years of the settlement the inhabitants were compelled to make extensive journeys to get their grain ground. To go twenty or thirty miles through unbroken forests, was no small undertaking, and as each grist was ground in the order of its reception at the mill, the trip to and from the mill often consumed days of valuable time. Frequently the "stump mortar" would be brought into use. A cavity burnt into the top of a stump, and a spring pole to the end of which the pestle was attached, formed the mechanism of this primitive "flouring establishment," and he who produced the motive power for this rude appliance slowly obeyed the scripture injunction: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread;" others prepared the corn by cutting it from the cob with a plane. "Hulled corn" made by soaking the grain in a weak solution of lye, to remove the hull, and afterward boiling it, was a common article of food eaten with butter and maple sugar, it was amongst the luxuries of life. The writer remembers one night, so many years ago that he does not care to be exact as to date, being obliged to seek lodging

in a little moss-covered log cabin on the the banks of the *La Belle Rivere*, after a weary jaunt amongst the hills of Washington County, a huge dish of "hulled corn" garnished the evening board, and whether it was this or the keen appetite, it is difficult to state; yet, the recollection of that supper still lingers like a delightful dream about memory's pathway. The pioneer grist-mill in Richland Township was built by Joseph Wilmuth about 1830. It was a small affair, built of logs, and stood on the banks of the Miami River, near Northwood. After a few years, Gersham Anderson purchased this property, and soon replaced the old log building with a substantial frame one. This was furnished with two run of stone, and was well adapted to the wants of the community. The building is still standing, though its wheel is silent and all going to decay. At this time a large steam grist-mill at Belle Centre, and a portable saw-mill adjacent, furnish ample facilities for the accommodation of the inhabitants. Early in the settlement Samuel Mitchell put in operation a tannery, about one mile west of Belle Centre, on the farm now owned by William Scott. This was in active "blast" for several years; now closed. The first thoroughfare in Richland Township was made along "Hull's Trace," running from Cherokee to Richland village, and thence northwestwardly. A level, graveled turnpike now passes over nearly the same route, forming one of the many traversing different parts of the township. The Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad passes through the township.

In July, 1832, John Hemphill, then an extensive landowner, conceived the idea of a village on the line then traversed by the gay "turnouts" of the Springfield and Sandusky Stage Company, and accordingly the services of James W. Marmon, County Surveyor, were called into requisition, and in due time the plat of the town of Richland appeared. Lots were offered for sale, and soon a number of log buildings were erected. From the largest of these was a sign bearing the device: "E. Bane—At Home." This was the pioneer house of entertainment. A man named Williams put a stock of goods into another,and thus the mercantile interest was established. Albert Chapman was appointed Postmaster, and Richland postoffice came into existence, and now the success of the embryo village was apparently assured. In time a church organization was effected, and a small frame meeting-house erected. Next, a schoolhouse arose amid the stumps, where late towered the giant forest trees. The settlers increased; frame dwellings began to appear, and Richland was on the high tide to a great future Messrs. Johnston & Mitchell had opened an extensive stock of general merchandise. The project of building the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad now began to be agitated, and at last the survey was completed and the route established. It was thought Richland did not manifest sufficient interest in the enterprise, and finally inducements were offered for the location of a village, some two miles to the northward. J. S. Johnston became the champion of the new village, and worked heartily for its establishment. The main issue seemed to be, which should secure the location of the water tank, this being considered a valuable matter in those early days of railroads. The battle waxed warm, and anvils were fired, long and loud, whenever either side gained a point. At last Belle Centre (as the new village was called) secured the coveted prize, and the glory of Richland village, of late so full of promise, departed forever. The postoffice was removed to Belle Centre; the hotel closed, and the church went to decay. It is now a "flag station," and only a small number of scattering buildings mark the site of this once flourishing hamlet, while Belle

Centre, the mere favored rival, has become a respectable village. J. S. Johnston removed his stock of goods to this place in 1847, and opened a store in a building, the corners of which rested on four stumps. A man named Horton opened a boarding-house here soon after, and the subsequent year George Hartin built the brick hotel now under the management of M. McIntire. In 1846 the site of Belle Centre was covered by a sugar orchard. It was created a town corporate in 1867, the first election being held on April 1st of that year. Following are the officers elected: J. H. Brown, Mayor; T. S. Patrick, Recorder; George Earick, Treasurer; John Morton, F. M. Bergert, B. F.McKinnon, David Herron, and John Dennis, Council. The roster for 1880 is: George Young, Mayor; F. M. Bergert, Clerk; P. O. Ellis, Treasurer; B. W. McKinnon, R. M. Hosack, T. N. Harrod, W. L. Sickles, Jacob Earick and J. J. Wright, Council.

Prior to the incorporation of the village, a small number of individuals, members of that noble brotherhood whom the greatest men of the world have delighted to honor—the Masonic Order—held an informal meeting, the result of which was the formation of Belle Centre Lodge, No. 347, F. & A. M. The charter of this society is dated October 18, A. L. 5864, and bears the names of the following constituent members: J. A. Rodgers, J. W. Creswell, A. C. Gossard, William Ramsey, John Patterson, John Kerns, Henry Hinkle, Harvey Howell, Joseph Paullucci, John Lunger, Jacob Earick, John Roberts, R. H. Trumbull, D. N. Cutting, John L. Clark, R. B. Simpson, W. S. Wysong, H. A. Ramsey and A. C. Ramsey. The lodge convened in the hall over Ramsey's store until the fall of 1877, when it removed to its present elegant rooms in the second story of J. D. Campbell's building. The regular communications are held on Wednesday evening of each month on or before the full moon. The society has steadily increased its membership and its usefulness, now numbering fifty-four members, among whom the utmost harmony prevails. Following are the succession of Masters: J. A. Rodgers, John Lunger, John Kerns, T. C. Laughlin, D. N. Cutting, C. W. Hinkle, and George R. Archer, who at present presides. Following this we find the sister society, Odd Fellowship, taking root in the vicinity. Belle Centre Lodge, No. 558, I. O. O. F., was organized during the summer of 1873. Its charter, which bears date September 12 of that year, contains the names of the following charter members: J. C. Porter, O. Howell, P. C. Ewart, Thomas N. Harrod, F. M. Lansdown, George Liles and James B. Mustain. J. C. Porter was the first presiding officer and E. E. Nafus is the present (1880). The membership has increased to forty. The regular meetings are held in Earick's block on Saturday evening of each week. Financially, the society is "above the tide."

A large society of the Patrons of Husbandry formerly existed in Belle Centre, but is not now in active operation. The Soldiers' Memorial Association of Richland Township was organized on May 30, 1879, with H. M. Cline, President; E. E. Nafus, Secretary; and A. F. McConnell, Treasurer. Its object: "The perpetuation of the memory of the dead heroes of the war." Through the efforts of this society and its friends, the beautifully solemn memorial service of strewing flowers upon the graves of the sainted soldier dead, is performed on each recuring thirtieth day of May.

A weekly paper, the *Paragrapher*, has been published for some time past in Belle Centre, by D. W. Thompson. It was a thirty-two column quarto, patent inside, and neutral in politics. Not receiving a sufficient patronage its publication was recently suspended. Following is Belle Centre in 1880:

Two dry goods, two grocery, two drug, two millinery, one jewelry, one hardware, and two tinware stores; six blacksmith, two carriage, and three shoe shops; one bakery, one cabinet maker, two wagon makers, hotel, two liveries, one steam-grist, and one steam sawmill; sash and door manufactory, tile works, an extensive grain warehouse, four churches, and one school. Northwood, a little hamlet situated on the line between Richland and McArthur, will be found in the history of the latter township.

The history of religious organizations in Richland Township dates from the year 1819. Mrs. Nancy Colvin states that during the summer of this year a minister of the Methodist Episcopal denominatlon, named Roberts, held several meetings at her father's (James Hill) house, and bere a small class was formed in the fall following. This was composed of James Hill, his wife and three children, Nancy, John and Polly, John and Polly Ritchie, a negro named Tom, and several Indians, with unpronounceable names. This was the foundation of Methodism in the township. Subsequently Rev. William Brooks came to live in the vicinity and the place of meeting was changed to his house. Here William and Samuel Brooks, Samuel Liles, and Daniel Colvin, with their wives, were added to the membership. Meetings continued at the house of Rev. Brooks until his removal from the township in 1841, when they were continued at Daniel Colvin's and at the schoolhouse, until 1850. At this time a small, brick meeting-house was erected in the village Belle Centre. This building was occupied until increased membership and attendance rendered a larger structure necessary. The present commodious brick edifice of this society was completed in 1872. It is in size forty by sixty feet, with a tower, and cost originally $3,600, but repeated damages by storms has swelled the amount fully $2,000 more. The present membership is sixty. A Sabbath School was formed by M. L. Anderson, many years since. This has now an attendance of seventy the entire year—E. E. Nafus, Superintendent. Rev. J. S. Blair is the present Pastor of this church. B. W. McKinnon, W. S. Sickles, C. H. Shields and M. A. Smith, Jr., Class Leaders, and M. L. Anderson, Steward. The seed sown in the Hill neighborhood caught root and eventually resulted in the formation of a second class in that portion of the township. This has become quite a flourishing society, and meets for worship in McGraw Chapel, a neat frame building in the vicinity, where formerly dwelt James Hill.

The Disciple Church was formed in the year 1839, at the dwelling of James Harrod, who lived some two miles southeast of the present site of Belle Centre village, by the Rev. William Dowling. The constituent members were James and Samuel Harrod, Samuel Jenkins, Hugh Bickham, Samuel Stillwell, Alexander Patrick, Hulsey and Obadiah Howell, Samuel Dennis, Henry Bennett, Robert Lorentz, Jesse Roberts, and John Rudicill with their respective wives, and Mary Cooper, Rebecca Hover, Nancy McIntire and Elizabeth Howell. Regular service was continued at Mr. Harrod's until his removal to his present location, in 1852. For about a year the society met in a schoolhouse, and in 1853 removed to their church edifice just completed in Belle Centre village. The membership has greatly increased and now numbers 140. The early settled Pastors were John Stannard, Robert Lorentz, John Winters, and Quincy Randall; Richard Windbigler is the present Pastor. The church officers are: James and Miner Harrod, and John Lile, Elders; E. G. McIntire and George Finn, Deacons. A Sabbath School has been held in connection with this church, at intervals, since the first formation. Its present attendance numbers sixty; George Finn, Superintendent.

The following history of the Presbyterian Church at Belle Centre is from the pen of Rev. A. J. Clark: "In the year 1832 Rev. Thomas B. Clark left Eastern Ohio and settled in the northern part of Logan County, some two or three miles from the present site of Belle Centre. He devoted himself to missionary work in this and adjoining counties, and about 1833 or 1834 he organized a Presbyterian Church in this vicinity. A division of the church occurred in 1837, and in about 1839 Rev. Pogue formed a church of the New School near Richland village. Neither of these organizations had a house of worship, but met in a grove, barn, dwelling or schoolhouse. Their services were infrequent, and, after a term of years, ceased altogether. The present Presbyterian Church at Belle Centre was formed from the fragments of the two churches and a few others who had settled in this community, by Rev. H. R. Price, J. H. Gill and Elder Samuel Hover, on December 9, 1852. Following are the original members: Rebecca Zimmerman, Susan Gabby, Elizabeth Hemphill, Eleanor Hemphill, Samuel Lambert, Eleanor Lambert, Mary Hemphill, Elizabeth C. Hukill, Hazzard Hopkins, John Zimmerman, Alvin Clark, Jane Scott, James Dunlap, J. L. Hemphill, Mary J. Martin, Maria Laughlin, William Yates, Margaretta Yates, Joseph Patton, Margaret E. Patton, C. C. Scott, Sarah Deer, Andrew Yates, Francis Mains and Sarah Philbrick. Of these only four are still members of this church (1880): Mrs. Mary Clark, Eleanor Lambert, Jane Scott and Francis Mains. Rev. J. A. Meeks was the first Pastor, who remained until 1855. William Young succeeded him for three years. Amos Bartholomew assumed charge early in 1859, and remained almost continuously until near the close of the year 1867. H. M. Shockley was Pastor from about 1870 until the close of the year 1876. Rev. A. J. Clark, the present Pastor, began his labors here August 1, 1877. This society has always been united with the Huntsville church in one pastorate, and the ministers formerly resided there. Rev. Shockley was the first to reside at Belle Centre, and the present Pastor resides there. Having no house of worship, the society met for a time in the old Methodist Church, and also in the schoolhouse. Under the leadership of Elder Clark it was resolved to build. This was accomplished principally by volunteer work, Mrs. Capt. Mains boarding the workmen without charge, and all giving liberally. The church is of wood, and was first occupied in 1854 or '55. The society has no manse or parsonage, though one is greatly needed. Following are the names of those who have served as Ruling Elders: Alvin Clark, James Dunlap, James Ritchey, Joseph Clyde, William McClain, William F. Lowrey and James S. Sherral. The present session of Elders consists of: Archibald Jameson, Josiah R. Laughlin, Seth Taylor, Samuel Harbert and William R. Ritchey. Of this number, Alvin Clark served from the organization, until his death, in August, 1878. The list of Deacons, is as follows; William McClain, John A. Hemphill, John L. Clark, Josiah R. Laughlin, R. B. Simpson, William Hoon, William Hemphill, S. H. Bergert and C. Zahler. A Sabbath School has been held in connection with the church, probably from the beginning. The membership of the church is now 165. In common with the 5,500 churches of the United States, this society holds to the system of doctrine, commonly called Calvanistic, as contained in the Westminster Confession, and to the Presbyterian or representative form of church government."

The writer is indebted to Dr. M. D. Willson for the data embodied in the following sketch of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Belle Centre. For many years the members of the Miami congregation, who dwelt

in and about Belle Centre, desired the parent church at Northwood to furnish them with preaching at least a portion of the time. This request was granted, and for a time occasional service was held. Prior to the union of the United Miami congregation the matter was earnestly canvassed in relation to the formation of a separate organization at Belle Centre, and as early as 1877 a petition with that end in view was presented to the Presbytery. This was reported upon favorably, and Rev. H. George, J. L. McCartney and James Wylie, Ruling Elder, were appointed to effect an organization. This was consummated during the summer of 1877. Cornelius Jameson, William McClure and Dr. M. D. Willson were elected Elders, and Alexander C. Liggitt, Robert M. Wylie and Ebenezer Hosack, Deacons. The original membership numbered thirty-eight. A subscription was immediately circulated, and the requisite funds pledged for the building of a house of worship. The Deacons with J. B. Torrence and Dr. Willson were appointed a building committee, and the work pushed forward so vigorously that the building was enclosed before winter. It was not completed, however, until the fall of 1879. The building is of brick, with tower, stained-glass windows, and modern furniture. The entire cost was $3,500. During the interval prior to the occupancy of the church, the congregation met in the house of the Presbyterian Society. Rev. J. Lynd was the first settled Pastor. The membership at this time (1880) is seventy-two. A Sabbath School was formed early in 1877, and has now an average attendance of fifty children; Alexander McConnell, Superintendent. A history of the Northwood churches will be found in connection with McArthur Township history.

The first school in Richland was taught in the Hill settlement, but of this the writer has been unable to learn anything except that the date was prior to 1825. The only school of which anything authentic can be found, was taught by Milton L. Anderson in a little log house standing on the south bank of the Miami River, on land now owned by William Pollock, during the summer of 1839. Mr. Anderson says: "The rod was plentifully used, and in the majority of cases was merited." That primitive method of instilling the rudiments into the minds of the youth has happily been abandoned. Yet, whether that or the present "stuffing" process was the most commendable is a question for the parents of the present thin-chested, hollow-eyed students to determine. The present status of the school interest in the township is as follows:

Whole number of pupils enrolled	312
" amount paid teachers	$1,122
" number schoolhouses	6
Value, with furniture and grounds	$2,500

The writer has been unable to gain any authentic data of the Belle Centre special school district except that given in the report of the Board of Education which is as follows:

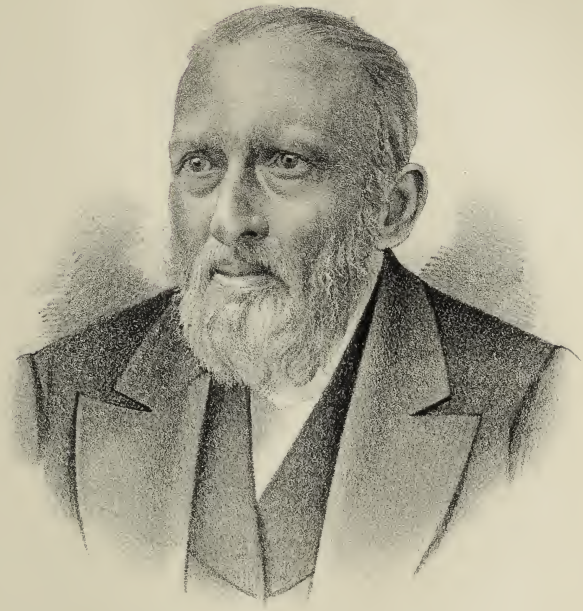
Whole number of pupils enrolled	242
" amount paid teachers	$1,336.80
One school building, with rooms	4
Value with furniture and grounds	$2,500

Near the southern boundary of the Township, on lands now owned by A. C. McClure, Esq., is the site of the ancient Indian village of Solomon's Town, which, tradition states, was, prior to the dawning of the present century, a populous community of the Wyandots. The name was given to it in honor of a venerable chief of the nation who resided at this point. History records the fact that, in about 1800, Tarhe, or the Crane, chief of the Wyandots, had an abiding place here. The residence of Mr. McClure is situated near the center of the former village, immediately across the pike, which, by the way, is constructed on "Hull's Trace," is an extensive

gravel ridge of a nearly uniform height, extending in a northwesterly direction. Not far from the southeastern extremity of this elevation is a circular mound of about 100 feet in diameter, a perfect oval, surrounded by a ditch, the bottom of which is at least six feet lower than the summit of the mound. Perhaps sixty feet to the northward, along the apex of the ridge, may still be seen the stump of a monster white oak tree. Far up in the limbs of this monarch of the forest was built a rude lookout, or sentry-box, from which a watch was kept of the surrounding country, commanding an area of many miles in every direction, Still farther to the northward the land is level for some distance, and along this the unfortunate prisoners were compelled to run the gauntlet. The statement that Simon Kenton once suffered this indignity here is doubtless an error. To the south of the mound at the distance of some twenty-five rods, stands the blackened and tottering remains of the large elm tree under which, local tradition puts it, Simon Kenton was a second time placed in captivity.

Antrim's history of Logan County states, after the life of Kenton had been saved by that notorious renegade, Simon Girty, in whose whole life this one act is the only white spot, he was clothed, furnished a horse and equipments, and in company with his benefactor, roamed about the country. After some time spent in this manner, a war party of Indians returned from an expedition to Wheeling, where they had suffered defeat and the loss of several warriors, killed and wounded, and full of revenge, "determined to kill any of the whites who came within their grasp." Kenton was the only white man near, and being at Solomon's Town, with Girty, a messenger was sent to him (Girty), requesting his immediate attendance at a grand council to be held at Wapatomica, and that he bring Kenton with him. "The two friends met the messenger on their way," hence it is hardly probable they were sitting beneath the widespreading branches of the elm before mentioned, within the circular enclosure, the red men held their council. Here was discussed the great questions of peace or war. Here was the hapless victim doomed to a fate worse than death, and here occurred the traditional pow-wows and dances of the Aborigines. A few rods east of Mr. McClure's residence is the immense spring spoken of in connection with Solomon's Town. In this vicinity for many years was held the annual muster of the militia, events upon which the few surviving ex-militia delight to dwell, recounting with much evident satisfaction the many bloodless battles fought on these occasions. Some five years since, when the Miami turnpike was being constructed, the workmen engaged in hauling gravel from the northern extremity of the gravel ridge, unearthed a great number of human bones, which from their size indicated that the original owners were people of immense stature. Numbers of copper beads were also found, and one fine specimen of a stone pipe.

Two events in the later history of this township would seem to warrant more than a passing notice at our hand. The first is the never to be forgotton cyclone in the early summer of 1873; the second, the still more terrible murder of Allie Laughlin, occuring two years later. May 9, 1873, ought surely to go on the record as the "Black Friday" of Belle Centre. Between 3 and 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the date given, the dense black clouds which obscured the heavens like a pall, were rifted, and instantaneously the storm king began his terrible work of destruction. The first evidence of the storm was upon the farm of Mrs. Alexander Thompson where a valuable orchard was entirely destroyed. Continuing eastward it wrought devastation at William Wallaces', in buildings and orcharding.



William Boggs

Next it struck the village of Belle Centre, and for a few brief moments it appeared as if the end of the world had come; the awful darkness; the crash of the falling buildings, mingled with the shrieks of the frightened populace, made up a scene that might well appall the stoutest heart. The first damage to the village was the entire demolition of John Reagen's brick house, without injury to the wife and infant daughter. James Shafer's house was carried across the lot with but slight injury to the inmates. The Methodist Episcopal Church just completed was unroofed, and the tower blown down; the Presbyterian Church slightly damaged; Howell's hotel entirely demolished; Nafus' carriage manufactory and dwelling, and Bergert's wagon shop were unroofed and otherwise injured. The school building was rendered entirely worthless. The teachers, observing the approach of the storm, dismissed the children and thus prevented, what must otherwise have been a serious loss of life. Those were the main buildings damaged, and strange enough, no lives were lost. The following year a second storm visited the village, damaging the Methodist Episcopal Church to the amount of $400 and slightly injuring other property in the vicinity.

The data from which the following sketch is written is furnished by E. E. Nafus, Esq. Perhaps the most terrible crime which has blackened the fair pages of Logan County's history occurred within the borders of Richland Township. Yet, while we think with horror of the fiendish brutality of the worse than savage murderer, it is consoling to know that justice, sure and certain, quickly followed. The circumstances are briefly as follows: James Schell, a Canadian, had resided with his family for some years on the farm of —— Laughlin, near Belle Centre. Having contracted an intense hatred for his employer, he lost no opportunity to do him injury. Mr. L. had two houses burned under circumstances that pointed to Schell as the cause, but nothing was done about it. Mr. L., being strictly upright, believed others the same. On Wednesday, September 22, 1875, Schell induced Miss Alice Laughlin, daughter of his employer, to accompany himself and wife to the reservoir to gather wild plums. Returning late in the day, he stated that "Allie was lost." The news spread like wild-fire, and soon the country for miles around was aroused. A strict search was instituted, which resulted in finding, on the day following, the dead and brutally mangled body of the girl. Schell was arrested, and so intense was the feeling against him that it was with difficulty the excited citizens were prevented from hanging him on the spot. Better counsel prevailed, however, and he was taken to Bellefontaine and lodged in jail. The day following, at the inquest, Mrs. Schell testified that her husband had killed the girl for revenge on her father; that he had burned the buildings before mentioned, etc. A few words will tell the sequel: At about twelve o'clock Friday night a crowd of at least 1,500 people surrounded the jail. The doors were battered down, Schell taken to a tree in the court house yard, a rope placed about his neck and over a convenient limb, and after a few minutes' time being given the wretch for remarks, he was swung into eternity.

During the war of the Rebellion the Township of Richland came nobly to the front. Her sons went bravely forth to battle for the right, and many never returned, while others bear sad proofs of the bloody conflict in their empty sleeves and crutches which support their maimed bodies. The voices of freemen sleeping lowly on Southern fields, and in the prison pens, bring to mind the time when

> "The valiant lines of the blue and the gray
> Stood ranked in proud and stern array,
> All eager, all ready for deadly affray."

CHAPTER XIII.*

RUSH CREEK TOWNSHIP—BOUNDARIES AND TOPOGRAPHY—THE COMING OF THE WHITES—CHURCHES—PIONEER PREACHERS—SCHOOLS, ETC.

ON the boundary line between Rush Creek and Jefferson Townships, and near the east end is Rush Creek Lake, in the waters of which the Indians, not half a century ago, "dipped their noble limbs," and on "whose bosom they paddled their light canoes." It now covers a surface of about ninety acres. A marshy region extends northward about three miles, and also southeast about the same distance. This marsh is now mostly cultivated, and the fact of its being now much firmer than it was forty years ago, conveys the impression that the lake is not much more than the one-hundredth part as large as the one on which sported the Aborigines, or the one which was first viewed by the early pioneers.

The margin of this lake in places is so miry that one attempting to wade into it would sink almost as quickly as in water. There is a tradition that two Indians, pursuing a deer into the lake, instantly sank into this mire, and disappeared like Walter Scott's hero in the Bride of Lammermoor. The lake abounds in fine fish and has been the resort for sportsmen since the township began to be settled. Here forty years ago assembled the girls and boys, and surrounded by scenery grand as ever charmed the pencil of an artist, told in whispers their honest tales of love.

Rush Creek rises in Jefferson Township, runs through Rush Creek Lake, flows northward, then northeast, through Bokes Creek Township, and into Marion county, where it finds the Scioto River. Here and there it is a clear stream, washing a sandy bottom, rippling over bowlders, and then again its waters are muddy and scattered into miasmatic swamps. In Rush Creek Township the banks of this stream are for the most part high and the scenery romantic and picturesque. The source of Mill Creek is about three miles southeast of of Rushsylvania, and flowing onward in the same direction through Perry Township, it turns eastward and meanders through Union county into Delaware, and finally loses itself in the waters of the Scioto River. The two branches of the Little Miami have their source in the western part of this township and flow in the same direction. The sources are about five miles apart and the streams meet each other in Richland Township. The above mentioned streams with their tributaries constitute the drainage of the township.

The water-shed between the Scioto and the Miami runs north and south the full length of the township. In some places this shed is very narrow, the opposite sides of some marshes sending tributaries to Rush Creek and the Miami. The soil is well diversified. The high points are hard and often called "clay knobs," and in some places these are almost barren. On the lowlands and in the creek bottoms the soil is very productive, and is black and sandy. There are, however, few places in the township where the soil is of any great depth; a descent of three feet generally, but sometimes one and two, finds a hard strata of clay almost impervious to water. There are immense formations of limestone here and there throughout the township, strata piled on strata as the leaves of a book, each strata telling its own story in the stony characters of the petrified forms of

* Contributed by J. H. Wylie.

animal and vegetable life, as if chiseled in the rock by the Almighty Architect. There are several extensive quarries in the township, one of the principal ones being on the farm of William Stevenson, about a mile and a half east of Rushsylvania. There are also numerous beds of gravel. One of the most extensive of these is on the Pugh farm. This farm, of about 238 acres, has a deposit of gravel underlying at least three-fourths of it. It also possesses many other peculiar characteristics, which are ably described in a paper contributed by Mr. John Waters, of Delaware County: "On this farm are some of the most singular evidences of a past age. On the west part a very rich alluvial bottom of unexcelled fertility occurs. Underneath this alluvial bottom, immense beds of gravel, shells, and a white deposit which resembles lime, are found. Gravel is shown to exist everywhere by uprooted trees. A ditch, which was made from Rush Creek Lake to straighten Rush Creek, shows this deposit to be about three feet and a half thick on an average. It is made on the top of vegetation, which can be distinctly observed by leaves, seeds, etc., to the thickness of an inch. When this deposit ceases, a rich black soil commences. In this ground are cracks which are narrow at the top and widen downward. The ditch is about seven feet deep, and at its head for about one mile it continually heaves or falls from the bottom. On the Moosehead farm, where the Pugh family reside, the head of a moose was taken whilst excavating the ditch. A slim bone of the animal, about fifteen inches in length, to which the head belongs, was also taken from the ditch. A tooth six inches long, four inches square, and weighing three and a half pounds, was found in the same locality. Evidences of beavers were found in sticks of timber which bore the impress of their teeth, and also the skeleton of one of these animals. Two theories seem apparent: One that the bottom and sloping bank are the basin of a lake in whose waters the shells abounded which now so plentifully exist, or else the deposit was the result of some upheaval or convulsion which occurred at a remote period and submerged the moose, mastodon and other animals whose remains are found imbedded. A stick of timber about two feet long, and still showing the gnawing beaver, is now in possession of the family. Many others were taken out, but this is the only one preserved. There is a peculiar feature about the shells, especially those of the snail, which present the same appearance on both sides. There is also a sulphur spring on this farm."

One of the curiosities of this township is its flowing wells, which are obtained at a depth of from forty-five to sixty feet. A magnificent well of this description is found on the farm of Michael George. The stream flowing from it waters the country for three or four miles below it. There are two on the farm of Job T. Pugh, one of which is sulphur, and the other with strong magnetic properties of such power that a knife blade, thrust into its waters, will attract and lift needles, pins, and other metallic substances. Its column of water is strong, and is one of the curiosities of the township. Numerous mineral springs abound along Rush Creek, the most important of which are in the vicinity of Rushsylvania, on the farm of Dr. I. A. Doran. This locality is a famous place for picnics and pleasure rambles, where lovers stroll to quench their thirst and renew or plight their vows.

A great many varieties of timber exist here, among which are the oak, the ash, walnut, elm, lynn, beech and sugar-maple. There are three varieties of the oak. The white oak is the largest species of timber found in the township. It grows to a thickness of from three to four feet in diameter, and is tough and

durable. Next in size to the white oak is the ash, which grows to the thickness of from two to three feet in diameter. The best walnut timber has been already hunted out to satisfy the demands of trade. There are elms which even New England might be proud of, and more beech than any other variety found in the township. The sugar-maple is very abundant in some localities, and large quantities of sugar are produced.

The land is rather rolling, especially near Rushsylvania, where it is very hilly and somewhat cut into deep ravines. The country around Rush Creek Lake, and in the western part of the township, is more level, but there are very few portions of any great extent that can be called really level. The land which is in the Virginia Military district is inconveniently divided. Few or none of the thoroughfares and by-roads are laid off with regard to the cardinal points of the compass. Sections, half sections and quarter sections are never mentioned in speaking of land. In laying out the township our pioneer fathers followed the old Indian trails, or their natural inclinations, winding around hills and swamps, and seeking the most accessible crossings at the streams. But such as it is, the gray-haired pioneers wonder if "Rush Creek Township" is a dreamy romance or a reality. Instead of the Indian war-whoop, they hear the shrill whistle of the locomotive. Where once the smoke arose from ten, twenty, or perhaps a hundred wigwams, they perchance see Rushsylvania, Harper, Big Spring and Walnut Grove. They behold the ground stripped of its native trees, and the dense forests converted into fields ripe with golden harvests. And as they, one by one, pass from their toils into the unseen land of rest, let us not forget that the simple story of their deeds is more noble and more worthy of being immortalized than the achievements of earth's most renowned heroes.

The Greenville Treaty Line runs across the township about one mile from its southern boundary. Rush Creek was struck off from Jefferson Township in the year 1825, and constituted a legal township in 1832. It then not only embraced the territory known as Bokes Creek Township, but also Taylor Creek Township, in Hardin County. The latter township was struck off when the boundary line between Logan and Hardin Counties was established, and Bokes Creek was legally organized into a township in 1837. Rush Creek is the largest township in Logan County. It is rectangular in shape, and is about twelve miles in length, and about ten in width. Its northern boundary is the line between Logan and Hardin counties. Bokes Creek Township lies on the east side, Jefferson on the south, and Richland and McArthur on the west. Its low lands are adapted to corn, and its once oak-timbered lands produce fine wheat, while its "clay knobs" are well adapted to grazing purposes.

Rushsylvania is located almost in the center of the township; Big Springs in the northeast corner, and Harper about three miles southwest of Rushsylvania, all on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, which passes through the township from northeast to southwest. Walnut Grove is also a small village in the southeast corner of the township. In the northwest corner is a schoolhouse on the site where, in early days, stood a small village named North Alexandria. It was laid out in the year 1832 by Wm. White, after whom it has sometimes been called White Town.* It consisted of several log cabins, and was noted more for the roughness of its citizens than for any magnificence it displayed. A man by the name of John Fry kept a small grocery there. This establishment, though a small concern, was large

*From Newspaper Contributions by Miss Sarah A. Kerns, and a paper by Joseph Edwards.

enough to break up him and his father. Felt Bowers also had a store in this place. His stock consisted of corn meal, whisky, wooden combs, powder and lead, gun flints, buttons and other notions. It was the usual place of resort for persons who met to arrange for squirrel hunts, to shoot at targets, drink whiskey and tell hunting stories. But North Alexandria is no more, and few remember even the name.

The first settler in this township was Thomas Stanfield, who with his wife and ten children, nine daughters and one son (Thomas Stanfield, Jr)., immigrated from Tennessee in 1805, and settled on the farms now owned by John Q. Williams and William Hall. Soon after, William Reams came from North Carolina, and settled near Marmon's bottom; this Reams also had ten children, nine sons, and one daughter; the latter was married to Thomas Stanfield, Jr., May 30, 1814. Thomas Stanfield, Sr., was a Quaker, and, like William Penn, gained the friendship of the Indians to such an extent that he was unmolested, with one exception, during the war of 1812. They were often welcomed to his cabin, received his hospitality, and manifested marked friendship for him and his family. At one time, however, they became enraged at Stanfield, and set a certain night to massacre him and his whole family. Concealing themselves in the bushes that grew around the cabin, they lay there awaiting the gloom of night to accomplish their fiendish plot. Daniel McCoy, a settler who lived near Zanesfield, learned of their design, and determined to rescue the family. Failing to secure the aid of troops, and taking a hearty drink of "good old rye," he mounted, at dusk, his gray horse, and galloped along through the forest in the direction of Stanfield's. Coming within a quarter of a mile of the log cabin whose inmates were unconscious of the danger so near them, he yelled, "Here they are; come on!" as if he gave the command to 50,000 armed troops. He then rode back and forth, all the time shouting "to come on." Galloping to the cabin, he told the Stanfields of the danger awaiting them, who, together with the brave McCoy, fled to Zanesfield. On their return, some time afterward, they found the hut had not been disturbed in their absence. When peace was concluded, the Indians told them that McCoy, by his daring conduct, saved their lives. Thomas Stanfield's cabin was the first in Rush Creek Township, and stood near the site of William Hall's house. The bodies of this pioneer and that of his wife rest in Rush Creek Township's first graveyard. Here moss-covered stones, reared by the hand of affection, mark their resting places. In the family record is found the following, written by Thomas Stanfield, Jr.: "Thomas Stanfield, Sr., departed this life the 5th month, the 11th day, 1824, aged 76 years, 5 months and 12 days. Hannah Stanfield, his wife, departed this life the 9th month, the 28th day, 1830, age not certainly known, but something rising 80 years."

In 1811, a man by the name of Dalles purchased the farm now owned by Aaron Grabiel, clearing about forty acres. He then left and never returned. As early, perhaps, as 1814, Aaron Reams built the first cabin on the Sutherland farm, near the old Baptist church and graveyard, and where Thomas Sutherland settled in 1816. His wife, Phœbe, was a daughter of Thomas Stanfield, Sr., and was noted in those days for her industry and benevolence. Few or no other settlements were made prior to 1820, and even then emigration to this section of the country appears to have been slow. The following list of settlers contains the names of all the writer has been able to ascertain: About the year 1823 old man Richardson settled on the farm now owned by J. L. Foutts; John Wolf, on the farm

of William Stephenson. On the farm of Mr. Otias settled old man Rodaker. After the township was legally organized, John McClure settled on the farm of Jacob Arbegast. Joel Thomas, Sr., settled on the Roberts farm in 1824, John Wilson on the Jasinsky farm, and the Pugh farm by John Prater the same year. The farm of Johnson Ansley by William Smith in 1825. The farm of Martin McAdams by Conrad Collins in 1826. The farm of Peter Kautzman by Nelson Tyler in 1828. The farm of Martha Bronson by Benjamin Green in 1823. The farm of Clark Williams by Samuel Ruth in 1825. The northwestern section of Rush Creek Township was settled as follows: In 1823 the farm of William Stewart by Calhoun. In 1827 the Crawford farm was occupied by Young. The Hopkins farm by Hazard Hopkins in 1828. In the same year the Clark farm by William Holt; the Anderson farm by John B. Anderson; the farm of W. K. Newman by Silas Thrailkill in 1826. Jonas Fry took the farm west of Joel Thomas in 1829. The farm of John Kerns by Jacob Kerns.

Among the first Trustees of Rush Creek Township are Nicholas Beal, James Roberts and John Hull. John Wolfe was the first Clerk. George Rodaker was the first Justice of the Peace, and Benjamin Corsin the first Constable. A circumstance occurred once in connection with the office of 'Squire Rodaker worthy of note. About the year 1833 the Township Trustees sued a man living on Taylor Creek, on account of some stray animals they had taken up. Anthony Casad was engaged as counsel for the defendant. After the evidence, pro and con, had been heard, Casad arose to make his plea. The 'Squire told him he would allow no "speechifying" in the case, remarking, "We have no lawyer on our side, and you shall make no speech on your side." Casad, however, persisted, and after many interruptions from the 'Squire, succeded in making the points intended, remarking that he had now "said all that he desired," when the 'Squire replied, "Yes, and I decide against you."

In the early history of the county the people lived almost exclusively by trading. A man would load his wagon with wheat, start for Sandusky, get perhaps a barrel of salt, a roll of leather, and such necessary articles, reserving enough money to pay his taxes. If he got 50 cents a bushel for his wheat he thought he was doing well. After the Sandusky road was opened the old Conestoga wagons carried much of the produce to market. A story is told of one of those teamsters, by the name of Marquis. It appears that bees-wax was of great value at that time, and this Marquis, having procured a great quantity of the article, covered cakes of tallow with it. He was, however, discovered by one of the cakes thus covered being broken, and fined heavily for attempted fraud. The name "Bees-wax Marquis" ever after clung to him. The wages for work hands ranged from 50 to 60 cents a day. The pioneers' boys would work for 37½ to 50 cents, or from $8 to $10 a month. Scenes of mirth and pleasure were generally preceded by those of labor. The chopping, the log-rolling, the corn-husking and quilting were always before the dance or play.

Among the first marriages were Joseph Stephenson to Delilah Fry, and John Fry to Nancy White, by 'Squire McAnis. "Big Lewis," a noted chief, was buried in 1810. He was the father of Little Lewis, who was chief of the Shawnee Indians. When these Indians left the Logan County reservation, the tribe numbered about 1,100, and had 700 ponies. Jacob Goods, Daniel Hall and another blacksmith by the name of Joseph Ellsworth shod their ponies, the ponies being thrown upon their backs and tied with ropes. Rush Creek was in the course of the tornado

which swept through Logan County in 1825, from southwest to northeast, in a direct line for many miles. Its track was about half a mile wide. The following is a description of it, given by Joel Thomas, Sr.: "This terrific storm occurred about 9 o'clock in the morning. At sunrise, distant thunder was heard. Soon after, a greenish-colored cloud commenced coming up from the southwest, rising higher and higher, until the roar of the approaching storm could be distinctly heard. It soon came in terrible majesty and force, and passed furiously on, tearing down trees of all dimensions in its pathway, those in the centre falling backward and those on the skirts falling forward. Its general average was about half a mile in width. It entered the township at the northeast corner, passed over the south end of Rush Creek, and on toward where Walnut Grove now stands, and thence into Bokes Creek Township. A door was carried from a house which was demolished by the storm, and picked up on the farm of Clark Williams, and afterwards used by him. The cattle of Joel Thomas, Sr., were completely surrounded by the fallen timber, but, strange to say, not one was injured. Enoch Lundy's cabin was in the centre of this path of destruction, and a tree fell on the corner of his cabin, having fallen contrary to the direction of the storm. It was three days before he could extricate himself, and had carried his household goods on his back from this remarkable scene of danger. Himself, wife and four children were in the cabin at this time, not one of whom were injured. It is claimed that mud from the bottom of Rush Creek Lake was dashed against trees for a quarter of a mile away from the lake. A considerable amount of timber has sprung up in the track of this great storm since its occurrence.

In the early history of the settlements, near "White Town," in the northern part of Rush Creek Township, and also on Taylor Creek in Hardin County, an epidemic known as the "milk sickness" begun its ravages about the year 1827–28. This disease was fatal to both man and beast. It was claimed by some that it was in a weed which grew in "deadnings," and as the country became better cultivated it disappeared. By others it was claimed to be a mineral poison found in the water of certain springs, and stock or persons drinking this water became infected with the disease. There were two springs in the locality spoken of above, to which stock having had a free access took the "trembles." These springs were afterwards fenced in, and as long as they remained thus, there were no "trembles" in the neighborhood. It is told, on good authority, that the poison in the milk, at one time, in this section of the country, was so great that a silver five-cent piece left in a bucket of milk over night would be turned to a deep green. Near the residence of William Roberts, John Dearwester laid out a graveyard, known as the "Miami Graveyard," in the year 1832, and was himself the first person to be buried in the graveyard which he had laid out. John Basil, wife and one child were the next unfortunates. Melcher Crook, his wife and one child, George Crook and Anna Crook soon followed. John Frye and two children, Lorenzo Taylor, John Blair, the wife of George Irving, two of the Youngs, four of the White family, one of Joel Thomas' children, and many more, whose names can not now be recalled, died with this terrible disease. Some of those who were affected with it never wholly recovered. It should be noted that nearly all who took the disease at its first appearance in the placesmentioned became its victims. This may be accounted for on the ground, perhaps, that physicians did not then understand the proper treatment.

About the year 1830 a man named Buckminster kept a hotel on the Sandusky

Road near the present town of Big Springs. It stood on the farm of Henry Rosebrough, and was partly built of logs and was partly a frame. John May also kept a hotel near where the Sandusky Road crosses the railroad, on the farm now owned by D. Anderson. It was a stage stand, a postoffice, and a general r sort for travelers. May's successor was James Partial. A man named Bowers kept a hotel near "White Town," and there was also a tavern kept on the farm of Mr. Ozias, on the Sandusky Road.

The first saw-mill in Rush Creek Township was built on the farm now owned by Mr. Ozias, by Rodaker in 1830. In the year 1832 a water saw-mill was built by a man of the name of Sutton, about a mile east of the pike leading from Bellefontaine to Rushsylvania, and about the same time John Basil built a saw-mill on the Miami. About the year 1830, "Old Billy" Rubart built the first grist-mill in the township adjacent to Rodaker's saw-mill. John Basil also built a grist-mill near his saw-mill, and constructed his own burrs out of bowlders. When James R. Adams first landed on the Miami, he went to this mill, where Samuel White, John Dearwester, and John Basil were at work, and inquired of them if there were any girls in that section of the country, and was answered by John Basil that there were "lots of them." Going to Basil's house, he there found his "old affianced" in the person of Mary Myers. She accompanied him to her home, and, ten days after, they were married.

The first tannery was by James Clagg, who first settled on the Miami. He sold his farm there to Enos Pickering and purchased the land where Rushsylvania now stands, laid out the town in 1834, and the same season opened and operated a tannery, the first in the township.

The following incident occurred in the northwest part of Rush Creek, at the tavern of Mr. Howell, near the town of North Alexandria: Two men pursued a couple of runaway slaves into Hardin County, where they arrested them and brought them back. Arriving at Israel Howell's tavern, they stopped for the night. In the morning, one of the negroes seized a cane belonging to one of his captors, and struck him over the head, shivering the cane, a piece of which struck a little girl of Mr. Howell's in the eye, destroying the eyeball entirely. The negroes both broke and run, one of whom escaped. The little girl afterward became the wife of Peter Frye, an early settler of Rush Creek.

At an early period in the history of this country, there was an Indian trail leading from Lewistown *via* Brugler Springs to upper Sandusky. The first stage road in the township was the Bellefontaine and the Detroit road. As early as the year 1830, there was a sort of blazed road to the Cherokee mills, running nearly west, where is now the road from Rushsylvania to Huntsville.

The Sandusky road was opened about the year 1824. At that time, John Tinnis made a contract to cut out six miles of this road. The evening this work was completed, a young man named Heath came to a violent death in the vain attempt to outrun a falling tree. This road was the coach and mail route, the mail being for some time carried on horseback. As the township was settled and improved, other roads were laid out. The first pike in the township was the Zanesfield and the Hardin County pike. The Rushsylvania and Bellefontaine pike, which was made in the year 1874, was the next. In 1875 the Bellefontaine and Rushsylvania pike was extended to the Hardin County line, on the Bellefontaine and Sandusky road. At present, the enterprise for constructing pikes is at its highest pitch, and the probabilities are that ten years hence there will not be a single dirt road in Rush Creek Township.

In 1867, the iron bridge across Rush Creek, about a quarter of a mile east of Rushsylvania, was erected, costing the township the sum of $1,200.

The C. C. C. & I. Railway, or what was then called the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, was completed in 1853. While this road was being built through this township, one of the workmen was killed in a fray among the hands and was buried, and, like Moses of old, no man knows to this day where he was laid. Every one, however, is certain that he was not concealed by an unseen hand, and though he is not expected to appear again in person, yet many claim to have seen his ghost hovering around the "B'g Fill," looking grim, ghastly, and terrible.

Rushsylvania was laid out in the year 1834 by James Clagg, who settled on the farm belonging to the heirs of James Qua. He was a Virginian by birth, and inherited much of his native activity and enterprise. His town was nicknamed "Clagg Town," in honor of its proprietor. The first hotels were kept by Thompson Hughes, James Elam, Robert Stephenson and Jacob Niglebarger. Thompson Hughes kept a store in connection with his hotel on the corner where J. Q. A. Bennett's drug store now stands, the hotels of James Elam and Robert Stephenson being on the opposite corners. Niglebarger also had a store in connection with his tavern. Robert Stephenson was succeeded in the year 1846 by Thomas Carson. Benjamin Green had a pottery shop. William Gibson preceded S. B. Stilwell in the wagon shop. Samuel Stilwell was the first blacksmith. Thomas Hughes and Jacob Niglebarger first kept the postoffice. Dr. Doran succeeded to the office in 1848, and still retains it. He is one of the oldest postmasters in the State, and, during his term of service, has handled over a million of letters. The first doctors were Thomas D. Green, who was also a preacher, and Dr. Kingston. Dr. Fulton began the practice of medicine in Rushsylvania in 1840, and Dr. Doran in 1849. Dr. Doran says that he has rode horseback enough in his practice, to go around the world twice, and partly the third time. Their early field of practice was very extensive, and malarial sickness was the principal disease for treatment. They sold as high as one hundred (4 oz.) bottles of quinine in one summer.

"For several years," says one who remembers the pioneer days, "whisky appeared to be a leading commodity of trade. The presence of the bottle on the table of the leading and prominent people, was not a rare sight, nor was it uncommon to see a dozen men divested of their coats on a public day, apparently anxious for a fight." While there are many citizens in the town who deplore the evils that now exist, let them console themselves with the thought that the town has made great improvement in morals and society.

The first schoolhouse stood near the railroad crossing, not far from where the old one now stands. It was a log building, almost one entire end being a great wooden chimney; in fact nearly all the houses were made of logs. The first frame house was built by John Basil for Thomas Hughes. He furnished the material, and built it for fifty dollars. The weather-boarding was of shaved clapboards.

In 1857, most of the business portion of Rushsylvania was burned to the ground. The fire commenced in a grocery across an alley from Thomas Carson's tavern, and spread in both directions, consuming nearly all the business houses. The town has never fully recovered from the effects of this calamity. Some of the old buildings have been replaced by new ones far handsomer than the old log huts which were burned, and which gave it a rather dilapidated appearance in other days. But some of the business men left for other

locations, and the town thus lost some of its most enterprising citizens. While making brick to rebuild his hotel, Thomas Carson, with his work hands, on a rainy Saturday (June 20, 1857), went on a fishing excursion to Rush Creek Lake. While engaged in this sport he, with Martin Longstaff, was drowned. They were upset from the same boat from which a man by the name of Edsal, in a fit to which he was subject, fell and was of this drowned but a year before. In 1870, a son Edsal, while bathing in the Lake, was also drowned.

The saw and grist mill of Rubart was purchased by Jacob Pymn and greatly improved. In 1862, the Pymn Brothers built the stone mill in Rushsylvania. In 1866 Robert Porter purchased the mill and run it till 1873, when it was purchased by the Day Brothers, the present owners. It is operated by steam, has three run of burrs, and a capacity for making seventy-five barrels of flour a day. It is one of the important public industries of the village, and the enterprising and gentlemanly proprietors are well qualified for the business in which they are engaged.

In the fall of 1866, James Adams came from Iowa, and in the spring of 1867 started a woolen factory in the building of Jacob Pymn's first grist mill on Rush Creek. This mill was for one season operated with great success, being kept constantly running night and day. In the spring of 1868, a heavy freshet swept away the dam across Rush Creek. It was no sooner rebuilt than it was washed away again. Adams was so disheartened by this that he gave up the idea of ever again running the mills, and went back to Iowa. The mills were purchased and operated for three summers by William George. In the spring of 1870 they were set on fire by an incendiary and burnt to the ground. They have never been rebuilt. This loss was a calamity not only to the owner of the mills, but also to the community.

Mr. John McCullough was the first depot master. In the winter of 1869, the present depot was finished. Mr. McCullough was succeeded in his position of depot master in 1877 by Mr. Roberts, who is one of the leading men of the place. He is a gentleman in every respect, and the village is indebted to his influence in securing the present telegraph office.

There are at present in Rushsylvania two dry-goods stores, kept by William Campbell & Sons and J. R. Day; two drug stores by George Brockerman and J. Q. A. Bennett; one hardware store by William Vance; three grocery stores by L. Gregg, Esquire Elder, and Rev. Black; one furniture store by the Wright Bros.; one jewelry store by J. A. Riley; one steam mill by the Day Bros.; one saw mill by Lewis Kramer; one bank (cashier O. R. Pegg); two livery stables by George Brockerman and Clark Slater; three blacksmith shops, one by Heller & McCullock and the other two by J. S. Cross and Robert Shaw; one shoe shop by A. Jones; two saddler shops by F. Holliday and A. Richards; one meat shop by Ed. Aldrich. There is one hotel by Marion Southard. The physicians are Drs. Brockerman, Doran, Edwards, Fisher, Goodlove and Wallace, and Mrs. Howard. There are four churches: one Disciple, one Methodist, one Presbyterian and one Reformed Presbyterian.

Rushsylvania has always ranked high in spirit and enterprise. When the news of the war of secession first thrilled the blood of every patriot, she raised her flag-staff on the old schoolhouse grounds, around which gathered some of the first volunteers, and pledged themselves and their lives to their country. Bands of music paraded the streets, followed by long, enthusiastic processions. Eloquent men discussed the leading topics and momentous issues of the hour. The town turned out many volunteers.

In matters of education Rushsylvania is up with the times. As teacher, Rev. W. W. Wright stands almost without a rival; his energy and talent have made him one of the most popular instructors. There is a fine new school building in the village, on a high eminence commanding a view of the town and the surrounding country. There are four departments in the school, and about 200 scholars in the special district. The directors are: Dr. Goodlove, D. L. Roberts, John Taylor, William Vance, Rev. W. W. Wright and E. Zimmerman. The following statistics are from the last report of the Board of Education: Value of school property, $3,235; amount paid teachers per month, males, $50, females, $20; number of pupils enrolled, primary, males 54, females 46; high, males 15, females 26; average daily attendance, males 38, females 41.

The village is surrounded by a high moral influence, though like all other places it has its vagabonds and idlers. There is not a liquor saloon in the place, and, though attempts have been made to establish them, they have always proved a failure. There are few towns of its size where more attention is given to public improvement. The sidewalks are of a superior kind.

Harper village was laid out in 1851 by John Q. Williams, prior to the completion of the railroad. The first building was erected by John Laporte, who, also, was the proprietor of the first store. The first church was built in 1854 by the Methodists. In 1859 the first blacksmith shop was started by Miller & Rhodes. Dr. James Morehead was the first physician, and Stephen D. Slayer was the first preacher. The business houses at this time are two—the one by R. D. Dickinson, a dry goods and grocery merchant, and the other by G. W. Hoover, also a dry goods and grocery merchant. The village contains a church, a postoffice, a blacksmith shop, a schoolhouse and a railroad depot. It has about 100 inhabitants. The citizens of Harper are mostly religious and almost exclusively temperate. No grog-shop is found within the village. It is surrounded by one of the most fertile farming districts in the county. Large quantities of grain, wool, stock and other farm products are shipped from this place.

The Big Springs, three miles north of Rushsylvania, was a noted place long before Rushsylvania was thought of. Lanson Curtis, once a prominent business man of Zanesville, made the first improvement at the Spring. As we have already stated, there was a tavern there on the Sandusky road at a very early day. The village of Big Springs was located in 1852, on the C. C. C. & I. Railway, about two and a half miles from Rushsylvania. Lots were first sold by Henry Rosebrough. It took its name from a noted spring. It now contains one grocery and dry goods store, a blacksmith shop, a shoe shop, a large saw and planing mill. The village contains twelve dwellings and about fifty inhabitants. Walnut Grove was laid out in the year 1854 by J. Slim, and was formerly called "Slim Town," after its proprietor. It takes its present name from a lovely grove of black walnut trees on the edge of the "fallen timber." It is situated on the banks of Mill Creek, and contains about a half-dozen dwelling-houses, one store, one blacksmith shop and one church. It is surrounded by a beautiful country, inhabited by enterprising people.

The first church in Rush Creek Township was built by the Quakers, and was a log structure. The time of its building is not certainly known, but it was prior to the year 1820. It stood in a field now owned by John Q. Williams, near the Sandusky road, four and a half miles northeast of Bellefontaine. An old graveyard to-day marks its site, which was laid out by Thomas Stanfield, Sr., the first graveyard in the township, and in

which lies the remains of the first settler. In 1827 the second church, built of hewed logs was erected by the Baptists, about half a mile north of the first one built by the Quakers and was called the "Rush Creek Baptist Church." Connected with this church a public graveyard was established. It was donated by Solomon Cover, who then resided on the farm now owned by Lucian D. Musselman. The first person buried there was Samuel Patrick, in October, 1831. The first minister who preached in the Quaker Church was Rev. Thomas Antrim, and the first Baptist preacher was Rev. Haines Parker. Revs. George McCulloch, Hiram Hukel and a Mr. Clark were also pioneer preachers. The following incident is related by Joel Thomas, Jr., of Doctor Grayeyes, an Indian Missionary, who lived on the reservation at Upper Sandusky. The Doctor and his wife, who was a half Indian, came on a visit to her father, Ebenezer Zane, who had his camp on Mill Creek. On Saturday, one of Ebenezer's sons came to Joel Thomas, Sr., and informed him that Dr. Grayeyes would preach at camp on the morrow. The next morning the Thomas boys accompanied him to camp, where Dr. Grayeyes preached in the Indian tongue, and after services "Aunt Hannah," Ebenezer's wife, prepared dinner. Ebenezer had killed a bear and his wife had cooked a portion of it for dinner. All stayed and dined on bear meat and wild honey, of which there was an abundance. This shows the real state of feeling existing at that time between the red and white men.

The number of pioneer churches seems to have been few. Divine service was mostly held in schoolhouses. The first Sabbath School was held in the old Rushsylvania schoolhouse. There was great trouble in getting this organized, as different denominations wanted to have the control. The Methodists early began their noble pioneer work of reforming the backwoodsmen, and were in the ascendency. They held revivals in every schoolhouse and won many souls to Christ. They built the first church in Rushsylvania. It is now used as a dwelling house. In 1848 the Reformed Presbyterians built the second church in Rushsylvania. Rev. J. B. Johnston was their first minister. He was the founder of Northwood college, and was succeeded by Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, who was President of Northwood College. In 1860 he was succeeded by Rev. P. H. Wylie, who was Pastor till 1876, when he was succeeded by Rev. H. H. George, and he by Rev. J. Lynd, who is the present Pastor. The church at present has about sixty members. The Presbyterians and Methodists built a church in 1867. The Methodists in 1870 purchased, and remodeled the old Reformed Presbyterian church, that denomination having the same year erected a new one. The Presbyterians number about sixty. Rev. J. Alexander is their present Pastor. The Methodists number about the same. The Disciples built their church in the vicinity of the Ansley settlement at a very early date, perhaps as early as 1840. In 1868 they erected a brick church at Rushsylvania. With the late Jesse Roberts as their preacher, they have increased. He died in 1879, respected and mourned by all. There was at a very early period an old log church at Equality, and also a graveyard. This church was burnt to the ground in 1868, and another one has been built in its place, belonging to no particular denomination.

The temperance cause has gained many workers and adherents in the township. Although there were no saloons for the women to visit in the villages at the time of the great Crusade, yet many of them caught the spirit of the movement, and joined those of Bellefontaine in the work of rescuing the unfortunate. The wave of Murphyism swept over the town, leaving to-day a few happy houses, which, but

for it, would have been blighted by the great curse.

The first public schools were held in the old Quaker Church. Near this old log church stood a log schoolhouse of the pioneer pattern—greased paper for windows, a large fireplace made of wooden poles. The time when this was built is not certainly known. But prior to the year 1820, Isaac Myers and Justice Edwards were the first teachers in the township. As early, perhaps, as the year 1830 there was a log schoolhouse about twenty feet square in the northwest corner of Rush Creek Township, in the vicinity of "White Town." Along one end of this rude structure was one log left out, and the place filled with glass panes ten by twelve; who was its first teacher is not remembered. Mr. Gregg the Presbyterian minister at Bellefontaine, used to preach here, and also taught a singing school. There was a schoolhouse at Equality, built about the year 1830. It has long since disappeared, and, like all pioneer schoolhouses, it was a rude structure. Among its first teachers were Jesse Roberts. The wages paid the early teachers ranged from $8 to $12 a month.

Those three schoolhouses have increased to fifteen, and every morning of the school period sees 600 Rush Creek children flocking to school. Wages now range from $20 to $50 a month. Among these fifteen schools is the Rushsylvania Union School, which has already been noticed. The following statistics are from the last report of the Board of Education, made August 31, 1879: Whole amount paid teachers, $1,877.43; paid for fuel etc., $372.69; total expenditures, $2,250.12; balance on hand September 1, 1879, $1,042.11. Number of pupils enrolled—males, 209; females, 187; total, 396. Average daily attendance—males, 154; females, 134; total, 288. Number of schoolhouses in township, 12; total value of school property, $4,500.

Dr. Doran, to whom we are indebted for many facts of the history of this township, has quite an extensive collection of Indian relics, which he has gathered, and in which he takes considerable interest; he has also about 700 pieces of coin of different nations. Some of these are of very ancient date. They are of all sizes and descriptions and denominations and nationalities. The one bearing the most ancient appearance has an inscription in Greek which translated reads, "Jesus Christ, the King of Kings." Mrs. Doran also has a variety of stuffed birds, animals and insects, very tastefully arranged.

CHAPTER XIV.*

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP—THE EARLY SETTLEMENT—SOCIAL LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS—INDUSTRIES—RELIGIONS—ETC.

"Man's fame, so often evanescent,
Links here with thoughts and things that last;
And all the bright and teeming present
Thrills with the great and glorious past."

LOOKING upon the map of Logan County we find a large tract of land in form an oblong square, its longest diameter east and west; its location south of the "Greenville treaty line," adjoining the Shelby County line. This territory is designated as Township 1, Range 8, of the Congressional survey, and is bounded north by Bloomfield and Washington, south by Miami, east by Harrison and Union, and west by Salem Township in Shelby County. The principal watercourse is the Miami River, which flows in nearly a due south course through the township, centrally. On the west are two small tributaries without names and unimportant. The eastern portion of the township is traversed by the Buckongehelas, a stream affording power for numerous mills. The soil east of the Miami is a rich, yellow clay, slightly mixed with gravel and well adapted to wheat culture, while westward a black loam predominates, yielding bountiful crops of corn and grass. The farm buildings, and improvements generally, are of a substantial character, and fully equal to the average in this portion of Logan County. The surface features of the township are varied, and presents to the eye a panorama of surpassing loveliness, Coming from the north you pass through a stretch of country perfectly level, and with the exception of an occasional strip of woodland, covered with a heavy growth of golden wheat. Southward, as you near the river, the surface becomes rolling with a gentle descent from either direction and at intervals cut by ravines, down which, during the fall and spring, flow streams of no mean dimensions.

To stranger eyes the name of this township, Pleasant, seems particularly appropriate, for surely no more beautiful or pleasing scenery exists in the county than is found along the valley of the Miami at this period, and imagination can readily paint the scene that met the view of the hardy and resolute men who first penetrated this region. They found a land fertile as heart could wish, fair to look upon, and fragrant with the thousand fresh odors of the woods in early spring. The long, cool aisles of the forest led away into mazes of vernal green, where the swift deer bounded by unmolested, and as yet unscared by the sound of the woodman's ax or the sharp ring of the rifle. All about them was displayed the lavish beauties of primitive nature. The luxuriant growth of the oak, the walnut, maple, beech, chestnut and sycamore, with the lesser shrubs, the dogwood, the crab-apple and the wild plum, and the heavy-hanging grape-vines, gave evidence of the strength of the virgin soil and the mildness of the climate. The forests which covered the land furnished an abundance of food for the smaller animals, and the deer, as common as the cattle of to-day, grazed upon the rich grass of the lowlands and browsed upon the verdure in the little glades. Other animals were abundant. The bear and the elk were occasional visitants, while the forest teemed

*Contributed by Dr. J. H. Se Cheverell.

with wild hogs, that roamed about in droves and fattened upon the abundant mast. Wild turkeys appeared in vast flocks, and in the season came the migratory fowls and tarried by the streams. The river had its share of life, and fairly swarmed with fish. But the pioneers came not to enjoy a life of lotus-eating. They could look forward with happy anticipation to the life they were to lead in the midst of all this beauty, and to the rich reward that would be theirs; but they had first to work. The dangers, also, to which they were exposed were serious ones. The Indians could not be trusted, and the many stories of their outrages in the earlier eastern settlements made the pioneers of this section constantly apprehensive of trouble. The larger wild beasts were much dreaded, and the smaller ones a source of great annoyance. Added to this was the liability to sickness which always exists in a new country, and that continual feeling of loneliness not easily dispelled. This was a far greater trial to the men and women who first dwelt in this western country than is generally imagined. The deep-seated, constantly-recurring feeling of isolation made many stout hearts turn back to the abodes of comfort, to the companionship and sociability of their old homes, but such was not the intention of the rugged sons of toil who first peopled the Township of Pleasant.

Early in the month of March, 1809, James Moore and Robert Dickson, each with two yoke of stout oxen attached to heavy covered wagons in which were their families and a few necessary articles of household goods, began from the interior of the State of Kentucky, the long and tedious journey to Logan County, Ohio, a locality represented to be if not a veritable land of "milk and honey," at least, closely allied to it. After numerous mishaps by "flood and field," the cavalcade arrived in safety at Cincinnati and was, with much vexatious delay, ferried across "La Belle Rivere," an achievement not unattended with danger, in its then swollen condition. From this place northward to Urbana, the route was, for the most part, but a blazed trail, dodging about, first this way and that, wherever convenient, and scarcely passable at all, at this season of the year, Urbana was reached at last, and from here, to the place selected for a home, the journey was made through an almost trackless wilderness. At last the "Mecca" of their pilgrimage was reached, and a rude encampment made upon the east bank of the Miami river, a short distance above the site of the present hamlet of Logansville. The land, previously purchased, consisted of a fractional section, embracing some 300 acres, including, and extending north along the river northward from Logansville. In the division Mr. Moore became the proprietor of the north half of this tract; his pioneer log cabin was erected not far from the site of the old homestead, was occupied by Newton N. Moore. Mr. Dickson's cabin stood nearly one-half mile to the southwest. Forced to rely entirely upon their own efforts, these pioneer houses were, of necessity, little more than huts; made entirely of small logs, roughly put together, they answered for temporary shelter, until the arrival of other settlers, by whose aid more substantial dwellings were built. Mr. Moore's family at this time consisted of a wife and four children, only one of whom is now living in the township, Dennis, whose head is

"Thickly silvered o'er with care,"

and round whose pathway naught now remains, as a reminder of those early days, save perhaps, the "silent city of the dead" upon the home farm, where rest the remains of many whose strong hands have helped to subdue the mighty forest. The family of Mr. Dickson consisted of a wife and three children, now all deceased, though many descendants

of the family still reside in the vicinity of Logansville. Two years pass away, and still these two families are the sole white occupants of the territory embraced within the limits of what is now Pleasant Township; the hardships and privations they endured during this period would have discouraged less determined ones. The nearest grist-mill was at Urbana, at the same place was also a store, where the commonest goods were sold at enormous prices; tea, $2 per pound; salt, $5 per bushel of fifty pounds, and calico, which now sells at eight cents, sold readily for $1 per yard. During the fall of 1811, Alfred Mathews and John Means, each with large families arrived in the township, and made settlement, the former upon a tract of land some two miles east of Logansville, and the latter about one and one-half miles to the south of Mr. Moore's, on the west bank of the river. Alfred Mathews, Jr., is the only surviving member of these families now residing in the township. These four families constituted the entire white population of the township until after the close of hostilities with Great Britain.

Among the settlers who arrived immediately subsequent to the close of the war were: Alexander Piper and family, who came from Nicholas County, Ky., in the fall of 1818. The farm upon which they first settled is now owned by Dennis Moore. William D. Piper is the only one of the family living in the township. Robert Ellis, also from Kentucky, made settlement upon lands, still occupied by the family, to the northwest of Logansville. Robert McMullen, purchased a tract of land adjoining Mr. Piper's. These are believed to be all who became actual residents prior to the year 1820. This locality, as is every newly settled country, was infested with a class of nomadic people, known as squatters, whose sojourn was usually brief, yet whose departure was heartily welcome. The next settlers were: Peter Hanks, Addison Henderson, John Hill, Samuel Geise, Daniel McKinnon, and possibly others whose names are forgotten, but as the settlement soon became general we will not follow it further.

During the war of 1812, the utmost alarm and uneasiness prevailed in the scattered settlements, by reason of which the Government ordered a company of soldiers into the vicinity for protection. Immediately on their arrival they proceeded to the erection of a "block-house." Its location was upon a high point of land, about one mile east of the present village of Logansville. The structure was composed of two buildings, some twenty feet square, connected at the second story and well provided with port-holes. It was of little importance, however, as the troops were withdrawn soon after its completion.

As the settlement increased the asperities of life were softened, its amenities multiplied. Social gatherings became numerous. The log-rolling, harvesting and husking bees for the men, and the apple-butter making and quilting parties for the women, furnished frequent occasions for social intercourse. The early settlers took much pleasure and pride in rifle shooting, and as they were accustomed to the gun as a means, often, of obtaining subsistence, and relied upon it as a weapon of defence, they exhibited considerable skill, and "shooting matches" were of frequent occurrence. These trials of skill were not governed, as are the "rifle clubs" of the present day, by a complication of "rules," by which, perhaps, the best shot in the team makes the "poorest string," but the best marksman won. The event of most importance, however, in the sparsely settled new country was a wedding. The young people had every inducement to marry, and generally did so as soon as able to provide for themselves. When a marriage was to be celebrated, the settlers within a radius of several miles turned out. All went

on horseback, if able, riding in single file along the narrow trail—a couple often riding upon one horse. After the ceremony came the dinner, a substantial backwoods feast of bear or deer meat, pork or fowls, with such vegetables as could be procured, during the discussion of which the greatest hilarity prevailed. After dinner the dancing begun, and was usually kept up during the entire night. The pioneer wedding in Pleasant Township occurred in 1812. Sarah Leonard and David Mathews were the "happy pair." An event of some importance in the annals of our colony was the advent, during the early summer of 1810, of a youthful stranger into the family of James and Catharine Moore. It was a girl, thus verifying the oft-repeated statement that this sex "are always first, everywhere." No doubt the little lady ruled all the inmates of that humble home quite as regally in her dress of calico as does the elegantly attired "baby" of the present time with its nurse, mother and aunties, not to mention its dear "par," and the rest of mankind, dancing attendance to its real or imagined wants. The little Miss Moore grew to womanhood, became the wife of John Moore, and eventually located in Zane Township, where she died some years since. The circumstances attending the first visit of the grim monster, Death, to the infant colony, are touchingly sad. It was during the summer of 1810, soon after the birth before referred to, that William, son of James Moore, was taken violently ill with a fever. He grew rapidly worse. The nearest physician was at Urbana, and thither a messenger was dispatched to summon him. He came at once, but only arrived in time to witness the death of his patient. A rude coffin was prepared of plank split from a tree near by, and tender hands made ready this rough receptacle for all that remained of the bright, beautiful boy. A grave was prepared in the adjacent forest, and here, amid the dim solitude, the sunlight casting slanting rays through the branches of the trees, with no minister of God to pronounce the solemn ritual, no funeral choir to "chant the last sad requiem," he was laid to rest, there to peacefully sleep on and on until that last great day when the sea, shall give up its dead."

The greatest inconvenience was caused, perhaps, by the absence of grist-mills. The nearest was at Urbana. The only road leading thereto was a blazed trail, nearly impassible with a wagon, hence, it was customary to put a bag of grain upon a horse, mount one of the younger boys on top, and start the whole for Urbana. Arriving at the mill, which was a rude affair, with small capacity, it was frequently the case that a previous arrival would occupy the mill for the remainder of the day, and a stay until morning was rendered necessary, but as the folks at home were prepared for such emergencies, rarely any uneasiness was felt, or, as was sometimes the case, the boy would get his grist ground just before night, and starting for home, be overtaken by the darkness and the wolves. Sometimes it became expedient to tie up and spend the intervening hours, till daylight, among the branches of a friendly tree, but usually an extra amount of birch was applied to Dobbin, and the family roof-tree gained in safety. In about 1819–20, James Moore put in operation the pioneer grist-mill in Pleasant Township. The building was of logs, and stood on the west bank of the Miami River. A short time subsequent Mr. Moore constructed a frame saw-mill adjoining the first. These pioneer industries were of the greatest importance to the settlers in the vicinity, not only in preparing the crude elements for bread, but furnishing lumber for the floors, doors, etc., of the cabins. These mills have been several times rebuilt, and are now owned by John Long. In 1825 Mr. Moore built a distillery near the mills, thus furnishing a market for

much of the corn grown in the neighborhood. It was in operation some fifteen years. The second grist-mill in the township was built by Washington Firestone, on Indian Run. It was only in operation a few years. Thompson Dickson built a tannery just west of Logansville in 1826, which was successfully conducted for many years. In those early days the general hospitality exhibited rendered hotels superfluous. The "latch-string" was out at every cabin, and the weary traveler was always sure of a welcome and the best the house afforded; but as the settlement grew older, and the desire for wealth became predominant, that genial, social welcome ceased, and the tavern came into existence. To meet this want, John Dickson, in about 1835, opened a house of entertainment at Logansville. It was quite a commodious affair. A few years later Joseph Davison became the host of a second hostelry, in the same hamlet.

For many years during the early part of the settlement the rewere no roads in the township, the travel being along trails, approximating the direction you wished to go, less attention being paid to the points of the compass than to the convenience of the builder, hence these routes quite often brought to mind the adage: "The longest way round is the nearest way home." The first legally constituted road in the township was cut through in about 1830, and ran in a general northwest course from DeGraff to Bloom Center, crossing the Miami River at the point now spanned by the Moore bridge. This road is now a fine graveled turnpike. In early times the river was crossed by means of a small ferry boat, built by James Moore, of which it is said, that the chances of getting wet were about equal, whether you rode in a boat or waded across. However, during the high water in the fall and spring months, this boat was of considerable utility. The finest bridge in Logan County is the one crossing the Miami River immediately west of Logansville. It is of the high truss model, and is constructed entirely of wrought iron. Its entire length is 187 feet with two spans, supported at the ends and in the center by solid masonry. It was built by the Cleveland Bridge and Iron Company during the winter of 1879–80. The masonry by John M. Watters of Jefferson, Ohio. Entire cost $9,376. The work was all done under the supervision of S. A. Buchanan, Civil Engineer for Logan County, and reflects credit upon all connected therewith.

The early mails were carried on horseback, and reached Logansville once each week, during favorable weather. John Dickson kept the first postoffice. It was established about 1830. Lewis Young is the present Postmaster. The old mail line from Bellefontaine to Sidney, via Logansville, was long since abandoned, and now a daily mail is received from DeGraff.

Messrs. Thompson and William Dickson, sons of the original proprietor, in the year 1827, made a plat of a portion of their real estate upon the east side of the Miami, and this embryo village they named in honor of the celebrated Mingo Chief, whose burning speech to the messenger of Lord Dunmore, in 1774, has become immortal. Logansville is yet in its infancy. It contains one general store, one drugstore, a church, school, two blacksmith shops and a Grange hall. The history of the latter is as follows: Pleasant Grange, No. 485, P. of H., was organized on January 29, 1879, with thirty charter members. Its meetings were held in the hall over Young's store for one year, when a purchase of the Presbyterian meeting-house was effected. This has been refitted, and here the society meets on Saturday evening of each week. The membership now numbers sixty. The succession of Masters is R. J. Smith and John Hannah.

The history of the churches dates from a period near the close of the war of 1812, and is of considerable interest. Early in the summer of the year 1815, an itinerant preacher of the New Light or Christian faith, a denomination having its origan at a camp meeting held at Cane Ridge, Kentucky, near the dawning of the present century, came into the settlement, and announced a meeting at the log house of James Moore. At the appointed time the entire settlement turned out, and so much interest was manifested that another meeting was announced. This was followed at intervals of a few weeks duration, by others until about 1824, when the families of the four original settlers: James Moore, Robert Dickson, Alfred Mathews and John Means, united in the formation of the first religious society in Pleasant Township, and not long afterward, a log meeting-house was built in Logansville. A few years later a society of the Presbyterian denomination was formed here, and they united with the Christians in the erection of a comfortable frame church, (now the Grange hall). In this the original organization met for worship until 1876, when the present substantial church edifice at Logansville was erected. This society has now a large membership, and in connection a flourishing Sabbath School. In point of chronological order the Methodist Episcopal Church antedates the Presbyterian. The date of its formation was not far from 1828. A hewed log meeting-house was erected at Logansville, and regular religious services organized. For a time the society gave promise of success, and its numbers increased, but eventually the tide set adversely, the membership, by death and removals, decreased, until at last services were discontinued, and the old log chapel went to decay. In the northeastern part of the township stands a pretty little church, built by the Society of United Brethren, a few years since. A small society still worships here.

The school interest has been fostered from the earliest settlement in the township, and the commodious school buildings of to-day, with their cleanly and well kept surroundings, attest the continuance of that fostering care. Immediately subsequent to the close of the war of 1812, a small log schoolhouse was erected upon what is now the McMullen farm, just East of Logansville, and in this building a man named Wilson commenced a term of school the fall following, all the children in the township were in attendance upon this school.

The schoolhouse was of the most primitive character—unhewn walls, puncheon floor, seats and door; greased paper windows, and the wide-throated stick chimney. "And yet," one of the dozen scholars, the only one now living, remarks: "the memory of that old homely schoolhouse is far more pleasing to me than to look upon the huge piles of brick and stone constituting the school buildings of to-day." Upon the organization of the township, a division into sub-districts was effected, and a number of frame schoolhouses erected. The first of these was erected in Logansville, on the site at present occupied by the brick schoolhouse. Following are the school statistics for Pleasant Township for the school year ending August 31, 1879:

Whole number of pupils enrolled	363
Whole amount paid teachers	$1,748.23
Whole number of schoolhouses	7
Value of schoolhouses and grounds	$3,500.

The writer has been unable to learn anything in relation to the organization of the township, except that the first election was held at the hotel of John Dickson's, in Logansville. Several persons now live in the township who were present at this election, but none of them are able to give the date or the names of the officers elected. The records in the office of the Township Clerk do not date back but a few years.

CHAPTER XV.*

ZANE TOWNSHIP—EARLY SETTLEMENT—LIFE IN THE WOODS—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—GROWTH OF SOCIETY—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

ZANE is the oldest township in Logan County. The changes of over three-quarters of a century have passed over the scene until, at this day, looking backward through the receding years, we can scarcely realize the hardships, the trials and the sorrows of those who made this wilderness to blossom with the flowers of an advancing civilization. Nature, ever bountiful, seemed to lavish her gifts on this section of country. In its primeval state there was presented almost every feature that could delight the simple "sons of the forest," and charm the pioneer. Its beautifully undulating surface, the mighty forest trees of walnut, maple, poplar and oak, the soft murmur of its rippling creeks and babbling brooks, the lime-stone springs welling from the rocks, cool and refreshing—above all, its fertile soil, early attracted the rude savage and later called forth the admiration and energetic impulses of the frontiersman.

The Big Darby Creek takes its source just beyond the north boundary of Zane Township, at a limestone spring on the farm of Joseph Outland. It flows through the northeastern portion of this township, receiving, near where it leaves, the waters of Mill Branch, and a short distance further south, in Champaign County, the waters of Big Branch, which latter stream drains the back lands of the southern and western portions of Zane township. Mill Branch, itself a considerable stream, takes its rise in a low swamp, abounding in springs, on the western boundary line of the township, within a few feet of the head waters of the historical Mackachack. Both streams head in this swamp, which contains about 100 acres, and is the largest in this section. This low land seems to be the break in that limestone belt, or water-shed, which traverses the township northwest and southeast, forming the dividing line between the waters of the Scioto and those of the Great Miami. Formerly older swamps abounded in the township, but through the exertions of the progressive farmers of this section they have been drained, leaving a soil rich and exceedingly productive. At the present time the land is well cleared and under cultivation. A fine system of tile under-drainage prevails throughout the township, making the tillable land especially valuable. No other township in the State possesses so many maple sugar "camps," forming thereby an industry third only to wheat and corn.

Zane Township is situated in the extreme southeastern part of Logan County, and is composed entirely of Virginia Military land. It was one of four original townships, into which Logan County was divided, and formerly comprised within its boundaries what is now Perry and Bokes Creek. Its present boundaries are as follows: On the north by Perry Township, on the east by Liberty and Allen Townships, in Union County; on the south by Rush and Wayne Townships, in Champaign County, and on the west by Monroe Township. The chief productions are wheat, corn and maple sugar. Stock raising also receives considerable attention. It contains but one village, that of Middleburg, situated in the north central part of the township, on the highest point of land in this section.

* Contributed by L. S. Wells.

Zane Township received its name from Isaac Zane, who was born in 1753, in Virginia, and at an early age was taken prisoner by the Wyandots and carried to Detroit. He grew to manhood among them, and married a squaw of that nation. Soon after the Greenville Treaty he bought a tract of land, consisting of 1,800 acres, where the town of Zanesfield now stands, and died there in 1816.

Perhaps the first entry of land was made by Robert Power, March 17, 1800, and consisted of a 2,000 acre tract in the eastern part of the township. This tract was subsequently divided between Lucas Sullivant and General Duncan McArthur.

The first settlements made in either Champaign or Logan Counties were indirectly the result of Wagner's campaign on the Maumee. When the army in part disbanded at the Maumee Rapids, after the defeat of the Indians and the consummation of the Greenville Treaty, the soldiers, many of whom came from Virginia and Kentucky, returned to their homes, bearing glorious accounts of the magnificence of this locality. Soon a wave of emigration set in toward the head waters of the Great Miami and the Mad Rivers, bearing upon its crest Job Sharp, the first white settler in either Logan or Champaign Counties. He was a native of New Jersey, but entered the northwestern territory from Culpepper Co., Va., locating near Chillicothe in 1800. He remained here but a short time, and then with his family, consisting of Phebe, his wife, his son, Joshua, and daughters, Achsah and Sarah, together with his son-in-law, Carlisle Haines, a mere lad, he started with a four-horse team for the head waters of the Mackachack, and arrived in what is now Zane Township, and settled on the farm now owned by Lucius Cochran, on Christmas day, 1801, locating on part of the tract surveyed by Levi Sullivant in 1797. Of that long journey through the then unbroken wilderness, and the hardships endured, none are now living who shared them. Suffice it to say, that immediately upon his arrival, with the help of his family, a rude structure was erected, which served to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. In the spring a small clearing was made, upon which they raised a crop. Thus, in the midst of the mighty forest which stretched for miles in every direction, and in whose shades lurked the Indian and his still more savage companions, the wolf and panther, beleaguered by the terrible privations of pioneer life, then was planted the germ of that civilization which to-day flourishes throughout the length and breadth of this section. Job Sharp died on January 13, 1822. His wife, Phebe, who survived him a short time, was a remarkable woman, being for many years the only physician in this locality, and well versed, it is said, in those simple but effective remedies that were used in curing diseases which prevailed in pioneer settlements. She was highly esteemed by all the early settlers, and her dying request was that she should be buried, not in the cemetery, but at the roadside, so that her friends might see her grave when passing, and thus call to mind her beneficence. Her request was complied with, and to-day a plain stone, with her initials upon it, marks her resting-place. Both the girls are dead, and Joshua has also departed. In 1802, Esther, daughter of Job Sharp, who had married Thomas Antrim in Virginia, and had moved with her husband to Chillicothe, came up to the little settlement, alone, on horseback, on a visit to her parents. They were so overjoyed at seeing her that they insisted upon her remaining and sending for her husband. This was done, and in 1803 Thomas Antrim, the second settler in this locality, entered the township, settling upon his father-in-law's farm. By trade, he was a blacksmith, and proved a valuable adjunct to the

little community. He was also a Quaker preacher, and thus, side by side with the advance of the settlement, grew up and expanded the Christianizing influences of that denomination, its early start showing, in a striking manner, the deep religious character of the first settlers. Thomas Antrim and his wife are both dead. Their son, Daniel Antrim, was the first white child born in either Union, Champaign or Clarke Counties. His birth took place in 1804, and he died in April, 1879.

The same year, 1803, John Sharp, brother of Job Sharp, who had remained behind his brother in Virginia, followed after and settled in the immediate vicinity. He began to improve and clear his land, harrassed, however, by all the drawbacks incident to pioneer life. He reared a family of eight sons and three daughters. He died at the advanced age of 98, universally beloved and respected. Many of his descendants are well-to-do citizens of this township.

Moses Euans, an old Revolutionary soldier, at the earnest solicitation of Job Sharp, who had known him well in Virginia, and had sent him accounts of the settlement in Zane Township, came up to the Sharp settlement in 1803 on horseback. Satisfying himself in regard to the fertility of the soil, the excellent climate, etc., he returned to Virginia and purchased several military claims. In 1804, with his family, he started for Zane Township, but reaching Chillicothe at the beginning of the winter season, he remained there until the following year, when, with a five-horse team, he started and came through to the settlement, locating his claims on the land now occupied by his grandchildren. His two sons, William and Joseph, served in the war of 1812—the latter as captain. None of his family survive him. The year 1805 witnessed the settlement of James and Joseph Stokes. They were both born in Culpepper County, Virginia. James brought with him his wife, a daughter of Moses Euans. They settled in Zane Township, and put up the first frame house in this township. This frame house was a great curiosity to the whites and Indians. Joseph was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812, and after its close engaged in the mercantile business. He also served as County Commissioner for many years.

Quite an influx of settlers took place the following year, 1806. In that year came Daniel Garwood with his sons, Jose, Daniel and Jonathan, and daughters, Patience and Sarah; John and Joshua Inskeep and their families; Robert Ray and his son, Joseph, all from Culpepper, Virginia; Joshua Outland, from the State of North Carolina, and Joshua Ballinger, from New Jersey. The Garwoods early became prominent citizens of this section; Jose in particular, having received more than an ordinary education, was given several positions of trust and honor. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, and was appointed Brigade Inspector under Gen. McArthur, with whom he was on very intimate terms. All the members of the family are now dead.

The Inskeep brothers were related by marriage to the Garwoods, and came to Ohio in 1805, settling on Darby Plains, near Milford Centre. Preferring the uplands, they moved to this locality the following year. No man played a more prominent part in the early history of the township than John Inskeep. He served as the first Justice of the Peace in what is now Zane and Perry Townships, his commission bearing date November 16, 1816, and the signature of Thomas Worthington, Governor of Ohio. He was elected to the Legislature from Champaign County when it embraced what is now Logan and Clarke Counties, and, in 1816, conjointly with Reuben Wallace, Member of Legislature, and

Daniel McKinnon, Senator, procured the separation of the three counties. He was a local minister, first in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and subsequently in the Methodist Protestant Church, assisting in the establishment of the first church of the former denomination in this vicinity. He died in 1859. His son, William Inskeep, now living, was the second male white child born in the county, the date being January 29, 1807; William is also a minister in the Methodist Protestant Church.

Joshua Inskeep also became an influential citizen. Like his brother, he was a minister in the Methodist Church. The brick house that he built—a most substantial structure, now standing on the farm of Alonzo P. West—is perhaps the oldest now used as a residence in the township. It is said of him that it was no uncommon thing for him to entertain on Quarterly Meeting occasions fifty to seventy-five people, such was his hospitality. He is dead. Many of his descendants are still residents of the township.

All of Josiah Outland's worldly effects were transported from Jackson County in North Carolina—the "Pine Tar" State—to Zane Township in a one-horse cart. The trip was over the mountains, and it was six weeks from the time he started before he reached his destination. He settled in the extreme northern part of what is now Zane Township, and it is from a spring near his house that the Big Darby takes its rise. He and his wife reared a family of eleven sons and five daughters, all of the former settling around their father in such proximity that it is said they were all able to hear him call his stock to be fed. The names of his sons gave rise to the following happy stanza, current a quarter of a century ago, and said to owe its origin to the reply of an old lady at a quilting party, who, in answer to the question, What were the names of Josiah Outland's sons? replied: There is

Jerry, Rob and John,
Bill, Edd and Tom,
Pete, John and Joe,
Sam and Ezrio.

The good old dame corrupted the last name slightly—we suppose to preserve the rhyme. Josiah Outland lived to be 86 years of age. He was a member of the Friends' Church.

John Warner and John Cowgill came to the settlement in 1807; Warner was a native of New Jersey, and served in the frontier armies for six years, fighting for some time under Wayne, being in the latter's army when it disbanded; he immediately passed north into Canada, where he married and settled. Job Sharp had known Warner, having met him in the East, and the two had become fast friends, but Sharp had lost sight of him for several years; accidentally hearing where he was located, through an Indian trader, he sent him a letter, asking him to come to Zane Township and settle. Warner, immediately acting upon the suggestion of Sharp, left his plow standing in the furrow, and, gathering his household effects, crossed to the American side. Placing his goods in a dug-out canoe, he "poled" along the American shore until he reached the mouth of the Maumee River, passed up the river to the mouth of the Auglaize River, poled up that stream until his further progress was checked by drift-wood, when he secured his canoe, and striking across the country, accompanied by his wife, he reached the hospitable cabin and received a hearty welcome from his old friend, Job Sharp. The next day, Sharp, in company with Warner, took his pack-horses and brought Warner's goods to the little settlement. Warner located on Mill Branch, about one mile south of the present village of Middleburg; he and his wife are both dead. Cowgill came from the Old Dominion, and, when he first entered Ohio, located in

Columbiana County; he came to Zane and settled in the southern part of the township.

Abishai Warner, brother of John Warner, joined his brother in Zane Township, in 1809, after a separation of over twenty years; he brought with him his wife, four sons and four daughters; the names of his sons were—Isaac, Samuel, David and Jesse. Isaac was a great hunter and trapper, and it is said that many times the family were kept from suffering for want of food by his skill as a marksman; he was also a scout in the war of 1812. The father, Abishai, served as one of the first Trustees in the township. Samuel is the only one of the family living, and of all the pioneers, he alone remains—a man 77 years of age; he has the use of all his faculties, and preserves his early vigor to a remarkable degree; at present he resides in Portersburg, Union County.

Joseph Curl came to Ohio from Lynchburg, Va., in 1801, and settled in Columbiana County; in 1809, he purchased part of the farm of Job Sharp, and, accompanied by his son, Joseph Stratton Curl, he came to the settlement, in this township. Deceived by the deerlicks in this locality that there was an abundance of salt, which was very scarce and difficult to procure, he began to bore for the same, and it is said that he spent over $1,000—a very large sum of money in those days—in his fruitless endeavor.

Dr. John D. Elbert, of Kentucky, was the first physician in this township. He came in 1809, and settled on the farm now owned by Job Bishop. He was one of the founders of the first Methodist Episcopal Church, and died on his way to visit a patient, December 28, 1838. The epitaph upon his grave-stone expresses the opinion of those who knew him well. It is as follows: "Dr. Elbert was a good physician, an honest man, a sincere Christian and truly the friend of the poor and afflicted. He died in the 67th year of his age."

Samuel Ballinger and his sons, John and Joshua, came here from the Old Dominion in 1810. They first located on a farm on the edge of what is now Middleburg. Joshua married Delilah, daughter of John Inskeep, the first white female child born in the township. She still survives. Walter Marshall, a native of the "Blue Grass" State, came the same year and located in the southwestern part of the township on a tract of land adjoining Dr. Elbert's. He died recently.

Thomas Seger was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and located in the southern part of Zane in 1811. His house, which had been built in a very substantial manner, was frequently used as a block-house, and here the settlers would gather on the rumor of a threatened Indian invasion.

The earliest settlers were noted for their hospitality. Whoever came among them, though a stranger, they shared with him their humble but wholesome food; and, indeed, such was their generosity that ofttimes they would deny themselves for the purpose of ministering to the wants of their guest.

Their domestic economy was simple, because their wants were few and their demands easily satisfied. Their little log cabin was to them a home whose memory was long cherished, even after a better building had usurped its place; and at this day the oldest inhabitants speak with delight of the many happy moments spent in the pioneer home. In the earlier days of the settlement, the men wore breeches and roundabouts of tanned deerskin, with shirts of homespun. The women wore kirtles of doeskin, while linen and linsey-wolsey served in place of the homespun garments of the men. It was not until 1823 that Lot Inskeep opened the first store in a small cabin near the old Inskeep sawmill, and sold pins, needles, tinware, and a little English calico. Previous to this time, the only goods sold were by an Indian trader at

Zanesfield, named Robindi. The store of Lot Inskeep was subsequently moved to Garwood Mills by Joseph Stokes, who succeeded Inskeep.

Shoe packs and moccasins were the only coverings for the feet. The latter were made by the Indians from deerskin; the former were made from hogskin, and consisted of a piece of skin large enough to cover the foot, which was lapped across the front and then sewed up from the toe to the instep, where an opening was left to insert the foot. The heel was then sewed up, forming quite a comfortable covering. When the weather was very cold, they were lined with wool and were half-soled. Shoes were subsequently made by traveling shoemakers, who would come into the settlement and manufacture any number of them for fifty cents a pair. Traveling tinkers used to journey from settlement to settlement, and remelting all the old pewter dishes and platters that had been broken or worn out, would recast them. In 1818, the Connecticut (Yankee) clock peddlers made their appearance for the first time, and clocks became an institution in all the well-to-do families. It was some time before scissors came into the settlement; and it is related of Mrs. Lydia A. Marquis that, in making a quilt, she was compelled to cut the blocks out with a knife, as there was not a pair of shears in the settlement. For salt they were either compelled to travel to Portland, now Sandusky City, or to Chillicothe. They generally went through with a load of wheat, and returned with salt and other necessary commodities. In the fall of 1810, Abishai Warner went to the latter settlement and bought a bushel of salt, paying for the same $13. Several projects for making salt from deerlicks were attempted, but in all cases signally failed, after a considerable outlay of money. In later times, previous to the building of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, the wheat was all hauled to Portland, a distance of 100 miles, the entire trip occupying nine days. The price of wheat in the settlement in 1842 was 50c. per bushel, while at Portland it brought $1. A load consisted of twenty-five bushels, and the teamsters usually went through in companies, camping out on the way. The barter price of wheat was a bushel of salt, no matter what was the price of wheat; and salt and leather would usually constitute the load back. Sugar was also produced for the market, and brought from 5c. to 6c. per pound, and molasses from 50c. to 60c. per gallon. Ginseng found a ready market at 8c. per pound for green and 25c. dried, and many a maiden fair arrayed herself in stylish English calico from the proceeds of what she dug out of the ground. Meal was the staple article, and formed the foundation of the pioneers' supplies.

In the year 1808, the greatest consternation prevailed in the little settlement on account of the failure of the corn crop. Jose Garwood, in a manuscript written a few days before his death, relates that in that year Dan Garwood, Moses Euans and George Harris, with a five-horse team, went to Chillicothe to get a load for the use of the settlement; and Jose himself, then quite a boy, went along to ride the fifth horse as they threaded their way on the zigzag road down the Darby. He further relates that wheat was not planted until 1808. The first crop, when made into bread and eaten, made every one sick, and the experiment was not tried again until the war of 1812. The principal meat was venison and other wild game which the forest afforded. When a long, cold winter compelled the game to seek other localities, the settlers often suffered for want of meat. Edmund Outland relates that his father's family lived at one time nearly two months without bread, and at the same period meat also became very scarce. One morning, after being without food of any kind for some

time, his mother went to the spring near the cabin, and saw two pigeons. With joy, she returned to the house, and informing her husband, he immediately went down and shot them. These were thankfully eaten.

The first cook-stove introduced into the township created a profound sensation. It was purchased by Dr. John Elbert in 1839. The second one was purchased by Jose Garwood. They each cost $55, and were paid for in dressed hogs at $2 per hundredweight. Strange as it may seem, this introduction of stoves was considered an unwarranted innovation by the good people, and they were treated with distrust and contempt, many preferring to bake their "Johnny cake" on the board and "hoe cake" in the ashes, the "pone" in the oven over the fire-place, and the wheaten loaf in the old-fashioned tin reflector beside the large open fire-place. For their supply of kettles, both for house use and for making maple sugar, the settlers had to go to the Mary Ann Furnace in Licking County; and when the old ten-plate stove for heating churches, school-houses, and occasionally the "best room," made its advent, quite a trade was carried on from that point.

Farming utensils were also very slow in their introduction, and meeting the favor of the settlers. The first left-handed plow was brought into the township in 1841, and was made by John Cooper of Urbana. Previous to this time, the plow in use was the right-handed one, consisting of a wooden mold-board and shod with an iron point.

The grain in the early times was tramped out with horses or pounded out with a flail. The first threshing machine was a crude affair, but, of course, created a great sensation in the township. Its characteristic feature was its huge wings which beat the grain out. The machine was owned by a man named William Brown, and was first operated on the farm of Jose Garwood.

Stock, as a general thing, ran wild in the woods, but at night they had to be carefully housed. Hogs were long, lank and dangerous. Many having escaped, ran wild in the woods, and became very ferocious. Samuel Warner, while on his way through the woods, was attacked by a drove of these wild hogs, and pressed so hard that he took to a tree, where he was compelled to remain for a number of hours, the hogs in the meantime tearing the bark from the bottom of the tree with their huge tusks. After some years it was necessary to hunt these hogs like other wild game, so numerous and dangerous had they become. In the bear, however, the hogs had a formidable enemy, and it is said that a hog that could not outrun a bear had no show for an existence. Cows would often get lost in the woods, and not infrequently, when found, would be mired in some lick or spring. On account of the wild pasture, the milk would often become tainted, thus inducing what was known as milk sickness, which did not disappear until tame pastures became the feeding ground for the cows. Of course it was necessary that the cattle, hogs, sheep and horses should have some mark by which each individual could distinguish his own animals. This was done in several ways, by slitting, cropping and cutting the ears, and having each peculiar mark registered with the Township Clerk.

Wild animals caused the settlers a great deal of trouble, and were very numerous in early times. Bears, especially at times, were quite bold, as the following incident shows: In very early times as a wife of one of the settlers was busily engaged with her household affairs, she was suddenly startled by the loud barking of the house dog, followed by the screams of her three-year-old child.

Rushing into the yard, to her horror she beheld a full-grown bear perched on a low outbuilding, and the faithful dog standing

guard over the child, which was only saved from a horrible death by its sagacity. The mother snatched her child from its perilous situation, and called her husband from an adjoining "clearing," who quickly shot the bear. The wolves, both on account of their sagacity and ferociousness, were a terrible pest, necessitating the enactment of a law for their extirpation. It was almost impossible for the early farmers to raise a flock of sheep, as a few of these animals would kill an entire flock in a short time. They were very watchful, and as they traveled mostly at night, it was hard to shoot them. Job Garwood and Isaac Warner, induced by the premium of $5 a scalp, made a specialty of trapping them. This was accomplished by either a dead-fall or the steel trap. It is related as a fact that when a wolf was caught in a steel trap, and the trap was fastened to a tree or stake, that the wolf would gnaw its leg off to escape. Rattlesnakes also infested the country, having their dens in the limestone cliffs along the creeks. Raccoons were also a great pest, destroying the corn and other productions of the settlers. Thus, a farmer who produced a good crop, and saved his stock, could be congratulated. The first orchard was set out by Job Sharp, in 1802. The same year, his wife planted, near the house, a sprig of a pear which she had brought from Mitchell's, down near Urbana, as a riding whip. Strange as it may appear, this little sprig took root, and grew into a fine, large tree. Some vandal hand drove a spike into the tree many years ago, causing it to decay in the interior, but it has preserved enough vitality to bear fruit even at this late day. In 1810, Johnny Appleseed, a personage familiar in almost every settlement at an early day, and whose name is yet held in regard and respect in the locality, planted a nursery on the farm of Joshua Inskeep. Many an old orchard in Zane Township owes its origin to the foresight of this truly remarkable man, and, as long as the traditions of this locality will be cherished, the name of Jonathan Chapman will linger among the people.

"And if they enquire whence come these trees
Where not a bough once swayed in the breeze,
The answer still comes as they travel on—
These trees were planted by Appleseed John."

Such is the productive character of some of these trees, that one on the farm of John Inskeep has been known to bear as many as sixty bushels of apples in one year.

Death, the inexorable iconoclast, found its first victim in Henry Jones, known throughout the settlement as Grandfather Jones, in March, 1810. His body was interred in the Quaker graveyard. The first marriage was that of William Euans and Rachel Stokes, which occurred in 1811.

The Indians loved this locality with all the passion of their race, and often, after having been driven from its sylvan fastnesses, they would wander back in obedience to a law—innate, higher than instinct—that of love for home and childhood associations. Previous to the war of 1812, the Indians were much more numerous than the whites, and were warlike. The steady and aggressive push of the whites had driven them to desperation, which only succumbed at the defeat on the Maumee by Mad Anthony Wayne, and sunk out of sight upon the death of Tecumseh, in the battle of the Thames. The tribes represented in this locality were the Shawnees, Mingoes, Wyandotts, Delawares and Pottawatamies, of which the latter seemed the most offensive, and were distinguished from all the other tribes by their complexion being of a darker hue. As a necessary consequence, the pioneers never felt safe with the Indians within striking distance, and when the discouraging news of Hull's surrender reached this locality; when the alarm was sounded that the Indians were massacring all along the

border; when Procter's threat, that he would march to Chillicothe, became known—the utmost terror prevailed, and a number of block-houses were built in anticipation of a speedy and sudden attack. But this did not occur, and the Indians that came to the settlement after the war of 1812, were generally friendly. They entered the settlement for the purpose of trading, and did so while on their way to and from the Indian towns at the north to their cornfields south on the Darby Plains. Their articles of barter consisted of skins, furs, moccasins, etc., but generally they had beautiful worked baskets, made of many colored stripes, taken from the box-alder. These baskets they filled with cranberries, which latter could be bought for fifty cents a bushel. They generally received in exchange meal, potatoes, salt, and, under some circumstances, whisky. The squaws, as a rule, did all the work, and the perseverance and ingenuity manifested by them is still retained in the stories of pioneer times. Zane Township is celebrated for its maple sugar camps, but the Indians made sugar in this locality long before the white man had learned of its value, and, even after the country became settled, they would return to the camp for this purpose. The squaws, of course, did all the work, and their manner of proceeding was as follows: To tap the tree they struck an underhand lick with a squaw-hatchet, which ax is described as having an eye like an old-fashioned weeding hoe, a long blade, and weighed generally from one and a half to two pounds. They then would split long, thin strips of wood, eight or ten inches long, and drive them into the split in the tree, so that the sap would run into the elm bark troughs. These troughs were made as follows: Finding a tree of the proper dimensions, they would cut round the trunk, in length about three feet, and peeling it off would trim it with their butcher knives so thin that it became pliable. They would then gather or pucker the ends, so that, by the bulging of the middle, a trough would be formed. They would then tie up the ends with elm bark string. To keep the middle from coming together, when the bark began to dry, a cross-stick was placed in the inside. These troughs were generally made in the spring and placed in a shanty to dry, so that they would be ready for the ensuing year. The shanties were also constructed by the women, and consisted of a framework of poles upon which was placed a covering of elm bark. These shanties were very durable and were seen standing many years after the Indians had left the locality. Samuel Warner related an incident of seven squaws cutting down a large forest oak, and the only implements used were three of these squaw hatchets. The work, it is said, took them seven days and they never left the work day or night, and when the tree was felled, eleven coons compensated them for their labor and saved them from starvation. Although the Indians were generally friendly, the following incident shows that the settlers had to be ever upon the alert: When Samuel Warner was ten years of age, he, in company with his brother David, was one day sent by his father to attend to a charcoal heap, that the latter was burning, when a renegade Indian, known as Indian John, and a reputed thief and dangerous man, came suddenly upon them, and, without saying a word, drew from the pocket of an old overcoat, which he had on, a piece of tangled rope, which he immediately began to untangle, meanwhile approaching the boys. Believing his suspicious movements boded no good, Sam dispatched his brother to the house, which was at quite a distance, for their father, while he continued to rake up the dirt on the heap, determining to do his best with the ugly iron rake which he was using, while he contrived to move away from the Indian, who followed around after him, leisurely

unwinding the rope. Suddenly the father came breathlessly running, and John slipped the rope into his pocket, denying that he had one. The father, warning the Indian against another such a visit, told him to make off, which he did, and was never seen in the settlement again. After the war of 1812, the Indians did not appear in this locality in great numbers, and soon ceased to come only at great intervals, finally disappearing altogether. The Wyandotts, who had a reservation at what is now Upper Sandusky, were the last to leave, and the ruins of their old mission church can yet be seen in that town.

As has been noticed above, there were numerous deerlicks in this locality, and to these licks deer in great numbers used to repair. Joseph Curl had a terrible encounter with a wounded buck near one of these licks. Having shot the animal, and supposing also that he had killed it, he went up to it for the purpose of sticking it, when the buck suddenly sprang to its feet and charged Curl, trying to impale him upon his antlers, which he only avoided by dodging around a tree. For a time the battle seemed in favor of the animal, but at last, by a lucky stab, Curl disabled him, and finally killed him. In all probability, if the buck had not been badly wounded at the start, he would have been more than a match for his antagonist. So plentiful were the deer that Samuel Warner relates that he has killed as many as three in ten minutes, without leaving his tracks, while wild turkeys could be shot any time from the door of the cabin.

The pioneers, as a general rule, were men of great strength, agility and endurance. One of Joseph Curl's sons, Marion, was noted for his fleetness and agility. It is stated on the best of authority that he has been known to jump fifty feet on a level in what is known as a hop, skip and jump. In bravery he was surpassed by none. He was killed in the war, but, like Col. Bowie at the Alamo, it was not until seven of his assailants had been killed that he was compelled to succumb to superior numbers.

The home of the famous Simon Kenton was in this township when it included Zanesfield, and even after the division he used to frequently be seen in this locality. He related to Samuel Warner that once, when a captive among the Indians, he picked up a papoose and threw it into a kettle of boiling hominy, and in the excitement that ensued made good his escape.

On the 2nd day of June, 1816, an alarm was sounded through the settlement in Zane Township that the little son of James Curl, aged seven years, had been lost in the woods. At this late day the alarm of a lost child will produce consternation, but words cannot depict the excruciating agony that was conveyed in those two words when this country was a wilderness, and the great forest heard only the tread of wild beasts—knew no track but the Indian war trail. The child, in company with two of his elder brothers, had gone into the woods for the purpose of hunting wild gooseberries. His two brothers, growing tired, returned home, leaving him to follow; but he, continuing his hunt, soon wandered so far that he was unable to find the trail back to his father's cabin. Night came on, and the little waif took refuge in a tree-top. The next day he wandered forth, his only food being wild gooseberries and wild onions. Toward evening he laid down, and was visited by two animals, supposed to have been wolves, but they did not molest him. From this time on until the eighth day he wandered through the woods, subsisting on the wild berries that he could find, while the only protection that he had against the wild beasts was his innocency and little hands. He said, in relating his adventure, that one day a large black, woolly dog came up to him, and

he put his hands on it and petted it. No doubt, this dog was a black bear. All the settlers, in the meantime, had turned out, but, as day after day went by and no trace of him was discovered, the parents, in despair, began to think that further search was useless, and gave him up for lost; but the little fellow traveled on until he reached the mouth of Bokes Creek, which enters into the Scioto River, in Delaware Co., twenty miles from his home. Here, with his clothes hanging in shreds from his little body, and bleeding from innumerable scratches received in the woods, he found the cabin of Samuel Tyler. He entered the open door of the cabin and stood in the middle of the floor before he was discovered, and with his pale face, emaciated form and wild look, produced about as much surprise as a wild animal would under the same circumstances. The good housewife folded the little waif to her heart, and then did everything to relieve his wants. At this cabin he was found by his brother, who returned with him to the anxious father and mother, who were overjoyed at what they considered the especial dispensation of Providence.

Mrs. James Marquis relates that she, together with a sister and two brothers, was once lost in the woods. They had all gone to a slate quarry to procure some slates, and through some cause they wandered off, and, on account of the woods having been burned over, they were unable to find the trail back to the cabin. Night coming on, the older children built a shelter of bark to protect their little sister, who was only two years old. The neighborhood having been alarmed, search was made, and they were found far in the night, three miles from home, in the midst of the dense forest. Mrs. Marquis was then only six years old, and carried her little sister all the distance.

This section has been famed from earliest times for its sugar-making, and was a favorite resort for the Indians for that purpose, as before described, and is yet said to be the greatest sugar-producing township in the State, and the value of the production is only exceeded here by that of corn and wheat. Some of the sugar houses are fitted up in a most elaborate manner, of which that of Talford Blackburn is a fair example. It consists of a large building about 20x60 feet, in one end of which is a furnace on which is a sugar pan twenty feet long and three feet wide, on one side of which are nine large kettles, while on the other side are eight flat iron pans. Into these receptacles the sap is conducted by an iron pipe, from two large tanks, called store troughs, in an adjoining building, while the sap, by an ingenious arrangement, is changed from one pan to another, according to its varying conditions, until it is finally "sugared off." The capacity of such a furnace is two hundred barrels per day, but the amount usually handled is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty barrels. The cost of fitting up such a camp, including buckets, crocks, hauling barrels, etc., is from $800 to $1,000. The larger camps contain from 1,000 to 3,000 vessels, and produce per annum from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds of sugar at an average of about 10 cents per pound Thirty thousand dollars worth of sugar was formerly considered an average yield for the township, and twenty-five years ago one camp is said to have produced over 25,000 pounds, but the sugar interest is now on the decline.

The fathers of many of the earliest settlers in this township were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and a few of the pioneers themselves acted their part in that great struggle and in the Indian wars which, for years, blazed along our frontiers. "Mad" Anthony's overthrow of the Indians at the Maumee Rapids, and the crushing defeat at the battle of Tippecanoe, had the effect, however, of checking

the Indians in their depredations, and it was only through the insidious and malicious machinations of the British agents, in 1811, that they were again prevailed upon to dig up the hatchet and take sides against the Americans—a policy reprehended at home and bitterly censured among all civilized nations. They joined the British, and the first knowledge of that fact came from the lurid glare of the burning cabins which blazed a foreboding beacon light along our defenceless borders. The news of Hull's disgraceful surrender of the fort at Detroit spread consternation and alarm among the settlers. A company was at once organized, consisting of nearly all the able-bodied men in the settlement, and Zanesfield, then a part of this township, became a frontier post. The garrison at that point narrowly escaped an attack and surprise by a mere accident. A few soldiers, who were out on a scouting expedition some miles from the post, had gotten up one morning early for the purpose of hunting squirrels for their breakfast; after shooting quite a number they returned to their camp, and, later in the day, while scouting, came across traces of a large band of Indians. The latter, evidently, had heard the firing and had hastily decamped, supposing their movements had been discovered. The strong log house of Job Sharp was used as one point where the families of the Sharps, Warners, Inskeeps, Euans, Stokes, Ballingers and Curls gathered on a threatened attack; from the top of the house a lookout was kept for the Indians. The house of William Seger, in the south part of the township, was used for the same purpose. Isaac Painter remembers going to a block-house, in what is now Champaign County, with his mother and her children, in company with other families, on the occasion of a threatened Indian descent, while his father was off serving as a soldier. William Inskeep recollects well the day of Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie. It was a day of unusual clearness and beauty, and, as he and his father were cutting corn, they heard the roaring of what seemed to them like distant thunder, and they considered this quite phenomenal on account of the weather, not a cloud being perceptible in any direction. It was afterwards explained to be the roar of artillery about one hundred miles away.

As early as 1825, an anti-slavery agitation was begun in this locality. Meetings were held in schoolhouses, and the matter was generally discussed by the citizens. The reason that the agitation assumed such proportions was because the slaves, on their way north, came up this way, and of necessity the people were frequently called upon to take sides, pro or con, with the runaway slaves. The poor negroes, in escaping from their pursuers, would, in passing through here, be harbored by the Quakers. The nearest station of the underground railway was at Pickereltown, in an adjoining township. They generally came north through London, Madison County, via Marysville, to Canada. Samuel Warner relates that he once met a crowd of nine heading for the "big woods," as their pursuers were close upon them.

Money was scarce for many years, but, fortunately, there was but little use for it. Counterfeiting, however, was carried on quite extensively at one time, and a great deal of bogus money was circulated. Several parties were arrested, but, after being confined in jail for some time, were discharged for want of sufficient proof.

The great earthquake of 1811, the shock of which was felt as far west as the Mississippi River and as far South as New Orleans, was distinctly perceived in this township. Samuel Warner recollects his father running to catch the dishes in the cupboard, as they began to go through a variety of antics, and the farmers becoming very much alarmed.

The winter of 1809 is spoken of as one of most uncommon mildness, and the sugar season which followed was a failure, many not opening their camps.

Two murders occurred in this township which occasioned a great deal of excitement. The first was the killing of Capt. D. S. Norviel by Waller Marshall, Jr., at Israel Pool's, in Middleburg, on July 18, 1868. The parties, having become parties to a suit, repaired thither for the purpose of settling their difficulties. During a scuffle between Marshall and another man, Capt. Norviel attempted to wrest a knife which Marshall had drawn for the purpose of striking his antagonist, and in the melee that ensued received a stab in the breast from which he died in a few minutes. Marshall was subsequently tried and acquitted on the ground of self-defense. On the 30th of April, 1878, there occurred in this township one of the most shocking and deplorable tragedies that have ever occurred in the history of this county. It was the killing of George W. Rockwell, Deputy Sheriff of Logan County, by Amos Inskeep. The prominence of both the parties, the especial regard in which the family of the latter (one of the oldest and most respectable in the county), together with the fact that Inskeep himself was a very talented and educated man, who had cultivated himself in a broad and liberal manner, giving especial attention to the investigation of subjects of a scientific nature, made the affair one of peculiar sadness. The circumstances in brief were these: A judgment had been rendered in favor of Sherman against Inskeep, on a libel suit, and a posse of officers had repaired to the farm of Inskeep for the purpose of levying on chattels to satisfy the claim. They were warned off by Inskeep with threats. Rockwell, pursuant to his official authority, was leading some horses from the stable when Inskeep shot him with a rifle, from the effect of which he died in a few hours. Inskeep was arrested at Plain City, as he said on his way to make a requisition on Gov. Bishop for a company of soldiers to protect his property, taken to Bellefontaine and indicted for murder in the first degree. In December, 1878, he was tried, and after thirty days the case was given to the jury. After a consultation of seventy-two hours they were unable to agree, it is said being equally divided as to insanity and murder in the second degree, and were discharged. By a change of venue he was again tried in September, 1879, in Marysville, Union County, first as to his present insanity, and, notwithstanding the fact that as far back as 1858 he had exhibited signs of mental derangement and had been adjudged insane by the Probate Court of Logan County, he was found by the court sane enough to be tried. In November, while waiting for trial, he broke jail and returned to his farm, a distance of twelve miles, where he remained about three months. He was rearrested, tried on his indictment, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, where he is now incarcerated. He was ably defended by the Hon. T. E. Powell, of Delaware, and Judge P. B. Cole, of Marysville, while Judge William West and S. L. Price as ably assisted the Prosecuting Attorney. The costs of the various suits, aside from the judgment for damages in favor of Rockwell's widow, amounted to between $16,000 and $17,000.

The first mills were hand affairs, consisting of a block of wood about three feet long and eighteen inches in diameter, in one end of which a hole was made by successive burnings, so that it would hold a quantity of corn, which was reduced to hominy or meal by a hand pestle. An improvement on the latter part was a sweep, not unlike an old-fashioned well-sweep, into one of which was inserted

an upright piece, to which an iron wedge was attached to pound the corn, while the other end of the sweep was made fast. This was operated by two persons. The first grist-mill was built by Job Sharp, and was the first in Logan County. It was erected in 1803, and was the rudest kind of a corn-cracker. The lower stone was a nigger-head, and the upper a limestone, which latter, being soft, wore rapidly, and did very inferior work. A few years later, finding a flat "nigger-head," about two feet in diameter, and six or eight inches thick, by working several days he succeeded in drilling a hole through the same, and in 1807 rebuilt the mill by substituting for the brush and pole-covering a building with a clapboard roof and puncheon sides. After this, they did some custom work. Previous to this improvement, the capacity of the mill was about one bushel of corn in twenty-four hours; now they could grind as many as four bushels per day, and frequently several bags of corn could be found in the mill at one time. This mill, which has not been standing within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, is known only by tradition. There was no dam, but the water-wheel, which was about eight feet in diameter, was fed from two races, the remains of which are seen at this day, leading from two strong springs in different directions, and were united, flowing through a penstock consisting of a poplar log, into the wheel. The first flouring-mill in the township was that built by John Garwood, at what is now East Liberty, in Perry Township, which was a part of Zane until 1831. It was used first as a corn-mill, and not for grinding wheat until 1812. Previous to this the settlers were compelled to go for flour to King's Creek, in what is now Champaign County. The mill gave the village which sprang up around it the name of Garwood's Mills. The first flouring-mill in what is now Zane Township was built about 1824, by Caleb Ballinger, and was a one-story affair, about 25x30 feet, with one run of buhrs. This was purchased in 1831, by David and Daniel Eicher, and subsequently remodeled. It was entirely rebuilt in 1856, and is now one of the best in the county. Previous to the war of 1812, the only lumber was sawed out by hand, and Joshua Antrim, in his history of Champaign and Logan Counties, relates that the lumber for the double log house now standing on the old Sharp farm, and built in 1807, was sawed by a whip-saw. Puncheons split from logs, and worked down by hand, were mostly used. Mrs. Mary Reams has a cradle, made by John Garwood, in 1807. The boards were split from a walnut log, worked down by hand as smooth as if sawed, and then dovetailed together. The first saw-mill was erected about 1815, by Joshua Inskeep, on Mill Branch, and soon after, during a freshet, floated away. The second was made fast to a stump, and when the rains descended, and the floods came, it stood. This was followed by what was known as the Stratton Mill, on the same creek, a little above the Inskeep mill. The next saw-mill was built by Jose H. Garwood, in 1831, and is the only site of the three now occupied. The first steam saw-mill was introduced in this part of Ohio, and was built in Middleburg, in the winter of 1833 and 1834, by Brattany and Sellers, and was occupied about 1865, by Chesher & Son, as a bucket factory. Col. Joel Haines established a woolen factory on his farm, about one mile southeast of Middleburg, in the year 1846. He subsequently converted it into a chair factory.

The first distillery in the township was started a short distance from Middleburg, in 1835, by John Hellings, who manufactured peach and apple brandy and subsequently whisky. Here W. M. Hellings, now one of the most ardent supporters of the temperance cause, learned the mysterious art of distilling.

The first tannery was started in 1808 by Daniel Garwood, on his farm, about two miles southeast of the present village of Middleburg. He also built the first brick house; date of the same, 1818. It is said that sand was so scarce that they were compelled to mix ashes with the lime to make mortar. The first frame house was built by James Stokes in 1820, and was considered quite a curiosity. Such was the hospitality of the people of this section that taverns were not a necessity among them. It was not until 1832 that Asher Lyon opened an inn for the traveling public, in what is now a shingle factory in the town of Middleburg.

The Indian trails through this township leading from Franklinton, now part of Columbus, came up the Big Darby to Garwood's Mills, now East Liberty, by way of the site of Eicher Mill and the Springs on the old Sharp farm, which the Indians frequently visited, and which was a favorite camping-ground with them. In early times there were no roads except bridle paths; hence, we find the residences on the oldest improved farms off the road, beside some spring or some other natural advantage. This is so striking that strangers would scarcely suppose this township inhabited, so few of the residences being seen from the roads. The first road was that from Garwood's Mills to Urbana, and was laid out by John Garwood, Jr., as early as 1815. This was followed by one from Milford to Zanesfield. The Zanesfield and Columbus pike, extending from the Union County line to the head of the Marmon Valley, a distance of six and one-third miles, was begun August 12, 1867, and finished in 1878, and cost, exclusive of bridges, $2,650 per mile. This was followed by one from the Champaign County line to Mt. Moriah Church, built in 1874, by subscription, at a cost of $1,175.25 per mile, and is a little over two and three-fourths miles in length. The Newton pike was built in 1875, and cost $2,500. The bridge across Garwood's mill-race cost $750. All the pikes are free.

The first bridge was the one across Big Darby on the Newton Pike, and was built in 1859, at a cost of about $1,100. It was boarded up and covered in the fall of 1879.

The first postoffice in what is now Zane Township, was kept by Jose Garwood, at his house, and was established about 1825. There was a mail route from Marysville to Bellefontaine, and over this route George Kelleyman carried the mail on horseback, except when the roads got bad, when he took it through on foot. He was succeeded by a boy named James Simpson, and he by Bob Gibson, who carried a bugle to give warning to the Postmaster of his approach. In 1833 Jose Garwood resigned, and the postoffice was removed to Middleburg, and kept by Dr. John Elbert, Jr., and went by the name of Elbert Postoffice. The name was finally changed to West Middleburg.

The village of Middleburg was laid out, and the plat recorded May 24, 1832. It is located on Survey 3,155. Columbus street runs east and west through the center, and Urbana street north and south, also through the center. All the lots west of Urbana street were on the land of Levi Grubbs, and all the lots east of said street on the land of William Grubbs. James W. Marmon was the County Surveyor. At this time there was a small store kept by Elias D. Gabriel and one or two other buildings. Soon after the frame store building, now a part of the store room of T. J. Hellings, was erected, and was followed by other residences and shops, until quite a village grew up. Two of its early citizens figured prominently in its rise and progress. The first was Arthur Criffield, who came here soon after it was laid out. He was a man of uncommon energy and more than ordinary talent. He was a minister of

the Disciple, Church, and his progressive spirit is evinced in his starting in April, 1836, a newspaper, called *The People's Palladium*, and the Union, Hardin, Allen and Logan County *Advertiser*. The editing and type-setting for some time was wholly done by him. T. Chesher has in his possession a copy of an issue dated July, 1836, in which he hoists the name of Martin Van Buren as candidate for President. The terms of the paper were $2.00 a year in advance, and $2.50 if not paid in six months, and $3.00 if not paid for until the end of the year. Various kinds of country produce were taken in exchange, if delivered at the office. His paper was subsequently changed to a religious monthly, and called the "*Heretic Detector*," and was finally moved to Cincinnati. The second man prominent in the history of this township and section was Edward Allen, who came to the township about 1832, and opened a store with an uncle, named Worrell, about one mile northwest of the village, where he soon after failed. He subsequently opened a store in Middleburg, where, by his prudence and energy, and strict attention to business, he built up an enormous trade, covering a radius of twenty-five miles. He dealt largely in hardware, as well as general merchandise, adding to his business that of beef and pork packing and shipping. He is spoken of as a very exact and honest man. Starting with a few hundred dollars, in the short space of ten years he had accumulated forty or fifty thousand dollars. The tax on his strength was too great and his mind gave away under it. One morning, in 1851, he was found hanging to a tree near a neighboring town, but as to whether he committed suicide or was fouly dealt with, is a mooted question. Many best acquainted with the circumstances are strong in the latter belief. The location of a land office at Lima sent a great amount of travel through the village and several taverns sprang up with their usual concomitants of loafers and whisky, and for a number of years Middleburg was noted for the lawless character of those who were accustomed to congregate here, and death, in one instance at least, is attributed to one of their drunken carousals. At one time the bar-keepers were greatly surprised by the visit of the State Inspector, who, on examination, found all the casks of liquor adulterated except one, and ordered their contents poured into the street. A division of the Order Sons of Temperance was organized here on June 17, 1848, and a lodge of Good Templars in 1855, which disbanded only when the local necessity of such an organization had ceased. For the past nineteen years the village has been noted for its sobriety and the high moral character of its citizens, and was wholly without a saloon, except in a single instance, and in this case the saloon-keeper was prosecuted with so much vigor, that he was glad to leave. A flourishing Grange was maintained here for several years, and was only disbanded when the general object for which the Order had been instituted had been attained. There is yet alive an active branch of the Order in the southwest part of the township, known as Jericho Grange, No. 277, and was established December 19, 1873, with George Creviston, Master; Isaac M. Sharp, Steward; J. W. Stokes, Secretary. The present membership is eighteen and the present officers are W. I. Bishop, Master; Orville Stokes, Steward; T. J. Creviston, Secretary. Maple Grove Grange, No. 460, was instituted May 27, 1874, near Mt. Moriah Church. The first Master was David Alexander; Treasurer, Job Bishop; and Secretary, Henry Bishop. The present officers are Master, John R. Wilson; Treasurer, Job Bishop; and Secretary, Henry Bishop. Middleburg contained, according to the census of 1880, a population of 272. It has two general stores, one drug store, one carriage factory, two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, one

saddlery shop, one shingle factory, one pottery and tile factory. The latter enterprise was started about 1850, to meet the great demand for sugar crocks, and is carried on at present by the Marquis Brothers. The town also contains a fine township house, built in 1879, at a cost of $1,750, and including the furnishing $2,250. It is a frame structure, the upper part of which is a hall, while the lower part is used in part for holding elections and transacting other township business. There is also a very fine hotel in the town, now under the efficient management of Col. Joel Haines, underlying which is a thick vein of limestone of which there is a fine quarry near. The town is on an eminence, and great difficulty is experienced in finding a supply of water. Recently Nelson Devore sunk a shaft to the depth of ninety-six feet, over seventy-five of which was through solid limestone before striking a good flow. A few years ago the enterprising citizens of the village placed a hydraulic ram in one of the springs on the old Sharp farm, about half a mile distant from the town, and now a good supply of water is forced through pipes up into the central part of the town, where it pours a refreshing stream sufficient to supply all the citizens.

The first church was that of the Friends, built about half a mile northeast of the present town of Middleburg, and was built about 1805. It was a double log structure, with puncheon floor. This was occupied until after 1825, but was finally abandoned. There the first school was taught, and in the graveyard adjoining the first burial was made. The oldest grave-stone now to be found is that of Esther, wife of John Garwood, and bears date 20th day of the 12th month, 1811. It is a simple sandstone slab. Col. Haines, when a boy, acted as sexton, and, time after time, kindled the charcoal fire on the brick hearth that occupied the centre of the church. The remuneration that he got was 25 cents for several months' work. This structure was also occupied at times by the Methodists, until they built a church of their own, about eighteen feet square, at what was known as Inskeep's mill-dam. This latter church was built about the time of the war of 1812. This church was on what was known as the Mad River Circuit, and had preaching on week-day. Meetings were held once in six weeks. This church was used as a place of worship until about 1830, when it was used for a short time by the Protestant Methodists. The third church erected was that of the Methodist Episcopal, and was known as the Mt. Moriah Church, and its building dates 1829. It was a hewed log structure, built by voluntary contributions of labor. The first members were Dr. John Elbert and wife, John Inskeep and wife, Thomas Ballinger and wife, Joseph Euans and wife, Benjamin Weatherby and wife, Allen Sharp and David Sharp; the latter, in all probability, was the first minister. This building was succeeded, in 1854, by a brick structure, which cost $1,225. This edifice was burned in a very mysterious manner, at midnight, August 24, 1874. How the fire originated was never definitely known, but was generally supposed to have been set on fire. It was rebuilt, however, the following year, at a cost of $1,425, and was furnished at an outlay of some $300 more. In April, 1860, a severe storm unroofed it and blew in a gable end, which necessitated an additional outlay of $350. There is adjoining the church a graveyard, where sleep the early members of this church. The first interment was that of Mary, wife of John Painter, early in 1828, and in the same year she was followed by Samuel Sharp. Mt. Moriah Church now has a membership of about thirty. The Pastor is Rev. C. T. Wells. A Sunday school has been maintained in its connection since 1850, with an average attendance of about twenty or twenty-five. G. W. Tallman is the present

Superintendent. The church was followed by another Methodist Episcopal Church, which was built in the village of Middleburg, in 1834, then but recently laid out. The building committee consisted of Daniel Garwood and Thomas Ballinger. The church was built of logs, and volunteer labor raised the structure. It would have cost, in all probability, about $300. It was abandoned as a church about 1840, and is now used as a dwelling. The decline of this church was no doubt owing to the defection of a large body from the Methodist Episcopal Church, who severed their connection with the parent church for the purpose of establishing the Methodist Protestant Church. The Christian Church at Middleburg followed next, being erected in 1835, and was the first frame church built in the township. It was the only church of this denomination within fifty miles, and Arthur Criffield was the first minister. The cost of the structure was about $400. The present building, a frame structure, was erected in 1870, at a cost of $3,200, completely furnished. It was dedicated by the Rev. N. A. Walker. The present membership is about seventy-five, and is now without a regular pastor. Connected with the church is a Sabbath school, with an attendance of about sixty-five. This is under the superintendency of William A. Ballinger. The Methodist Protestant Church was built in the town of Middleburg in 1836, at a cost of about $1,200, and was a frame structure. The membership consisted largely of those who had been prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The old church at Inskeep's Mill was used a short time by the new organization, when they decided to build a structure far eclipsing anything of the kind in the vicinity. The prime movers were those who had figured prominently in the early history of the township—namely, Capt. Joseph Euans and John and Joshua Inskeep. Both Euans and Joshua Inskeep had saw-mills, and contributed largely to the building. It is said that Joshua Inskeep, who was a man of most remarkable pluck, contributed more than half the funds to build it. The building, however, was on a more elaborate scale than the times and condition of the congregation demanded, and as a consequence was never finished, but continued to be used until a smaller one was built, when it was sold, and is now used as a carriage factory by Eurem Carpenter. The present Methodist Protestant Church was built in 1873. It is a substantial frame, surmounted by a belfry, containing an excellent bell, and cost, when finished, $1,650. It was dedicated by Rev. P. T. Johnson, and the first minister was Rev. A. C. Hall. It has a membership now of about seventy-five, and a Sunday school the year round of about sixty-five scholars. J. W. Young is the Superintendent.

Union Chapel is situated in the southwestern part of the township on the line of Monroe Township, and was organized September 1, 1874, and was dedicated November 22, 1874, with Rev. J. M. Robinson, Pastor. The church was formed by a part of the membership of the old Salem Church, one mile and a half below, in Monroe Township, when the latter was abandoned as a place of worship. The original members were: Elizabeth Stuart, N. M. Stuart, Catharine Stuart, Jane Sharp, J. M. Sharp, Catharine Sharp, T. W. Haines and Phebe Haines. The church cost, including the furnishing of same, $2,200, and both the church and Sabbath school are in a flourishing condition. The membership is about sixty, and the Sabbath school about the same number. The present Pastor is John S. Pumphrey. The Superintendent of the Sabbath school is James Seamon.

The first schoolhouse was located near Joshua Inskeep's. It was a log building of the rudest sort, with puncheon floor and huge fire-place, with greased paper pasted over an

aperture, as a substitute for glass. Here presided, as first teacher, William Seger, who is mentioned among the earliest settlers.

"A man severe he was, and stern to view.
* * * * * * * *
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face."

Here nearly all the youth, in what is now Zane Township, attended school in that day and learned to read by means of Webster's Speller, the Testament and Columbian Orator, or were instructed in the mysteries of figures by the aid of Pike and the Western Calculator. This, however, was burned, and was succeeded by a frame in 1820, far in advance of its times; the spaces between the studding are said to have been filled with brick laid in clay mortar. Here Edward Watt was the first teacher.

The first brick school was built on what is the pike leading from North Lewisburg to Middleburg, and is noted as being the first house in which a stove was used. Here, also, for the first time, the study of geography was introduced in 1838, Hiram Garwood being the first pupil in that branch. The township now contains six sub-districts, in five of which are substantial frame schoolhouses, while in the village there is a fine two-story building, erected in 1874, at a cost of about $2,700. The two lower rooms of this building are occupied by the schools of the village district, while the upper part, built by the township, is open to pupils from all the districts.

The schools of Zane Township are above average, and employ female teachers usually in the sub-districts, at an average salary of about $38 per month, continuing from seven to eight months in the year. In the township school, a good male teacher is employed, for six months in the year, at a salary of about $47 per month.

CHAPTER XVI.*

HARRISON TOWNSHIP—INDIANS—SETTLEMENT—PIONEER SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—ETC.

"Their ax-strokes rang 'mid forests deep,
Their cabins rose in every glade;
With freedom wild, their pulses beat—
Those fearless souls, the truly brave.

Our domains then, a wildering wild,
Of savage haunt and tangled wood,
Where roamed unfettered nature's child,
And forests grand, in beauty stood."

—*Crowell.*

LESS than seventy years ago the territory constituting Harrison Township to-day, teeming with industry, was a dense wilderness, unvisited by the cheering rays of civilization. Over these cultivated and fertile fields, dotted with substantial dwellings, surrounded by the many evidences of luxury and refinement, roamed savage wild beasts and a race of men more savage still than they. Here sported the timid deer, while at night the wolf made the echoes ring with his unearthly howling. In the forest the Indian sauntered along the rippling streams in pursuit of the game, which was almost his only sustenance. Here the romantic lover "wooed his dusky maid" in primitive simplicity. To-day the wilderness has given place to cultivated fields; the scattered huts and wigwams of the Indian, to the comfortable homes of an enlightened and prosperous people, blessed with abundant social, religious and educational privileges, all rendered possible by the enterprise, toil, and privation of those noble pioneers, now rapidly passing away.

The period prior, during, and immediately subsequent to the last war with Great Britain, possesses the greatest historic interest. The infant settlement; the roving bands of Indians; the coming of the soldiers; the building of the block-houses; the hasty gathering of the settlers to the strongholds; the constant fear of invasion, and the final proclamation of peace, when the families dispersed, each to its own abiding place, all combine to render the epoch of all-absorbing interest. The Indians, who wandered about at will, were generally on the best of terms with the settlers, and, although, when under the influence of "fire-water," they fought savagely amongst themselves, rarely, if ever, did they molest the families of the whites, and, had it not been for the constant fear their presence engendered, they would not have been disagreeable neighbors. In one particular that early period resembled the present—whisky was the bane of the Indian, as it has ever been the curse of the world. Its sale to them was strictly forbidden, under heavy fines and penalties, and yet individuals were not found wanting who, for the paltry pittance the traffic afforded, would jeopardize an entire settlement. Urbana was the nearest point where this "liquid death" was openly vended, and thither the red man "oft' went his weary way." Mrs. Carnes relates a tragic incident which came under her observation, and as it so perfectly illustrates the evil effect of whisky, we reproduce it here: "Near the close of a beautiful day in the early summer of 1813, a party of Indians were riding along "Hull's trace," which passed near her cabin door. From the noise they made she knew they had been drinking, and fearing they would make her a visit, she dropped the curtain to the one small window

*Contributed by Dr. J. H. St Chevercll.

in the front of her dwelling; as they drew nearer the cries increased; her woman's curiosity gaining the ascendancy she drew the curtain partially aside and peeped out. Two of the party were engaged in deadly conflict, and almost at the instant her eyes rested upon them one, the smaller of the two, rolled from his horse, dead, the hatchet of his antagonist buried in his brain. The party made but a momentary pause, and rode away, leaving the body of their dead comrade where it fell." Howe's "Historical Collections" contains the following: "At the breaking out of the war many hundreds of friendly Indians were collected and stationed at Zanes' and McPherson's block-houses, under the protection of the government, who, for a time, kept a guard of soldiers over them. It was at first feared that they would take up arms against the Americans, but subsequent events dissipating these apprehensions, they were allowed their freedom."

Harrison, which is known upon the records of Logan County as Townships 2 and 3 south, Ranges 14 and 15 east, is situated near the centre of the county. It is bounded north by McArthur, south by Union and Liberty, west by Washington and Pleasant, and east by Lake, of which it formed a part until the year 1832. The lands are of the class denominated Congress, and comprise thirty sections. The surface of the township is generally rolling, and interspersed with lowlands or prairies. The higher portions of the township are a clay or limestone soil, best adapted, perhaps, to the growing of wheat, while in the bottom lands, a black loam of great fertility, predominates. Along the eastern township line are numerous limestone quarries, from which large quantities of building stone are taken annually. When this township was first settled the lowlands were partially covered with water during much of the year, and were shunned, being considered worthless, but by a judicious system of draining, they have been rendered arable and now produce large crops of corn with comparatively little labor. Harrison Township compares favorably in agricultural productions with the best in Logan County. The uplands were originally covered with a dense growth of white oak timber, in fact, no other variety was found in the township, but a little of the original forest now remains. The only water-course in the township is the Buckongehelas Creek and its principal tributary, Blue Jacket. The former rises in the extreme northern portion of Lake Township. It enters Harrison on Section 1, and after many devious turnings flows from the township near the southwest corner. Blue Jacket Creek rises in the southeast corner of the township, and flowing in a general northwestly direction, discharges its waters into the Buckongehelas near the west township line on Section 28. These streams were formerly quite important water-powers. Their names are derived from two Indian chiefs, whose tribes inhabited this region. Buckongehelas was a village chief of the Delawares and a distinguished warrior of his time.

Situated upon a small tributary of Blue Jacket Creek, in Sections 10 and 11, is a lovely little body of water of an area of perhaps 100 acres, known as "Silver Lake." As it is becoming quite a pleasure resort, the following items of its history may not be uninteresting: A short time previous to the war 1812, an individual, a reputed counterfeiter, named George Blaylock erected a small log cabin in the dense wood surrounding the outlet of this lake, and here, in utter seclusion, he passed many years of his life. From him the name "Blaylock Lake" was derived. After a term of years the name was changed to "Spencer Lake," in honor of Alexander O. Spencer, who was the original purchaser of a great portion of the lands in this part of

the township. The next owner of the lands surrounding this body of water was William a Denison, who made a third, and, it is hoped, final change in the name. Silver Lake seems an appropriate designation. It is chiefly valuable by reason of the many thousand tons of ice annually gathered from its bosom.

The pioneer settler in Harrison Township was James McPherson, a native of Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn., who, with a family consisting of a wife and four children, arrived during the fall of 1811. He camped near the site of the present Infirmary building of Logan County, and setting immediately to work, he soon completed a comfortable log cabin near by, and here, solitary and alone, this family passed their first winter in the wilderness. The subsequent summer, incident to the war with England, a commodious block-house was erected a few rods west of McPherson's cabin by a company of Rangers under command of Capt. Hinkson. This was called the "McPherson block-house." A few months later a like structure was completed by Capt. James Manary's company, from Ross County. The site of this building was upon an elevation, perhaps one-half mile southeast of McPherson's. Here, in these two strongholds, the settlers from the surrounding country sought shelter at intervals until the cessation of hostilities.

James McPherson's purchase consisted of 600 acres of land, embracing and contiguous to what is now the Infirmary Farm, and in his home, erected near his first log cabin, he spent the remaining years of his life. His was an eventful life. Captured by the Indians at Loughry's defeat, near the mouth of the Big Miami River, he was kept a prisoner until after Wayne's treaty in 1795. Returning to civilization, he located in Pennsylvania, where he remained until his removal to Logan County. Subsequently to the close of the war he was appointed Indian Agent, and remained in charge of the Shawnees and Senecas at Lewistown until 1830. He was afterward appointed Associate Judge of Logan County, in which capacity he continued for several years. The next settler in Harrison was, without doubt, George Blaylock, a native of Georgia, who began his lonely, hermit-like existence here, in the early spring of 1812. It was generally believed that this singular person was a member of an extensive gang of counterfeiters and thieves, who infested this country at that time, from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, but as nothing could be found against him by way of positive proof, he went his way unmolested, shunned by, and shunning society. He eventually removed to a small hunter's cabin on the borders of an inland lake, now a portion of the Lewistown reservior, and there died, "unhonored and unsung." Many incidents illustrating his peculiarities are related, but as their publication can serve no good purpose, they are omitted. At about the same date, or at least early in the War of 1812, James Reed settled on a farm in the southwest corner of Section 6. Two sons-in-law, named Durham and Lewis, located in the vicinity. Robert Caseboalt, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal faith, came next, and to him belongs the honor of organizing the first religious society in the township. A man named Stansbury lived for a time near Manary's block-house, and afterward settled on the border of the lake. Another family named Tucker occupied a little cabin on Section 5. The unsettled condition of affairs for several years subsequent to the close of the war prevented immigration into Harrison, and it was not until as late as 1820 that settlement began in earnest. Among the later settlers are, George Heath, Michael Carnes, Thomas Sutherland, Stephen Hoyt, Samuel Carter, Michael Smith, John Houtz, James M. Kauffman, John Horn, the Schulers, and possibly others now forgotten. The tide

of immigration from this period flowed steadily onward, rude log cabins dotted the hillsides, trails were cut out, improved and became roads. The small "clearings" gradually increased in size, and needed industries came to the front.

On Buckongehelas Creek, on lands now owned by George Horn, a small log grist-mill was built, so many years since that no one remembers much of it, and no vestige now remains. A small log distillery was built in the same region, and at about the same time. It was not a success. In about 1820 a colony of Germans, of whom George Walpers was the leading spirit, erected a distillery and a small grist-mill on Blue Jacket Creek. After several years of active operation these manufactories were allowed to go into decay. John Houtz, in 1821, erected a saw-mill on Blue Jacket Creek—the first frame mill in the township. The only manufactories now in the township are the grist and saw-mills owned by Frederick Kaylor. They were built by Daniel Shawver. Perhaps no township in Logan County excels Harrison in its highways. The first was an improvement of "Hull's Trace," which ran in a northwest direction through the township, passing the block-houses. At this time a system of graveled turnpikes pass through the township at convenient distances. It has also two lines of railroads. The first of these is the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, which passes across the northeast corner of the township. The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad passes through the southwest part of the township, a short distance north of Silver Lake. Gretna Station, on this road, is what its name indicates, and the nearest approach to a village with which the township has ever been threatened. Aside from the necessary railroad buildings, this hamlet contains nothing except a grocery and a postoffice. The latter was established in the spring of 1879, with Adam Hover, Postmaster. The pioneer mercantile establishment was under the management of James McPherson, who kept a small stock of goods at the block-house, under Government patronage. He continued in business until the departure of the Indians for the West, since when nothing of the kind has had an existence until a recent date.

It is a fact worthy of remark that in all pioneer settlements, so soon as the cabin was made comfortable, the small tract of forest cleared away, and the first crop of corn planted, a log building would be rolled up, the children gathered together and a school established. Our pioneer colony was no exception to the rule. Soon after the close of the war a log cabin was put up at or near the site of the present schoolhouse, in sub-District number three. It was a primitive building indeed, puncheon floor and door, and clapboard roof. The entire rear end of the building was occupied by the fire-place, and even then it was necessary to build the chimney out-of-doors. The light was admitted by means of a window in each side of the house, made by cutting out the half of two logs nearly the entire length of the building. Sticks were placed in the opening, over which oiled or greased paper was fastened. Along each window was a rough board, resting on wooden pins driven into the logs. This was the desk at which the larger scholars sat while writing. The seats were split slabs supported by wooden legs. In this manner the schoolhouses were built for a number of years in the early settlement. The first term taught in this building was by Isaac Myers, an excellent teacher by the way, who had but one fault and that was an ungovernable appetite for whisky; as often as once each month he would quit school and go on a "regular spree," as our informant puts it. After a number of days spent in beastly intoxication he would

resume school again. The following are some of the pupils of this school: Margaret, Maria, and Anna Smith, James and John Hill, Henry McPherson, Peter Powell, Alexander Long, Silas Moorehouse, James Reed and James Roberdi. A second term was taught in this house by a man named Scott. The south part of the township was without a schoolhouse until about 1830, when a hewed loghouse was built on John Roger's land. In this Sebastian Keller taught a term of school during the winter of 1830–31. Following is the report of the Board of Education for the year ending August 31, 1879: whole number of scholars, 329; whole amount paid teachers, $1,476; number of schoolhouses, 7; value with grounds, $3,000.

Early in the formation of the permanent settlement, subsequent to the close of the war, Rev. Robert Casebolt, held meetings at the cabins of the settlers, and as early as 1825 a small class was formed at the pioneer schoolhouse. Of this pioneer organization the writer has been unable to gain any definite data. In about 1830 a class was formed at the house of M. O. Wood, Esq. It was composed in part of M. O. Wood and wife, Thomas Powell and family, Joseph Peach and wife, and Joseph Gordon and wife. This class was attached to Bellefontaine Circuit, and in time acquired a numerous membership, but deaths and removals ensued until at last the class was dissolved, the remaining members going to other churches. A small class meets at the Houtz schoolhouse, at this time, and this is the only organization of the Methodist Episcopal faith in the township. The only church edifice now within the limits of Harrison is that known as the "Flat Branch" Christian Church. This was erected during the summer of 1865, upon lands donated for the purpose by James McPherson and Henry Buckwalter. It is a substantial wooden structure, and cost $1,000. The society was formed the same summer by Rev. C. T. Emmons, now at West Liberty. The constituent members were John, William, Anderson and John W. Neer and wives, Henry Seymour and wife, and Henry Buckwalter and wife. Meetings were held, a short time prior to the completion of the church, in the schoolhouse on Section one. The present membership numbers twenty. The Pastors who have presided over this church are C. T. Emmons, Jesse T. Hunt and Joseph D. Marsh. A Sunday School was held in connection with this church for a few years. Another Christian Society (the Mennonites) meets in this edifice. The organization of this society was effected in 1875, and it now numbers thirty members. The pulpit is supplied by local talent.

Near the County Infirmary building is an old grave-yard, which would seem to deserve mention at our hands. Here are buried a goodly number of "native Americans," who died while under guard at the block-houses, and, also, within the same enclosure, sleep many whose once strong hands have helped to rescue these broad acres from the primeval forest. The first white interment here was a child of Mrs. Bennett, buried in 1812. The first white adult, whose remains were consigned to this lonely woodland burial place, was Joseph Smith—date 1820. The funeral services were conducted at the house of the deceased by Rev. — Lane, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at East Middleburg. At this time there are numerous public and private cemeteries in the township.

The Infirmary farm, containing 160 acres of land, and which is situated in sections 7 and 13, is fully described in another portion of this work.

Being strictly an agricultural people, it is but natural that anything calculated to benefit the farmer should be generously patronized. Early in the winter of 1873–4 many prominent citizens of the township became interested

in the matter, and a charter was soon procured authorizing the organization of Harrison Grange, No. 378, Patrons of Husbandry, with a constituent membership of twenty-nine. The society met for a time in the schoolhouse in sub-district No. 5. The fine hall, now occupied by this society, was erected during the summer of 1877. It is situated on the Sidney turnpike, about one mile west of Bellefontaine, is two stories in height and cost $1,000. Present membership is eighty-five; regular meetings are held on Thursday evening of each week. The succession of Masters is as follows: J. M. Porter, J. R. Norton, George E. Emery, John F. Kaylor and John S. Crary.

The early records of Harrison Township having been destroyed, the writer is unable to give any data in reference to the organization, save that the township as at present bounded, was cut off from Lake Township in the year 1832. The township officers for 1880 are: Conrad Moots, Absalom P. Conard and Thomas G. Ewing, Trustees; Henry W. Cordrey, Clerk; Thomas J. Turner, Treasurer; W. D. McPherson, Assessor: D. S. Moots and J. S. Horn, Constables, and Thomas J. Turner and W. D. McPherson, Justices of the Peace.

CHAPTER XVII.

MONROE TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTIVE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL—PIONEER HISTORY—EARLY INDUSTRIES — SCHOOLS — CHURCHES — VILLAGES, ETC.

THAT portion of Logan County treated of in this chapter is rich in historical lore, and teems with that romance which lingers in mournful memories around the fated red man. Long before the Anglo-Saxon came with his education, refinement and civilization, tradition tells us, and it is borne out by historical record, that this valley was occupied by another race of people, and the surrounding hills echoed with the busy hum of human life. How long they inhabited this region we are unable to say; what aboriginal sage led them to this "land of promise" is unknown to us. The Romans preserved in consecrated temples lasting memorials of the founder of their empire, and the enlightened Greeks, availing themselves of the art of sculpture, perpetuated in marble the sages and heroes of their race; but here, no rude pyramid of stone or "mis-shapen tomb," with traditional narratives transmitted by hereditary piety from age to age, informing the unlettered savages of the gratitude they owed to the hero of their tribe, or the law-giver of their nation is found, to tell the exact period of time when they made this valley the last home of their own choosing. We know that a remnant of the once fierce and warlike tribe of Shawanoese were found here by the whites. Deprived of their hunting grounds elsewhere, they had been pressed backward, step by step, and had commenced their sad and mournful journey towards the setting sun. But here they were not allowed to remain in security and repose. Dark clouds were gathering over them ominous of the coming storm. White men were thirsting for their lands, and again they were forced to give way before his superior intelligence. Their council-fires paled in the growing dawn of the nineteenth century, and then went out forever in the Mad River Valley. Retreating before the advancing tide of immigration, they have passed away, and are swallowed up in the distant West.

We find much in the Indian to loathe and condemn, and much, too, to admire and honor. Barbarians as they were, and savage by nature, yet it is universally true, that when they were treated honorably, as by William Penn, they never betrayed the confidence reposed in them. While admitting their savage cruelties, we should acknowledge the provocations were great, and that more civilized beings were often just as relentless as the Indians themselves.

In a preceding chapter of this work, the Indian history is given in detail, and the towns and villages, known as the "Mackachack Towns," which were once situated in this township, are fully and completely written, rendering anything that might be said in this chapter but a repetition of what has already been given. It is there noted how Simon Kenton was captured by the warlike Shawanoese, and made to run the gauntlet in front of the towns of Mackachack, and many incidents related of this celebrated borderer. With this general reference to the subject, we will pass to the topography of this township.

Monroe Township lies in the extreme south part of the county, and in the east tier of townships but one. It is bounded on the

north by Jefferson Township, on the east by Zane Township, on the south by Champaign County, on the west by Liberty Township, and is nearly five miles square. It was legally organized, March 5, 1822. On that day we find from the Commissioners' records that they ordered a new township to be surveyed, which was called Monroe. It was taken off of the south end of Jefferson, and the first election was ordered to be held at the house of Conrad Moots, on the first Monday in April, of the same year, for township officers. The surface of Monroe Township is more uneven than any other township in the county, perhaps, except Jefferson, much of it being broken and hilly, with few bottoms or valleys, and these small in extent. The hilly land is mostly limestone, with a clay soil, and produces excellent grazing, as well as fine crops of grain. The bottoms have a black loamy soil, and are highly productive. The principal production of the township is grain, though a number of farmers pay considerable attention to stock, with good results. The timber is such as abounds in this section of the State, viz.: different varieties of oak, hickory, elm, walnut, sugar-maple, etc. Sugar-maple is quite plenty, and a number of sugar orchards, or "camps," receive due attention each year, and produce large quantities of sugar and molasses. The principal stream is Mad River, which enters on the north line near the center of the township, and flowing in nearly a southwesterly direction passes out of the west line, a little south of the center. Mackachack Creek has its source in the township, and also flows in a southwesterly course. It has numerous small tributaries, which head in the township, and with the main stream drain the land well, without the aid of artificial means.

Monroe Township is without any large towns or villages, but one small village being within its limits. No railroads cross its soil, nor any manufactories, other than mills, with their noisy machinery, are found here to disturb the quiet of its peaceful inhabitants. It is thoroughly an agricultural township. The population of Monroe, by the census of 1840, was 1,203; in 1850, it was 1,330; in 1860, it was 1,111; in 1870, it was 1,372, and in 1880 it was 1,304. Schools and churches abound and the citizens rank high as moral, educated and refined people.

Close in the wake of the retreating savages came the white people, and soon the pioneer's hut dotted the landscape where but recently the "wigwam blaze had beamed on the tender and helpless, and the council-fire had glared on the wise and daring." The sound of the woodman's ax took the place of the Indian's rifle, and his voice lifted in praise to God was heard where erst had echoed the savage's war-whoop. To whom the credit should be given as the first settler of Monroe Township, is not known at the present day. Mr. Antrim, in his history of Champaign and Logan Counties, mentions the following names as among the early settlers, and gives the dates appended as the time of their settlement. How nearly correct it is, in every particular, we are unable to say, and probably there is no one now living who can vouch for its perfect correctness. It is as follows: Robert Frakes, from Kentucky, in 1810; Nathan Gilliland, from Virginia, in 1810; Samuel McColloch,* in 1803; Rev. George McColloch (his son), in 1803; Thomas Athy, in 1809 (was a drummer in the war of 1812); Zebedee Randel, from New York, in 1810; George Moots, from Pennsylvania, in 1809; Conrad Moots, from same place, in 1809; Charles Moots from same place, in 1809; George Green, from Kentucky, in 1810; William Williams, Henry Williams and Obadiah Williams, from Virginia, in 1814; Jacob Johnson, from Kentucky, in 1811 (he had four sons who were preachers); Jacob,

*Samuel McColloch was a representative in the Legislature when Logan was a part of Champaign County.

John and William Paxton, brothers, came about 1814; Err Randel came in 1810; Nicholas Pickerel, first Sheriff of Logan County, came in 1813; Henry Pickerel came in 1813.

The above varies somewhat from the information we have gathered in regard to the early settlement, but, nevertheless, may be substantially true. We will not presume to dispute any of the facts contained in it, but will give our information as we received it, leaving the reader to accept that which seems most likely to be correct. Many of the facts pertaining to the early settlement of the township were received from "Uncle Jack" Enoch, a perfect walking encyclopœdia, and who has been familiar with the country since 1812, and knows whereof he speaks.

Charles, Conrad and George Moots were brothers, but did not all come to Monroe Township at the same time. Charles came first—sometime previous to the war of 1812—and with his wagon and team was in Hull's surrender at Detroit. He lived about a mile above where Donn Piatt now lives. Conrad came about 1813, and settled on a place which had been occupied by a squatter named Race. George came in the spring of 1815, and was the last one of the three brothers to settle in the township. They were Germans and came from Chillicothe here, but Mr. Antrim says they were originally from Pennsylvania. They all died years ago, but George has two daughters living in the town of West Liberty, who are unmarried. Another daughter lives in Mingo, and another on the old homestead. A man named Soots, with two married sons and one that was single, came previous to 1812, and located on the place where Mr. Bradley now lives. Where they came from is not known, and after remaining a few years, they removed West.

The fall of 1811 witnessed the arrival of Robert Smith. He came from the "Old Dominion," and was a man of some prominence; at one time served as an Associate Judge of Logan County. A son, Robert, Jr., still lives in the township. The elder Smith built the first mill ever built on Mackachack Creek, about 1813. It was a small log structure, and used principally for grinding corn, but had a "hand bolt," and sometimes essayed wheat, though, as a flouring-mill, it was but a poor success. Zebedee Randel and his son, Err Randel, were among the very early settlers, but the elder Randel is long dead. Err Randel still lives just across the creek from where they originally settled. Benjamin Long came about 1814, and has a son still living in the township. Robert Frakes lived on the creek a little above Long. He was from Kentucky, and came previous to 1812. In 1830 he removed to Michigan and from there went to Missouri, where he died years ago. Nathan Gilliland was from Virginia and settled where Mr. Short now lives. He was a brother-in-law to Burnside, who was an early settler. He died of consumption, at Urbana, in 1825. He came to the township as early as 1813.

The Williams brothers and Jacob Johnson were also from Virginia. Obadiah Williams settled just above Gilliland, where he died many years ago. Johnson was here as early as 1012, and is long since dead. Daniel Purdy was a squatter, and came previous to 1812, and has been dead many years. George Green and his father, whose first name is forgotten, were from Kentucky, and came previous to 1812. Both are dead. The Paxtons were believed to have come from North Carolina about 1814. There are descendants of them still living in the county, though the original pioneers are dead. Obadiah Howell was here previous to the war of 1812. He had a son named Israel, and both died in this township years ago. Charles Fielder was also here before the war of 1812; he lived at the crossing of Mad River, at what was called the

"State Bridge." He was a blacksmith by trade, and afterward followed it as a livelihood, and kept the first shop in the township. The old gentleman has been dead many years. He had a son named James—an only child, who died but a few years ago. Samuel McColloch settled about a mile from Fielder; he was an officer in the war of 1812, and had one arm off above the elbow. He died soon after the close of the war. His son George now lives in Jefferson Township, and is said to be the oldest man living in this county. Solomon, a brother to Samuel, lived just above him, on the river. A man named Tittsworth was an old settler in the east part of the township, but of him little is known. Samuel Scott came from Virginia about 1815, and settled in the southeast part of the township. Both he and his wife died on the place of original settlement. A man named Stotts, and another by the name of Cruizan, were among the earliest settlers. The former settled where the widow Neal now lives, and the latter on the place now occupied by Esquire John Kelley. They are long since dead, and very few now living remember them, or are aware that they ever lived in the township. William McDonald settled on Mad River as early as 1812; he was from Kentucky, and has two sons still living on the old homestead. Henry Robinson came about 1811; he was an excellent man, and was an early Justice of the Peace. Both he and his wife died many years ago. Joseph and Benjamin Cox settled about 1813–14; Joseph moved West at an early day, and Benjamin went to Fort Findlay, in Hancock County, about 1818. Nicholas Robinson settled where John Hunt now lives about 1814; he had a brother named James, who lived up near Frakes'. They were squatters, and are all long since dead.

This comprises a list of the early settlers, so far as could be obtained. Many others came in about the time Logan County was organized, but our space will not allow such extended mention of the mere settlement, and other objects of interest claim our attention. The country was to be improved by the pioneers and early settlers, the forests felled, cabins built to guard them against the inclemencies of the weather and the encroachments of the wild beasts, and the erection of mills and the cutting out of roads. All this must be done by the settlers, in order that they might live in comfort, if not in luxury. A short sketch of how the pioneer lived follows appropriately the settlement of the township. Says a writer on the pioneer history of the country: "The construction of log cabins and the manner of living in them, are worthy of remembrance, for they have so nearly gone out of date, that it will not be a great many years before the people will scarcely know what they were. They were generally constructed of round logs, one story high, covered with clap-boards, which were not nailed down, but kept to their places by weight-poles, laid lengthways across every row of boards. In fact, many very comfortable dwellings were built and lived in, without so much as a single iron nail being used in their construction. As there were no saw-mills in the country at its very early settlement, the floors of the cabins were made of what was called puncheons. They were made by splitting large logs into slabs three or four inches thick, and by nicely hewing them on the upper side, and neatly fitting the joints; they made a very permanent floor. The open spaces in the walls, between the logs, were filled up, and made smooth by 'chinking' and daubing with clay inside and outside. The fireplace was at one end of the building, generally outside, an opening being cut through the log wall for that purpose. The flue was built up above the comb of the roof, with what was called 'cat and clay.' The fire-places were large, sufficient to take in back-logs from



J. G. Hoge

twelve to eighteen inches thick, and four to six feet long. These buildings varied in size from fourteen by eighteen feet, up to eighteen feet wide by twenty-four feet long. A room of that size, and built in that way, was used for kitchen, dining-room, parlor and bed-room. The bed, and sometimes three or four of them, were placed in the back end of the room, and here the whole family slept. And when they had visitors, which was very frequently in those days, they were accommodated in the same way. Where the family was large, however, the boys had generally to sleep up in the loft on the floor, which was laid with clapboards like the roof. In order to get up to the loft, a ladder was placed close up in one corner of the house, usually in the end near the fire-place."

This description applies only to the very first settlers. They very soon began to add to these cabins such improvements as seemed necessary for comfort and convenience, but many well-to-do farmers still held on to the first comfortable log-cabin for many years. And even to the present time, we occasionally find some gray-haired sire, or wrinkled dame, who sigh, as they recall what they term the good old times.

In comparing the early days, the pioneer cabins, farms, the manners and customs, the pleasures and enjoyments, with those of the present time, the question will obtrude itself upon the mind, as to which is the best calculated to promote real comfort, health and enjoyment—the old-fashioned cabin, customs and manners of those times, or the very different ones of the princely palace-residences, with their retinue of servants, and the fashionable customs of the present time.

The ladies—the *women*, as they were termed in the pioneer days—bore as important a part in these early struggles as did the men themselves. They spun and wove cloth and made their own clothes as well as those of the men, and bore their full share of every hardship. The modern housewife, with her sewing machine and her washing machine, cook stove and other conveniences, knows little of her grandmother's trials and troubles. The music of the spinning-wheel and the weaving-loom in the cabin, has given way to the piano and organ of the splendidly furnished parlor. But as we advance in civilization and refinement, we come to enjoy these innovations on the "pioneer luxuries," and wonder how our ancestors got along at all—how, with fat pork, or wild deer meat, and "corn-dodger," and this often in limited quantities, they kept from starving to death. Our fastidious noses are elevated to an angle of many degrees, as we sit at our well-laden boards, and allow memory to wander back and dwell for a moment on the frugal fare of our pioneer ancestors.

This chapter would scarcely be thought complete without some mention of the Piatts. Gen. A. S. Piatt, the soldier and politician, and Donn Piatt, the editor and poet, are residents of this township. Both are mentioned in other portions of this work—the General in the war history of the county, and the latter in the history of the press. They are scholars, and both are men of fine literary tastes and abilities, with wealth to fully satisfy their inclinations in this direction. Donn Piatt is known throughout the county as a newspaper man of high attainments. Many poetical gems contributed to the press by him have received a wide popularity, both at home and abroad. He has a beautiful place on the Mackachack of almost baronial splendor, where he passes his time at ease and in the gratification of his literary tastes. His brother, Gen. Piatt, lives near him, the owner of a fine property and an elegant home. The following of Gen. Piatt is from Antrim's History of Logan County: "Abram Sanders Piatt is more generally known to the military and

political than the poetical world. The two pursuits, so wide apart as they are, seldom center in one individual. Did Mr. Piatt seriously follow either, this would not probably be the fact in this instance. But, the happy possessor of broad acres—and beautiful acres they are—in the Mackachack Valley, Logan County, Ohio, he dallies with the muses and worries the politicians more for amusement than aught else. His leisure moments are given to the care of an interesting family, and the cultivation of his farm. No one of any refinement could long dwell in the Mackachack Valley and not feel more or less of the poetry that seems to live in its very atmosphere. So rare a combination of plain and hill, wood and meadow, adorned by the deep, clear, glittering stream that gives name to the valley, seldom greets the eye. There the hawthorn and hazel gather in clumps upon the sloping hillsides, or upon fields, while, like great hosts, the many-tinted forests of burr-oak, maple and hickory close in on every side the view. Nor is the Mackachack without its legends and historical associations. Men yet live, rough old backwoodsmen, with heads whitened by the snows of eighty winters, who will point out the precise spot where a poor Indian woman, seen lurking around the smoking ruins of the Mackachack towns, only then destroyed by the white invaders, was shot by a rifleman, who mistook her for a warrior. Near the Piatt homestead may be seen the spot where Simon Kenton was forced by his cruel enemies to run the gauntlet, where, between lake and river, lay a vast unbroken wilderness. It was near this that he and Girty, the renegade, recognized each other, and the hard heart of the murderer was touched at the sight of his old comrade and friend, and he saved his life at a time when this bold act endangered his own. The family to which Mr. Piatt belongs is one of the pioneer families of the Mad River Valley, and has prominent associations with the literature and politics of the West. Mr. Piatt's poems have been published chiefly in the Cincinnati *Commercial* and in the Mackachack *Press*." His poem "The Dainty Bee," was very popular, and copied extensively in the press of the country.

The first mill in Monroe Township, and said to be the first ever built on the Mackachack, was put up in a very early day by one of the pioneers of the township, Robert Smith. It was a small log building, and received its power from the Mackachack Creek. It was intended merely as a corn-cracker, but a hand-bolt was afterwards added, for the purpose of grinding wheat, when there was any to be ground. The large mill of Gen. Piatt was built originally about 1840, and is still in operation. A distillery was connected with it at one time, but was discontinued many years ago. The grist-mill, and a saw-mill in connection, are still running, and doing good work. Other mills, saw and grist, have been built at different times, and the township is now well supplied with these conveniences.

The Mad and Mackachack Rivers, fed by the springs and drainage of the hills that make up the major portion of Monroe, are still valuable for milling purposes; every here and there are mills which look out of all proportion when compared with the size of the streams. But the character of the streams appropriately expressed in the name of one—the Mad—makes up in power what they lack in size. The power of the Mackachack is very strikingly shown where it crosses the farm of Mr. Long. Here, in 1853, where was only a "dead-furrow," is now a wide gully, sixty feet wide, where the stream sometimes rushes along with fury enough to drown a horse.

The early efforts to advance the cause of

religion are not so clearly related by the older settlers. Wherever a little colony was formed in the early day there was a center from which went forth a religious influence. The people were God-fearing, and brought from their earlier homes the influence of a Christian education. Many of them were members of the different churches, and though deprived for a time of the advantages of older settlements, they did not allow their surroundings to interrupt their worship. For some years they kept the flame of truth alive by prayer meetings held in the different cabins about, and soon after the earnest pioneer preacher came and dispensed the word of life. Among the latter was Daniel Long, known in those days as a "New Light." Among the earliest organizations, perhaps, was the Mt. Pisgah Methodist Church. A class of ten or fifteen members was organized about 1830. Some six years later they erected a frame building, which served their purpose until about 1865, when the church died out. The principal cause of this result was the change in the neighborhood, the old families selling out and the Ormish taking their place. The old building stands unused, in the wood near the Ludlow road, a decayed monument of the past.

In the southwest part of the township is a little log chapel belonging to the Catholic Church. It had its origin somewhat as follows: When the Catholics first came to Cincinnati, the property-holders refused to sell them land, but Benjamin M. Piatt, who was a large property-holder then, was less hostile, and notified Bishop Fenwick, that he could have a building site not far from his residence. The intercourse thus opened up between the clergy and the Piatt family, resulted after a while in the conversion of Mrs. Piatt from the Methodist to the Catholic faith. When the Piatt family came to Logan County, Mrs. Piatt persuaded her husband to donate five acres to the church. One day, in his absence, Mrs. Piatt directed that the logs that had been cut and prepared for a workshop, should be taken and put into a chapel. This was done, and Mr. Piatt found his workshop had been converted into a chapel, to his no small disgust. This was done about 1830, and it still stands, serving its purpose as well as ever. The wife of Col. Donn Piatt proposes in 1881 to erect a handsome stone chapel in its place. There are about 150 members, to whom the Bellefontaine clergy minister once a month. Near the center of the township is the Mackachack Baptist Church. The first building was erected as a union affair for all or any denomination, on land donated by Benjamin Long. In 1868, however, a new frame building was erected by a Baptist society that had sprung up in the meanwhile. Rev. George Lyon was instrumental in its erection, and took possession of the house, with about twenty members. There are now ninety-eight members, with Milton Squib as pastor.

The early community about Pickereltown was largely made up of Quakers, and, as is natural with this sect, they held meetings at once, for years occupying a pole-log schoolhouse in the valley. About 1820 they put a better log building on the site of their present building, and in 1826 were regularly organized as the Westland Meeting. In 1866 the old building was replaced by a neat frame building, where services are regularly held at this time. There are about ninety members. The only other church in the township is that of the Protestant Methodist. About 1820 a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized here, and for years had a thriving society, but it gradually passed away, until the Protestant Methodists entirely supplanted them, using their old building until 1874, when they put up a new building at the other side of town. They have about twenty members, and Rev. F. B. Graham is the Pastor.

The earliest attempt at schools in the township was by way of subscription efforts, and the teachers were the heroes of the hour. They wielded a power that none dared to dispute, and carried their instruction into the affairs of the family with the same arbitrariness that they exercised in the school-room. Among the earliest schoolhouses was the one mentioned above, in the valley near Pickereltown. Here old John Paxton taught, one of the gentlest and kindliest old men in the county. He used to get the little ones between his knees and instill into the young mind wholesome lessons of good while he taught the a, b, c's. John Garrison is another teacher of the olden times. He taught in a cabin that had but one window and a crooked log, through which a small boy could crawl. One Christmas the boys turned him out, but finally compromised on a quantity of apples. These were dumped in the middle of the floor for the boys to scramble for. Another of the early schoolhouses stood about a mile west of Mr. Long's. Here George Crosscup taught, and when locked out by the boys treated them with whisky, getting all the boys drunk, even to the smallest. But the establishment of the district schools in the winter of 1834–5 changed all this, and now Monroe rejoices in as good schools as any of her sister townships. The present status, gleaned from the records, is as follows: Balance on hand, September 1, 1878, $255.06; State tax, $912; local tax, $1,864.20; amount paid teachers during year, $1,562; balance on hand, September 1, 1879, $2,260.61; number of school districts, 9; total value of school property, $3,200; average enrollment—boys, 180; girls, 84; average attendance—boys, 96; girls, 52.

Pickereltown is a little hamlet in the northeast part of the township. It was never regularly laid out, but about 1830, it was talked of, and was divided into lots, taking a name finally from the oldest of those interested in the property. The lands of Henry Pickerel, Nathaniel Pope, Samuel Collyer and William Pearson came together where the roads cross in the middle of the village. No plat was ever made of the town, but by common consent quite a cluster of houses have gathered at this point. In 1825 Mr. Pickerel started a tan-yard here, and later George Williams put up a wagon-shop, which was followed by a hatter's shop by Jesse Hyatt. The first store was started by Thomas Wilson, in 1841 or 1842. The first name of the place was Frogtown, from the fact that, notwithstanding its general high altitude, several ponds contributed to the discomfort of the new village. It later took its present name, an appropriate one, to follow the suggestive one first given. Mr. Williams had some ambition to hand his name down to posterity, in connection with the hamlet, but it did not get popular indorsement, and the project failed. A postoffice was established July 22, 1851, and that, with a small store, is the principal business outside of the blacksmith shop, wagon shop and shoe shop. It is beautifully situated on a high ridge of land, overlooking a fine prospect of valley land.

CHAPTER XVIII.*

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP—INCIDENTS—SETTLEMENT—PIONEER HARDSHIPS—CHURCHES, ETC.—THE LOST CHILD.

"Gather we from the shadowy past
The struggling beams that linger yet,
Ere o'er those flickering lights are cast
The shroud that none can penetrate."
Platt R. Spencer.

THE early settlers of this township, in common with all pioneers of the county, endured privations and hardships of which those of to-day can have but a faint conception. Under the most favorable circumstances their food was always coarse, often unsavory, and, if accident befell the sources from which they were supplied, scantiness as well as coarseness mingled with their meals. The two principal articles of food upon the tables of the early settlers, were bread and meat. If the bread chanced to be made of wheat flour, and the meat consisted of the flesh of domestic animals, then was the fare considered choice. If the bread was made of corn meal, and the meat was but the flesh of the deer, the bear, or the raccoon, there was no complaining, for in those days they were less concerned about the quality of the food than they were about the *quantity*. Coffee was scarcely known, except by the name; and tea, if drank at all, was drunk about as frequently as it was by the Whigs of Boston immediately after that article was cast into the harbor from the British ships. In respect to clothing, as well as other necessaries for which the settlers had to depend in whole or in part upon the market, they were about as well provided for as they were in respect to tea and coffee. There were no stores in the vicinity, so that whatever was required beyond what their own hands could supply, was entirely dispensed with, or supplied in a meager manner. The consequence was that the wardrobe of the ladies comported but miserably with their patient and untiring industry. Still all toiled patiently on, looking hopefully forward to a future, when the wild surroundings, the rude log cabins, and the privations of pioneer life should be replaced by the cultivated fields, the substantial homes, the church and the school. That this dream has been fully realized is apparent to even the chance visitant.

Bloomfield is composed of parts of Congressional Townships numbers 2 and 3 south, ranges 7 and 8 east. Its location, the extreme west of the county. Its boundaries: north by Stokes; south by Pleasant; east by Washington, and west by Jackson and Shelby, in Shelby county. The Big Miami River passes southward along the eastern line of the township, and into this flow a number of small streams of no importance, save as affording drainage to the soil. In the north we find the Muchinippi Creek, next the Four Mile and Brandywine, and in the extreme south Rum Creek, names which sound odd in the extreme, in a township inhabited by people among whom intemperance is unknown. The surface is undulating, alternate slight elevations, gentle slopes, and low level plains go to make up a whole which presents many attractive features. The soil is a clay, slightly mixed with gravel on the higher lands, and a black loam interveining, strong and fertile. Corn and grass are the principal crops, though the present season large quantities of wheat have been harvested with satisfactory results

*Contributed by Dr. J. H. Se Cheverell.

The timber originally covering the surface of the land consisted largely of oak, beach and ash, with occasionally maple, walnut and wild-cherry. Deer and the smaller kinds of game was plenty, while the wolves, with which the woods fairly swarmed, were an intolerable annoyance, not only destroying the lesser domestic animals whenever opportunity afforded, but attacking travelers when caught abroad after dark. Mr. Dillon relates an incident in which he was personally interested. In the year 1833 he had occasion to visit the Government land office at Wapakonatta. It was a long journey, yet by the aid of a fleet horse he hoped to accomplish it and return the same day; the trip out was made without incident, and in good time. At the office the press of business detained him until nearly night, and he was advised to remain until morning as a storm was coming on, and the road is a difficult one to follow even by daylight. (It was an old army trail, winding about amongst the trees, nearly impassable for teams.) However, the desire to reach home proved greater than the arguments of his friends, and after tightening the saddle-girth and making everything as secure as possible, he started on the return trip. For a few miles he traveled at a rapid pace, but at last the darkness overtook him, and, as predicted, a furious storm ensued, the trace was lost, and after some time vainly spent in trying to regain it, he dismounted to wait for the cessation of the storm and the rising of the moon. The situation was not a cheerful one—lost in the dense woods, miles from a human habitation, and surrounded by wild beasts. However, the solitude of the surroundings was soon relieved by the hoarse cries of wolves. The sounds came rapidly nearer. Cutting a stout club, he awaited the coming of the unwelcome visitors. It was not many minutes ere they were upon him. Planting himself firmly against a huge tree, he struck out at the nearest pair of fiery eyes. A yell, and a sudden retreat of the owner of the eyes, gave proof of the correctness of his aim. This was repeated whenever a wolf came within reach, and in this somewhat lively manner did Mr. Dillon while away the hours, which otherwise would have been weary ones, until the rising of the moon, when, remounting his horse, the path was found and the homeward journey resumed, the wolves the while closely following behind, filling the dim echoes of the woods with their hair-lifting melody(?). They kept close upon the heels of his horse to his very cabin door, which was reached as the first faint streaks of light began to show above the tops of the trees in the east.

The settlement of the township was begun in the southwest corner, on Rum Creek. Along this stream were some small Indian improvements, and upon these two farmers, named Keith and Stewart, removed with their families, not far from the year 1830. As none of the pioneers, who first located in the township, now live here, the writer has depended upon those who came next for the data from which this history is written. Mr. James Dillon and Henry Hone are entitled to our thanks for many items of interest. Mr. Dillon built his log cabin upon the farm he still occupies during the fall of 1833. At this date the following families were living in the township: William Rogers and William Campbell had small improvements in the northeast part. Mr. Campbell lived on the farm now owned by the Huber heirs, his log cabin was near the river, where he kept a rude ferry. In the southeast corner of the township, along Rum Creek, lived Isaac Stockwell, Benjamin Nichols and William Smith. To the westward lived Richard and Isaac Dillon, Thomas Tong, Edward Timmons, Jacob and William Keith, David and William Ashbrook, William and John Schuler, William Moore and Caleb Wright.

These were all the settlers in the township in the year 1833. William Dillon and family, consisting of a wife and five children, arrived in 1834, and made a beginning on the farm now owned by M. Smith. The entire northwestern portion of the township was at this time an unbroken forest. Henry Hone purchased lands in the township in December, 1835; cleared a small piece and built a log cabin during the summer of 1836, and in March, 1837, moved his family into it. Mr. Hone still lives on this property. The forest has, however, disappeared, and by well-directed efforts, broad fields, rich in their wealth of waving grain, have taken its place. The additional settlers who arrived prior to 1836 were: Edward Wren, whose lands adjoined Hone's on the northwest. Immediately south of Campbell's, on the river, lived William Donaldson and Joseph Danielson. John Price occupied the James Spellman farm; John Woodfield and Philip Hoy lived near. John Ellis, George Wolf, the Archers and the Downings, had located near the Rum Creek settlement. William McKinnon subsequently purchased the Campbell farm. Mr. Hone states that when he reached the Miami River, he found it very high, and no other means of crossing than the trunk of a fallen tree; the prospect of reaching the other shore was not particularly flattering. On the bank were a few huts, in which lived a number of half-breed Indians, who came out, but manifested no interest until, on inquiry, they learned that Mr. Hone had a small quantity of spirits in the wagon; this being produced, they assisted readily in effecting a crossing. The goods were unloaded and carried over, the horses swam across, and tieing a bed-cord to the end of the wagon-tongue, it was pulled through, the goods reloaded, and the journey resumed. No charge was made, except a few drinks of of the "whisk," as they termed it. At this time there were no roads, each settler cutting his own, and being governed by the condition of the land, it may be imagined that little attention was paid to the points of the compass. The first duly authorized road was from Bellefontaine to Muchinippi, passing through the northern part of the township. Now well-graded and graveled pikes traverse the township in all directions. The citizens of Bloomfield have depended upon the surrounding country for mills and other needed industries until a recent date. The steam flouring-mill, at Bloom Center, was built by A. Connelly, in 1878. It has two run of stone and is furnished with all the modern appliances. A tile manufactory, at the same point, owned by Bayer & Brother, completes the list of manufactories. As early as 1840, Jonah McFarling, began merchandising, in a little log hut, standing about one mile to the westward of the present hamlet, known as Bloom Center. The stock in trade was mainly whisky, tobacco and tea. A few years subsequent, he erected a small frame building, near the site of the log cabin, and putting in a respectable stock, soon acquired a large patronage. Since this period, the township has not been without a store of some kind. Quite a settlement sprung up at this point. The location of a postoffice was secured over which John Freeman presided. The location was inconvenient, and yet nothing was done toward a better until the fall of 1858, when Andrew Halboth purchased lands and erected the buildings he now occupies as a store and dwelling. Others built near, and Bloom Center became a certainty. At this time it embraces a general store, drug store, two blacksmith shops, flouring mill, tile manufactory, two churches, a school, and three physicians. The present Postmaster is Dr. William McK. Houseman, a rising young physician of the place. Bloom Center Lodge, No. 621, I. O. O. F., which is located here, began work

under Dispensation in the summer of 1875, with S. P. Wood, A. Halboth, G. M. Shafer, W. H. Watkins, J. G. Smith and C. W. Davis, as charter members, who became the first officers. The present membership is small. Two societies of the order known as Patrons of Husbandry, or Grangers, have had an existence in the township, but of these the writer has no date.

So soon as the little colony on Rum Creek had provided themselves with comfortable habitations, their attention was directed to the formation of a school, the result of which was the erection of a log building of quite respectable proportions, and a teacher being found, school duly convened. Two or three years later a second schoolhouse was built in the township. This stood on lands now owned by James Spellman. Eber Hodge taught a number of terms in this building. At last the territory was divided into school districts, and a better class of buildings erected. The report of the Board of Education for the school year ending August 31, 1879, gives the following data:

Whole number of children	309
Whole amount paid teachers	$1,090.38
Whole number of schoolhouses	6
Value, with grounds	$1,500.00

In the little log schoolhouse first mentioned, late in the fall of the year 1832, a missionary of that faith who are, as a rule, the advance guard of Christianity in all new countries—Methodism—held the first religious service in the township. The families of David and William Ashbrook, William Keith and Mrs. Timmons soon after united in the formation of a class. In about 1836 a hewed log meeting-house was built, and this was occupied until the completion of the present frame building in 1860. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Bloom Center was formed early in the settlement. The members composing the first class were Michael Rawdon and wife, William Rawdon and wife, George Wolf and wife, Peter Schule and wife, and —— Hendricks and wife. This society met in schoolhouses for several years, eventually erecting the frame church building just west of Bloom Centre, now unused. The society, we learn, have in contemplation the erection of a larger house of worship at an early day.

Early in the year 1854, Rev. Adam Stump, of the German Reformed Church, began a series of meetings at the dwellings of the settlers west of Bloom Center, and about one year subsequent the following persons united in the formation of a church of this denomination: Peter Bruner and family, Henry Smith and wife, Abraham Griffey and wife, John Wagoner and wife, Solomon Garling, and wife and J. M. Smith and wife; two years later they united in the erection of the church edifice at Bloom Centre. This has been recently refitted. The membership of this society now numbers forty. A Sabbath School was organized some years since in connection with this church. This has now a goodly attendance. Some years subsequent to James Dillon's arrival in Bloomfield Township, a hewed log schoolhouse was built on the southwest corner of his farm, and in this, a few years later, the settlers of the different Baptist and Christian denominations, residing in the vicinity, inaugurated a series of union meetings. These were continued for a number of years with a gradually increasing membership. In about 1854, all united in the erection of a meeting-house in the northeast part of the township on the Muchinippi. For a time the society flourished and the membership gradually increased, but of late, from various causes, the interest has abated, and at this time the society has but a small membership and no regular Pastor, local talent occupying the pulpit.

The writer has been unable to secure any data of the organization of the township or

its early history, the records having been destroyed. The growth, though slow, has been a healthy one.

The following account of one of those thrillingly sad incidents so common in all pioneer settlements, is from Joshua Antrim's history of Champaign and Logan Counties: "About two miles directly west of Lewistown, on the farm now owned by the heirs of Manassas Huber, in Bloomfield Township, lived Harrison and Christiana Hopkins. Their son, aged about five years, was lost on November 13, 1838.

"Heaven to all men hides the book of fate,
And blindness to the future has kindly given."

* * * * Everything passed off pleasantly till about two o'clock, when Mrs. Hopkins started with her little son to visit a neighbor, a Mr. Rogers, living about a half mile distant. She had to pass by a new house, being built by Charles Cherry, an uncle to the boy. Arriving there, they stopped for a few minutes, and as the boy wished to remain here, the mother passed on. Soon the boy became tired of playing about the house and started to rejoin his mother. As only a dim path led through the intervening timber, Mrs. Cherry cautioned the little fellow to be careful, and not get lost. A little way into the woods, and he sang out: "I can go it now; I have found the path." These were the last words he was ever heard to say. * * * Mrs. Hopkins soon after returned, and enquired for the boy, and learned, to her surprise and terror, that he had followed her. Immediate search was made by the frantic mother and father, and Mr. Cherry, going first to Mr. Rogers' and to another neighbor living but a short distance from him, but no tidings could be had of him. They could see the tracks of his bare feet in the path near the house. * * * Soon the alarm spread far and near, and people collected from all parts of the country to hunt for the child. There were at times over a thousand people engaged in the search, which was continued for three weeks. Every foot of ground for three miles around was scanned. Even the Maimi river was dragged for miles, but in vain—not a trace of him—not even a shred of his clothing could be found anywhere, and to-day his fate remains a profound and melancholy mystery. The opinion generally prevails, however, that the child was stolen by the Indians. Mr. Cherry states that an Indian, who, for many years, had been in the vicinity, engaged in trapping, disappeared about this time and never returned. He was afterwards found, and accused of the abduction of the child, but he resolutely denied all knowledge of the matter.

CHAPTER XIX.*

BOKES CREEK TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTIVE—THE WHITES—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—VILLAGES—ETC.

FIFTY years ago Bokes Creek Township was almost unknown. The present fertile fields were one dense forest, where roamed the deer, the bear, the wolf and other savage animals, undisturbed save by their savage enemy—the American aborigines. Bellefontaine was already a growing village, with stores, churches and schools; almost every other township in Logan County had been settled, and legally organized before a white man reared his humble cabin upon Bokes Creek soil. Probably no settlement would then have been made, but for the opening effected by the great wind-storm of 1825, which assisted materially in preparing the way for the pioneer by leveling the timber for a broad space through the entire township. In this belt of "fallen timber" the first white man in Bokes Creek made his claim. The lowlands of the township were, from October until June, most of the time covered by water, from one to three feet deep. These deep marshes almost wholly defied the hand of cultivation. Across the northern part of the township, from the west side and passing out at the northeast corner, nearly describing a circle, courses Rush Creek on its way to the Scioto River. From its entrance into the township to where it leaves, it is most all the way a marshy stream, with mud banks and beds, and sides overgrown with rank weeds and shrubs.

Mill Creek flows through the southwest corner on its course from Rush Creek Township into Perry Township. Bokes Creek rises in this township from two sources. The northern and principal stream rises in the western part, on the farm of Martin McAdams, and runs in a southeasterly direction into Union County. The second rises on the farm of C. Bell, in the southwestern part of the township, and curving south and west, it joins the northern branch in Union County. This stream is one of the tributaries of the Scioto River, and, like Rush Creek, is a sluggish stream. In some places it is almost impossible to find the main current. Attempts have been made to secure its drainage at public expense, but so far such efforts have resulted in failure, and it still remains the same marshy, sluggish stream it was forty-five years ago. There are several important drains, however, in the eastern part of the township, which have been constructed by the enterprise of the farmers, and have been very beneficial to the localities through which they pass. Their average width is about fifteen feet and their depth from four to ten feet. The streams and their tributaries constitute the principal drainage of the township. Much has been done, and to great advantage, in artificial drainage, but much more can be done in this line of improvement with equally good results to the land. The country is low and marshy. There are few hills in the whole township, and it might almost be called a plain. The soil is black and rich, suitable for all kinds of grain, and the township, with the proper draining, might be made one of the finest farming districts in the county. There is little of the yellow clay soil. The black soil is from three to eight feet in depth.

The timber is of every variety and size to

* Contributed by J. H. Wylie.

be found in this section of the country, oak, walnut, sugar-maple, beech, elm and lynn, being the principal kinds. The greater part of the land lies north of the Greenville Treaty line, which runs through the township some two or three miles from the line between Bokes Creek and Perry townships. North of this line the roads are principally laid out parallel with the Treaty line road, while those south of the line were run according to the convenience and fancy of the early settlers.

About the year 1834, the territory now known as Bokes Creek Township, was struck off from Rush Creek, and called Perry, together with the present township of that name. Hardin County bounded it on the north, Union on the east, Zane Township on the south, and Jefferson and Rush Creek Townships on the west. Early in the year 1837, Carlisle Lewiston carried the surveyor's chain between Perry and Bokes Creek, and the same year Bokes Creek was legally organized with its present boundaries, which are the same as above given except on the south, where it is now bounded by Perry Township. It receives its name from Bokes Creek, a stream that has already been described. As to how this creek received its name reports differ. Some persons claim that there was a white man lost near it of the name of Bogy. Others say that an Indian was lost in the channel, and his friends, after searching in vain for him, gave the name Bogy to the creek, from the Indian word *bogue*, meaning lost. We are inclined to believe the latter, as it is the opinion of the oldest settler of the township. At any rate, the creek was once called Bogy, and was changed to Bokes to suit the euphony of the English language. An old Yankee named Emberson, a few years after the township was organized, made an effort to have it called Salem Township. John Hill also contended that it should have its first name, and got the better of his Yankee opponent, and Bokes Creek, as a corruption of Bogy, clings to the township. On these black lands are matured the finest harvests of the husbandman's toil. In the thriving villages are busy mechanics and enterprising men of business. In the once thick and heavy timbered forests are seen the smoke of saw-mills—a territory now inhabited by 1,613 busy people, where only fifty years ago was seen here and there a savage encampment. Almost every industry of common life is here carried on.

There is but one village in Bokes Creek (Tp.), and it is situated in the southeast corner. It has a population of 385. Part of the town of Ridgeway lies in this township, which is often called West Ridgeway, with a population of perhaps 120. At present, whether Ridgeway belongs to Logan or to Hardin County is a disputed point, and is pending before the courts. Logan County claims the territory for about a quarter of a mile further north than the generally designated line. This suit was begun in 1878. Both sides have offered to compromise the matter, but unfortunately for the residents in the disputed territory, when one side is in the notion the other wants to go the whole hog, or none at all. Should such a compromise be made, Ridgeway would be brought into Logan County and would be the leading village of Bokes Creek Township. This compromise would spoil the shape of the township, making it in the form of a trapezoid. At present, however, Hardin County is unwilling to make this compromise, the proposal having last been made by the attorneys for the Logan County side.

As has been already stated, Bokes Creek swung loose from Rush Creek Township about the year 1834, and from Perry in 1837, and became a separate and duly organized township the same year. At that time she had twenty-seven voters and about 120 inhabitants.

The first Trustees of the township were, John Bell, James R. Curl and William Cline; the first Justice of the Peace was Joseph Roberts; the first Constable, Henry Bell; H. C. Hathaway was the first Treasurer elected. He refused to serve, however, but as there was no money for him to take care of, he was honored by the title of that office till the next election. Moses Emerson was the first Clerk. It was said that Constable Henry Bell having at one time levied on some property, was afraid to approach the premises, having heard that the old woman had a "corn-cutter" sharpened for the purpose of cutting him into sausage meat, if he dared to sell a single article of the goods he had levied upon.

Two miles south of Ridgeway, on the Ridgeway and Walnut Grove Turnpike, lives, in pioneer fashion, the "oldest inhabitant," and who claims to be the first settler in "old Bogey." John Hill and his father, Jeremiah Hill, came from Greene Co., Ohio, in 1827, and settled in the "Windfall," on the farm now owned by Lewis Dickinson. He has been a resident of this township for fifty-three years, and has watched with great interest its wonderful development. The great tornado had for him, two years before, laid low the trees, thus aiding him in opening a farm. Mr. Hill paid five dollars an acre for his land. This, as will be observed, was more than twice as much as some of the other settlers paid for their land, and may be accounted for by the fact that the fallen timber presented facilities for clearing land which the thick forest did not, there being no trees to *cut down*. Soon after Hill's settlement, Mr. Bell came, who is claimed by some to have been the first emigrant to Bokes Creek. Then the Coffelds and Cline families, and Wm. Callahan came, all of whom settled on the banks of Rush Creek, in 1839. Owing to the neglect of Mr. Hill to secure a good title to his land he was compelled to leave, after he had settled and improved it. He afterward removed to where he now lives, on the banks of Rush Creek. A short distance from Mr. Hill's house was an Indian council house, about 30 feet long, made of poles and covered with bark. The remains are still there, and the husbandman has never plowed below the depth of the ashes in its vicinity. There was what was known as the "Indian Spring," on the corner of Mr. Hill's farm, on the banks of Rush Creek. It was about eighteen inches square, and was walled with poles about six inches in diameter, split and sunk into the ground, one above the other.

After the Indians left the country the spring very mysteriously disappeared, and not a single trace of it can now be found. Perhaps as late as the year 1830 there was a settlement on the east side of the township, made by the Skidmores. E. C. Hathaway came to the township in 1831, from Bristol County, Mass. He settled on the farm where he now lives, on Bokes Creek, about a mile and a half north of West Mansfield. He purchased the farm he now owns for $2 an acre. Jacob Keller settled in 1839 near where the town of West Mansfield now stands. Scranton, Gardner, Lewis, Bates, Fred. Keller, Robert and David Ray, and James Hatcher, all settled here between the years 1830 and 1840. The territory north of the treaty line, and near the centre of the township, was not settled till after the year 1840. Felix Thornton settled here in the year 1842; William Luffel in 1844; Archibald Wilson in 1844; also the same year Henry Williams, William Furrow and Jacob Green settled in 1845. The last mentioned settlers paid $4 an acre for their land. Between the years 1835 and 1845 the following persons settled on Rush Creek, in this township: Samuel Higgins, Andrew Wilson, E. Stiles, William Richards, John Ramsey, J. Lyizgood, Wm. Wetcraft and John Wilklow. The last mentioned purchased land at

$1.25 an acre. We, no doubt, have omitted a few names, but the above are all we have been able to obtain by close and thorough inquiry. There is not a single pioneer, perhaps, who would not live over again his early days, and vainly sighs—

"O, give me back my cabin home,
Within the forest wild."

Those were days when men were not wrapped up in a cloak of self, but they were neighbors in the full sense of the word. The young men would go from five to ten miles on horseback to a corn-husking or a dance. People very often went to East Liberty and Zanesfield to get their small stock of supplies, and to get their corn ground; for in those days they lived on corn bread, hominy, wild honey, and venison. Skins were used as legal tender; coon skins sold for from fifty cents to one dollar, or were traded among the settlers according to their estimated values. Hunting secured the first employment. They "treed" coons day and night. Some would "tree" coons and mark the trees in the forenoon, and cut the trees down in the afternoon. They would catch as high as ten sometimes in one day. Very often they would obtain great quantities of wild honey from trees cut down for coons. They killed as high as four deer a day, and their hides sold for from five to ten dollars. The principal stock raised was the hog. Wm. Callahan sold fifty head of hogs at an average of 125 pounds each, at seventy-five cents a hundred, being weighed with steelyards. Maple sugar was extensively produced, and like hides, was regarded as a legal tender. Farming was slowly begun. The pioneers first cleared small patches for corn to feed their stock. Hunting, was, however, more profitable, and the land was at first slowly improved.

The first birth in the township was that of Jeremiah Hill, a brother of John Hill, and took place in 1827. The first marriage in the township was about the year 1840, when Isaac Cline and Miss Elizabeth Hill were united in holy wedlock by Rev. Steven Holland, one of the pioneer preachers. The second marriage was that of Christopher Cline and Lida Bushaw. The father of Lida Bushaw was a Frenchman, and was taken prisoner by the Americans at Perry's victory on Lake Erie. He was a sailor on a British ship, and when the Americans jumped on board his vessel, and demanded his sword and pistols, Bushaw stuck the point of his sword downward in the deck, broke it in three pieces, and threw his pistols overboard. He finally espoused the American cause, and died at Chillicothe. Lida came to this county with relatives. The first death in the township was a little girl of the name of Stilts. Her grave was dug by John Hill, on the corner of his own farm. There were afterwards ten persons buried at this spot, and it was the first graveyard in Bokes Creek Township. It is now abandoned, the present burying-ground being at the Good Hope schoolhouse. The first grave in the Bokes Creek graveyard, on the farm of E. C. Hathaway, was made in 1846, when a son of Mr. Hathaway was killed by a melancholy accident. He was riding on a wagon loaded with a saw log, and was thrown off, when the log, which also fell from the wagon, rolled over him, killing him almost instantly. Two more deaths by accident occurred soon after the one just recorded, and two more unfortunate boys were laid there. One of these youths was kicked by a horse, which caused his death, and the other fell into a kettle of boiling sugar-water.

The Indians were always on friendly terms with the whites. John Hill says he has engaged in many a hunt with them; has been to their camps, where he has seen as many as forty red deer skins, stretched around on the

trees and the sides of the camp. On one Saturday evening, he and several more hunters passed an Indian camp, where they were met by Indian dogs. Their master hallooed "sic, sic, sic," which so scared the hunters that they cocked their rifles, but the dogs understand "sic" in a different way to what the pale face's dogs did, and they were immediately quelled. Mr. Hill and his band approached the camp, where an Indian met him, and said, "You no hunt on Sunday?" to which Mr. Hill replied, "No." The Indian then answered, "Me no hunt on Sunday either." He saw there an Indian squaw kneading bread on a bear skin, "shortening" it with bear oil. Often when deer were shot they would fall into the water and strangle before the hunter could get to them, the water in the swamps being so deep. "Old Archy" Wilson used to say, he had told the Lord if he would get him away from Bokes Creek he would never ask anything of him again. The early settlers were so honest that they would go clear to Rushsylvania to put in their two days work on the roads. John Hill went as far as Rushsylvania to find hands to help him raise his first cabin. Such were the privations the early pioneers endured to open to future generations the unexplored and unknown lands of the West.

In the southwest part of the township, there is an extensive colored settlement, called the Flat Woods. The first colored man who settled here was Christopher Williams, who came from Fayette County, Ohio, in 1854. Others have since settled there, both before and since the war. They purchased their lands from Jerry Dawson, General Taylor's Agent in Kentucky. They erected a schoolhouse about the year 1864. Among the first teachers was Solomon Day. A Baptist meeting-house was erected about the same time; this was a log building. There is now a frame church, built the year 1879, used by both Baptists and Methodists. This settlement is noted for its camp-meetings and revivals.

There were no taverns previous to the year 1848. There was little need for any, as there were then few early travelers, and no coach or mail routes. The first saw-mill was operated perhaps as early as the year 1830, by Alexander Ramsey, on the banks of Rush Creek, near where Squire Callahan now lives. He also ran a "corn cracker" in connection with his saw-mill. These mills were run by water, and had overshot wheels. About the year 1840, Andy Murdock had a saw-mill near where he now lives. There was also a saw-mill at a very early day, where West Mansfield now stands, perhaps as early as 1845.

There were few early stores within the present bounds of the township. Alexander Ramsey kept a small stock of goods, consisting of two or three good cart-loads; at any rate, the stock, large or small, almost broke the proprietor up. As we have already stated, trading was done chiefly at West Liberty or Zanesfield, and as the settlements grew older, and roads were opened, much of it was done at Rushsylvania.

The first blazed road in the township led from the "fallen timber" to West Liberty. A man by the name of Sumpters went ahead, winding around hills and swamps, and blew a horn to direct others who followed him blazing the trees and clearing away logs and brush. The road was cleared wide enough for a man to ride along on horseback, and if he carried his grist in a bag to mill with ends projected too far from the side of the horse, woe to that bag when its ends were dashed against a tree on each side of the road. In such cases, the man was left growling on the ground behind the horse. The Painter Creek road was also opened in the same manner. In the year 1838, John Bell and Henry Bell, his son, succeeded in obtaining a grant for the first State

road. This was run from West Liberty to the Sandusky road. The trees were cut in the month of June by the settlers; the water was then so high over the ground that the logs were easily floated out. On this road was built the first pike in the township in 1877, and is a double track. In 1840, the Jerusalem and Bellefontaine road was laid out; for some time before it was a blazed road. The trees were cut and cleared by the settlers. The same year the Bokes Creek and East Liberty road, crossing the Jerusalem and Bellefontaine road at West Mansfield, was cleared. It had been twice before laid out, and in two different directions, one running to the Skidmore settlement and the other to the Bates settlement. It now runs from Mt. Victory to East Liberty. As the different portions of the township were settled, other roads were blazed and the trees cut out. The Bellefontaine and Jerusalem road was piked in the year 1877. There is now in construction a pike leading from the Hardin County line to East Liberty. In this section the pike enterprise is raging, as it is all over the county.

In 1848, Levi Southard laid out the town of West Mansfield, and began the sale of lots. He was an enterprising farmer, and enlisted as a soldier in the late war, and died in the hospital in 1861. Mr. Southard, at the time he laid out the town, had a son one year old whom he called Mansfield; he named the town West Mansfield, whether to honor his son, or the town, is not known. The town, however, is no disgrace to the young gentleman, neither is he a disgrace to the town, but he is a jolly, sociable little man, known to all by the name of Mansfield Southard. The hereafter will decide whether Mansfield Southard perpetuates the fame of the town of West Mansfield, or the town of West Mansfield perpetuates the name of Mansfield Southard. The village, however, often receives the appellation of "Fip Town." This name was given to it in its early days, when a company of surveyors called at its only store for a lunch of crackers and cheese, which demand the storekeeper could not supply. "Well," said one of them, "we will call this place Fip Town," and to-day Fip Town is known where the title of West Mansfield would be understood as referring to some far-off place. The first house was built by Bliss Danforth, near where Susan Keller now lives. It was of round logs eighteen by twenty, one story, and covered with clapboards. This house was built the same year the village was laid out; two others were soon afterwards built by Ellis and Henry Baldwin. The first tavern was kept by John Cousins; this was a frame building thirty by twenty, and one and a half stories high, and stood where George Harshfield's house now stands. The first store was kept by Samuel Danforth and William Keller; this store was a log building about sixteen by eighteen feet. Notions of all kinds and groceries were here sold. The first shoe shop was kept by James Wilgus. The first blacksmith shops were operated by Mark Austin and John Cousins. The first postoffice was kept by John Robinson. At present it is kept by J. T. Robinson, and the mail is brought every day by hack from Bellefontaine.

A paper contributed by Dr. Skidmore gives the history and standing of the Odd Fellows' lodge as follows: "White Lodge, No. 576, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 23, 1874. The names of charter members were W. S. Akey, J. R. Baldwin, Edwin Bates, A. C. Bayliss, David Logan, C. L. Hathaway, Ebenexer, Hathaway, W. E. Powers, J. S. Rea, James Rheulen. First officers installed were Edwin Bates, N. G.; Eben Hathaway, V. G.; J. S. Rea, Rec. Sec.; A. C. Bayliss, Per Sec.; W. S. Akey, Treas.; R. S. N. G., David Logan; L. S. N. G., R. W. Southard; R. S. V. G., D. H. Harriman; L. S. V. G., J. Dickinson; Warden,

W. E. Powers; Conductor, J. R. Baldwin; R. S. S., David Rea; L. S. S., P. Smith; O. G.; James Rheulen. The names of the present officers are C. C. McGee, N. G.; T. B. Harriman, V. G.; E. D. Vance, Rec. Sec.; U. L. Mann, Per Sec.; G. H. Dowell, Treas.; Warden, L. E. Laving; Conductor, Ira Gwynn; R. S. N. G., William Reams; R. S. V. G., George Bates; O. G., T. B. Wilgus; J. G., Walter Painter."

The first religious denomination was the Wesleyan Methodist, which, in 1843, held divine service in the old schoolhouse on the farm now owned by Robert Southard. They had few adherents, and did not hold out longer than three years. Their preachers were Cooley and Glading. The United Brethren, as early as 1845, held divine services in the old schoolhouse. They built the first church in West Mansfield in 1852. It was a frame building, about thirty by forty feet, and occupied the same site on which now stands their new church. They then had about thirty members, and their first preacher was Rev. F. Hendricks. In 1877, they built their present house of worship, which is a comfortable building, about forty by thirty feet. Their membership has not increased any of late years. Their present pastor is Rev. J. Mulholland. The Methodist Episcopal denomination organized a church in 1869, when they built the house in which they now worship. This is a commodious building, sixty by forty feet. Their membership is about forty persons, and their first minister was Rev. E. McHugh; their present pastor is Rev. C. J. Wells.

The present schoolhouse is a two-story frame building, forty by twenty-eight feet, and was built in 1873. There are two hotels in the village, kept by Henry Hathaway and V. Southard, respectively; two dry-goods stores, J. T. Robinson, and Marsh, Skidmore & Co.; one drug store, by Carson Bros.; one notion store, by Newton Reans; one hardware store, by Harriman Bros.; one wagon shop, by Painter & Son; two blacksmith shops; one shoe shop, by Wm. Ballinger; one harness shop, by Rufus Heisler; one saw-mill, by Wm. Bushong & Ham McDonald.

In the year 1871, Loring & Co. erected a steam mill at the south end of town. This was afterwards purchased by the firm of Wilgus & Robinson, who, in 1876 sold it to J. N. Wilgus & Son, the present owners. It is a large two-story building, and has two run of burrs. The town was incorporated in 1879, and the following officers elected: Wm. Ballinger, Mayor; Dr. Skidmore, Clerk; Dr. Maris, Treasurer; Ham McDonald, Marshal; and J. T. Robinson, F. Carson, J. N. Wilgus, Councilmen. The first physician was Dr. Roberts, who came to the township in 1853, and left in the year 1856. The next was Dr. Reames, who came to West Mansfield in 1854; Dr. Skidmore also came in 1844; Dr. Sevan came in 1866; Dr. Maris, in 1877, and Dr. Whitaker in 1879. The present physicians are Drs. Reames, Skidmore, Maris, and Whitaker.

Considering its lack of advantages, such as railroads, West Mansfield outstrips every rival. Situated as it is, in a long neglected corner of the county and township, ten miles from a railroad, independent of its far-away competitors, who called it in derision, "Fip Town," it has held its own in a manner that deserves commendation.

A short sketch may be here given of Ridgeway, as a part of the village lies in Bokes Creek Township, and there is a faint probability of its being, at some future time, a village of Logan County and Bokes Creek Township, instead of astride the line as it is now. In May, 1852, the town was laid out by Samuel McCulloch and a man of the name of Bogs, and on the 20th day of the same month there was a sale of lots, at which

about eighty lots were disposed of. The town was named Ridgeway in honor of a man by that name who lived in Liverpool, England, and owned 2,000 acres of land, and the spot upon which the town was laid off was in this tract. The highest lots sold for $100; the lowest at from fifteen to twenty dollars. Dr. Wooley erected the first building, which was a one-story frame house. The second was erected by Robert Stephenson who kept the first hotel in the village. He still keeps tavern in the same building, which is a two-story frame house. The first dry goods store was kept by W. P. Hughes. Benjamin Gin kept the first postoffice. Michael Printz the first blacksmith shop. The Methodists built the first church, which was a little frame building 22x26 feet. Henry Snell was the first preacher. The schoolhouse was a frame building 22x26 feet. The town was incorporated in 1860. The following is a list of the business men, furnished by Lee Pash:

Stephenson & Co.—Flouring Mills.
Kopland & Rumer—Saw-mill, and lumber dealers.
T. J. Cottrell, Merchant—Dry goods and groceries.
J. W. Culbertson, " " "
R. McElhany, " " "
H. Yarington, " " "
J. Lake, " " "
J. Lime, " Grocery.
L. Pash, Merchant—Hardware, stoves and tinware.
John Davis, " "
R. J. William, Merchant—Harness.
A. D. Bailey, " —Drug store.
J. Printz—Blacksmith shop.
L. Stephenson, "
M. Ormsly, "
C. Rourch—Pump factory.
Robert Stephenson—Hotel.
John Ewing—Restaurant.
C. B. Crowe—M. D.
R. Edwards—M. D.
J. Sieg—Justice of the Peace
W. M. Newill—Mayor.
J. Endsley—Clerk.
Town Councilmen—E. B. Crowe, H. L. Pash, J. M. Thomas, R. J. Williams, W. M. Riley, John Williams.

There was a lodge of the I. O. O. F. organized June 29, 1880, by Peter Kautzman. There are two fine village churches, belonging to the Presbyterians and Methodists. The school building is a two-story brick. They have, however, bargained for a fine new school building, to be finished at the cost of $5,000. The village is on the C., C., C. & I. Railway, about thirteen miles from Kenton and sixteen miles from Bellefontaine.

The first divine services in Bokes Creek Township were held by the Methodists at the cabin of John Hill, which was used as a preaching place for seven years. There was a society formed of that denomination in that section of the township. Andy Wilson was their class leader. Rev. Steven Holland was one of the first preachers. Doctor Green also frequently preached at Mr. Hill's house. About the year 1840 a man by the name of Allen held the first revival in the Rush Creek settlement. At the close of the revival he went to Grassy Point where he eloped with another man's wife. After this circumstance he was called the "corn-stalk preacher" by settlers. But what signification the name has in connection with the erring evangelist we cannot say. Services were held for some time in the old brick schoolhouse. There is still a small society of about a dozen members in this locality. They now use the old White Swan schoolhouse as a place of worship. In 1847 there was a society of Methodists organized in Bokes Creek. The first meetings were held in Thomas Simpson's house. The same year there was an old fashioned schoolhouse built, sixteen by eighteen feet in which they organized. Wm. Furrow was appointed class leader which office he has held for thirty years. William Knapp and William Wareham were the first Pastors. Here they worshiped for ten years, and during the time had one of the most spirited revivals ever known in the backwoods. The number of membership was increased from about ten to sixty-two. In 1858 a new frame church was built on the banks of Bokes Creek, forty-five by thirty-five feet.

The membership was then sixty ; the present is about thirty, and Rev. John Graham is the Pastor. In the northeast corner of the township is an organization of Quakers, consisting of about forty members. This society was begun about 1860. They first held their meetings in a private house which they purchased and changed into a church. About twelve years ago they built the house they now occupy ; it is a small, plain little church, built in old Quaker style, and in it they meet every Sabbath.

Rev. Mr. Moore occasionally preaches for the Disciples in the township. There is, however, no organization of that denomination. Mr. Moore is an earnest, eloquent and effective minister. The first sabbath school was held in Solomon Smith's house, in the Rush Creek Settlement. It was superintended by James Doby, who was also a common school teacher. Sabbath school was also held in the old brick schoolhouse in the same locality. There are now five or six different sabbath schools in Bokes Creek Township.

The first abolition speeches were made by Chase, Bowcher and Emerson. The two former were Methodist Episcopal preachers, and were afterwards silenced. Moses Emerson and Jacob Keller were the first two abolition voters in the township. The cause here at first met few friends and many strong enemies. There never was, however, any violence or insult heaped on the early agitators. There were many threats made of mobbing them, but cool judgment always kept sway. There was a Know Nothing society organized by Doctor Doran in the year 1856. This society was secret, and held its meetings at private houses, in Bokes Creek Township. Its President was J. W. Green; Vice-President, C. H. Thornton; Treasurer, Thomas Simpson; Secretary, Christie Williams; Chaplain, William Furrow. The members of this society claim that they had a grand object in view, and that they, having gained this object, quietly disbanded. We know that their motto was "Americans ought to rule America," but what the great object was they achieved is to this day a mystery.

At the beginning of the war the anti-slavery spirit and loyalty to the Union cause were at their highest pitch. In 1862 the sympathizers of the Rebellion obtained a spot in the north end of West Mansfield to hold a mass meeting. On the appointed day there was a large, enthusiastic delegation of all the Tories and disloyal roughs Newton could collect and form into a line. As they approached the village of West Mansfield one of their marshals rode ahead and inquired of some boys where the grounds were to which he was to conduct his procession. The boys told him on the west side of the town. He accordingly led his procession in that direction through the town, until he discovered his mistake. When he had turned his line and was leading it round the corner where J. T. Robinson's store now stands, he found the street blockaded by boys. He rode up to one of them, cocked his pistol and told him to give the road. He was then informed by men on the opposite side that he had better not shoot for there were plenty more to return his fire. After they had arrived at the grounds the boys fired old logs and brush around the stage, which smoked them so badly that the speakers grew hoarse and dizzy, and the hearers were so affected (by the smoke) that the tears streamed down their cheeks. On their way homeward, in passing through the town, they were met by Union boys who blockaded the road and kept them at a stand-still for more than two hours, swearing and threatening, with loaded rifles, revolvers and shot-guns cocked, ready for a fight. Finally they were told if they would go peaceably out of town they could go home. These conditions they were too glad to comply with, and their

marshals' horses were led to the edge of the village by the citizens, followed by the procession.

The first school teacher in the township was, perhaps, John Doby, who taught school in Solomon Smith's house, as early as 1843. In 1846 Mr. Hill hewed the logs for the first schoolhouse, which was 20 x 18 feet, and stood on the farm now owned by Trig McAdams. It had a pole chimney six feet wide. Perry Hughes taught the first school in this house. About ten years after this house was built, there was a brick schoolhouse erected about three hundred yards from where the first stood. In 1870 the Good Hope schoolhouse was built, and the old brick and log schoolhouse of other days have disappeared. In 1847 a round log schoolhouse was built on Bokes Creek. The first teacher in the house was a lady by the name of McAdow; the first male teacher was M. Chase. They received $15 and $25 for their services. In 1856 there was a frame schoolhouse 24 x 18 feet, built on a corner of the farm of William Saffel. This was the schoolhouse for twenty years and in it were held some spirited literary societies, a pastime for which this section of the township, had a taste. In 1876 there was another building erected on the farm of James Crane. As this was built in the Centennial year, the school is called by the same name, "The Centennial."

About the year 1850, there was a log schoolhouse built in the northeast corner of the township. A few years after on the same site there was a frame house built, but was burnt to the ground a few months after. School was afterwards held in an old log house, now belonging to Ross Williams. In the year 1870, the house was built which is now standing. Its size is twenty-two by twenty-eight feet. The burning of the schoolhouse above mentioned, was supposed to be the work of a man in the fallen timber, whose object was to bring the school within the reach of his family. There was accordingly a schoolhouse built on the corner of the farm now owned by Robert Early, but has been abandoned, there being a schoolhouse built in that settlement about the year 1876, called the "Quaking Ash School." The following is the last school report, made to the County Auditor: Amount paid to teachers, $2,056, amount paid for fuel, etc., $2,-367.36; number of sub-districts, 9; number of schoolhouses in township, 10; total value of school property, $3,000; number of teachers to supply the schools, 11; number of different teachers employed during the year —males, 13; females, 8; total, 21. Average wages paid teachers per month—males, $31; females, $20. Number of pupils enrolled—males, 199; females, 163; total, 362.

We are indebted to Doctor Whitaker for the following history of the West Mansfield Schools: "When the village first began to assume the appearance of a town there was no school. The children then went to the nearest country schools, which were in existence long before any town was known here. The Chase Schoolhouse, three-fourths of a mile north of the town, being the nearest. The Skidmore School, two miles south of town, in Perry Township, was the school of pioneer times, a sort of parent to the other schools which sprung up around it. The first schoolhouse in the village was the house now occupied by Mrs. Robinson, and the first and only term taught in it was by Alonzo Harvey. This, was, perhaps, twenty-five years ago. Subsequently a schoolhouse was built at the north end of town (size twenty-four by twenty-six), and the first teacher was Rounce Hathaway, a thorough-going, rough-and-ready old gentleman, who chewed a "fip's worth" of "dog-leg" tobacco every day; the motion of his jaws being almost incessant. He made the big boys toe the mark and explode the vowels like pop-guns. Other teachers were

Alonzo Harvey, Louis Harvey, and others whose names are not now recalled. The schools were generally full, for this part of the country increased fully as rapidly in population as in improvements. At a later day the schools was taught by Louis Votaw, Wm. Reid, Emanuel Whitaker, James Skidmore, and others equally as meritorious, whose names are not remembered.

In 1873, in consequence of the rapid growth in numbers, the old schoolhouse, it was decided, was too small for the proper instruction of the pupils, and a new two-story building was erected, seated with the improved patent seats and desks, and costing about $1,400. The first two terms were taught by E. Whitaker, Principal, and Miss Ella Elliott (now Mrs. W. Southard), as teacher of the Grammar Department. These rooms were almost over-filled from the first, and a deep interest was manifested by the pupils in their studies. Punctuality, order and good lessons were the requirements of the teachers, and were faithfully lived up to by the pupils. Since then William J. Watkins and Alice Inskeep; Coleman Inskeep, Lewis Votaw, Knowlton Keller, R. S. Plotner, Lydia Maris, William M. Carson, Laura Carson, John Hamilton, Joseph H. Wylie, Ella Votaw, Harvey G. Sutton and Maggie Embry, have severally taught, most of whom were professional teachers, and have had good success. Mr. Sutton has taught the past two terms as principal and gives good satisfacton. The school is at the present time in a flourishing condition, and it has been decided by the Board to build another room for the benefit of the increasing number of pupils. At the commencement of the last school year the school was separated from the control of the Township Board and established into a village school, under the law establishing and maintaining village school districts. The present members of the Board are James T. Robinson, J. R. Skidmore, Nathaniel Grant, Jerry Benedict, Samuel Forrey and P. M. Keller. Prices paid teachers are $50 a month in the higher department, and $25 and $20 in the intermediate and primary departments.

The people are intelligent, enterprising, thrifty, and generally religious. There has not been a murder committed in the township since its settlement. Considering the late period of its settlement, and numerous disadvantages and drawbacks, the improvement and development of Bokes Creek Township has been more rapid than any other township in Logan County. It has surmounted every obstacle, and rose above every difficulty, till to-day finds the forests that were so dense fifty years ago that the settler could find no bare spot on which to erect a cabin, turned into green fields and productive farms.

CHAPTER XX.

UNION TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLEMENT—INCIDENTS OF PROMINENT PIONEERS—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

IN the southern tier of townships in Logan County, just west of the middle part, lies Union Township. It is a rectangular body, about four and a half by five miles square, and is bounded on the north by Harrison, on the east by Liberty, on the south by the county line, and west by Miami. Stony Creek enters about midway from the north and south ends of the township from Liberty, and passes across in a general northwesterly direction, with its branches running north and south from the main streams. This affords the only natural drainage, save as the numerous lakes in this township subserve the same purpose. The surface of the township is high, rolling ground, abounding in those finely-fashioned hollows that look like dimples in the face of nature, and in many of these some of the little lakes for which Logan County is noted have found place. The principal ones are the Twin Lakes, located on the farms of John and William Carter, in the northeastern part of the township, which cover some four acres. "Opossum Lake" is a small sheet of water on the farm of David McCracken. A larger lake, though without a name, is on the property of John Branden, and covers about eight acres. Another, on an adjoining farm, covers some six acres. The water of these lakes is pure, and reaches a depth of some forty feet. In an earlier day, these lakes afforded an excellent opportunity for hunters, that was well improved, but of late years, with the clearing up of the land, game has taken to the more secluded ponds, and even fishermen find here small inducement to come frequently. Stony Creek is a small stream as it passes through the township, and affords but little inducement for the location of mills upon its banks. A grist-mill in the northwestern part of the township depends wholly upon it for power, and, by utilizing all the means at command to increase that power, it generally proves sufficient, though an occasional drought will stop business for awhile. The timber of all this region is largely oak, beech and maple, the latter, however, not appearing in such quantities as in the eastern part of the State. The soil is principally clay, underlaid with limestone gravel. There are some lowlands that are of the loam order, but this lies in small tracts. The valley of Stony Creek is not very broad, and the low banks of the river allows a general overflow on every occasion of freshets, making the contiguous territory not so desirable a tilling land. On the higher grounds the clay predominates, which is remarkably productive as found in this county. It is admirably adapted to corn and wheat, which are everywhere grown in great abundance. A belt of open land along the creek is known as the prairie. This is a characteristic of Stony Creek throughout its course. The first settlers found the margin of the stream denuded of timber and occupied by a marsh that grew a crop of wild grass of wonderful luxuriance, and called this the prairie.

There is no town or postoffice in Union Township. The old Wall map, one of the earliest publications of the kind in the county, designates a cross-roads as Noodletoozy. This incongruous title had its origin, it is said, in the whim of a Pennsylvanian who moved into the place. It appears that he came from

a place in his native State that bore the same name. Its characteristic, he said, was that easily portable commodities seemed to be considered common property, and were used without regard to the question of ownership. Whether he conceived that this was a fit place to inaugurate that system, or thought that the West took naturally to the free-and easy-system, has not been explained. The name has been rejected by common consent long ago, and Union Township recognizes no center of attraction, save its voting precinct. The early history of the township is closely allied to that of Miami, from which it was formed in 1820. Among the first settlers were Robert Moore, Samuel and James McIlvain, William Carter, John and Thomas Makenson, John and Benjamin Schooler Robert Porter, William and Archibald Moore, David Askrin, Robert Newell and his four sons, Samuel, William, Hugh and John, William and Joseph McBeth, Robert Crocket, David Kirkwood, William Gray, John and James Wall, and Martin Shields. At a later date Hiram White, James Stockhouse, Adam Rhodes, Jonathan Norton, Henry Culp, and others, joined the community gathered within the limits of Union Township.

The McIlvain family was a very early one, and settled here not far from 1810, Samuel settling on what is known to most of the old settlers as the Old Dunn farm, which has since been divided. He was universally respected, and is remembered as one of the staunch men of his time. William Carter was a native of New York, emigrating from the vicinity of Rochester, to Fort Meigs, now Perrysburg, Wood County, O., about 1810 or 1811. There were about 67 families residing at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee when the war of 1812 broke out, and among them was the family of William Carter. The first intimation the settlers had of Hull's surrender at Detroit, was by the appearance of a party of British and Indians at the foot of the rapids, a few day after it took place. The Indians plundered the settlers on both sides of the river, and departed for Detroit in canoes. The families at once fled to a place of greater security, leaving all they had that could not be taken with them in their hasty flight. Carter came to what is now Union Township, and took up his abode on the old Dunn place. The land was not in the market then, and he took up a squatter's claim, which was all he owned until his death. He was killed in early manhood by an accident in raising a log cabin. Of a large family, Samuel is the only one who is remembered by the present generation as one of the pioneers in this land, and perhaps Union Township may present as strong a claim to him as her citizen as any other township, though not living there all his life. He enlisted at the age of 16 in a spy company under Capt. Hingston and served through the war of 1812. Soon after returning home he was married, and as he left his father's cabin his father told him he would beg for a living as long as he lived. His only reply was to assure him that he would never beg from his father at any rate. He was a positive character, plain spoken and courting no friendships based on anything but an honest representation of facts. When married he borrowed a hat and a handkerchief; owned an ax and was in debt two dollars. His wife, it is said, had to cut a piece of linen out of the loom to make him a second shirt, that the first might be washed; but before he died, through his indomitable energy and perseverance he accumulated a fine property, which his sons are enjoying to-day. His first start was to rent two fields for cultivation. While caring for this work, his landlord came about directing him, as he felt in an offensive manner, when he threw up his lease and declared that he would never plant another grain until he planted it on his own land. He made good his word, and struggled up to a fine competency. He

was a member of the first jury in Logan county, and heard the first preaching of his life in his own cabin.

A vivid picture of the old time is found in his address to the Pioneer Association, and we give it in his own words. He said when his father came to this country, there were three Indians to one white man. "The cabins had but one room, in which they lived, ate and slept, Furniture was scarce. When he was married and moved into his cabin, he made a cupboard by putting together some rough clapboards with wooden pins--for there were no nails then nearer than Urbana—which was their 'dresser.' The first table they ever had was made with an ax, hewing out rough boards, and pinning them together. The first thing he ever put salt into was a gum. In their room was a spinning-wheel, beds, bins for grain, etc. In 1818 he built a log house, without door or window; he sawed a hole to go in and out at, and, as there was no floor below they slept upon the loft, and cooked outside; the stock took shelter beneath. In the day he worked hard cutting hay, and at night worked at his house, and when they got a mud chimney completed, so they could have a fire in the house, it was the happiest moment of their lives. He wore homespun then, and all he had was a pair of tow-linen pants and a shirt, but no drawers or boots, and considered he was very well prepared for winter. Like a great many, he bought land, and had to work hard to clear and pay for it. This was slow work without money or markets; but he kept on, and after a while population increased a little, but they could not sell anything. A bushel of wheat could not be sold for twenty-five cents. They had no money, and the only way they could pay for their land was to raise hogs, cattle etc., which brought but little profit. He had raised many a fine steer for ten dollars, which would now be worth sixty dollars. They had no other means of getting money except by hunting for furs, and could not buy tea and coffee, etc., but they had plenty of venison and raccoon, and many a good meal he had made of it. He thought society was better then than now; they had not so much to do, and time was not so precious as now. Now we had not time to visit, but then people went several miles, and when they had got a good fiddler and a puncheon floor, would dance all night, and go home with the girls in the morning. After awhile he began to advance in the world and prosper; he bought a new cotton shirt, and thought he was coming out. In a short time he bought another, and then he had a change. But since then there had been a great change."*

The Moores were early settlers in Union. Robert came from Union Township, in Pennsylvania, to Cincinnati in 1798, and from thence to Clarke County in 1800, and to the farm now owned by H. A. Haling, in 1807. His son Samuel was a cabinet-maker, and plied his trade in the new country, supplying the community with coffins and furniture at very satisfactory prices, if we compare them with the present. It is said that he made a windmill that was the wonder and admiration of his time, and they would probably prove no less a wonderment at this day.

The community here was very slow in its growth. Speculators had bought up the land in this vicinity and were holding it at an advanced price, so that settlers went further on and got cheaper lands. Here the nearest point for milling was at King's Creek, and mail and store supplies could be secured only at Urbana. When they first began to sow wheat, the blackbirds came in swarms and picked up the grain as fast as it could be sown, in spite of every exertion to keep them away. At length, when a crop was grown, it proved to be "sick wheat," *i. e.*, it grew so rank that

* Antrim's History.

it caused sickness when it was used, so that it had to be thrown away. The first mills were on Stony Creek, and were known as Thomson's and Blaylock's mills. In giving her early recollections in Antrim's History, Mrs. Sarah M. Moore says: "In those days we had what was termed Overseers of the Poor, and Fence-viewers, who were duly elected at the annual township election. The duties incumbent on the Overseer of the Poor was to order them out of the township if they were deemed villainous or vagabonds. Otherwise, in case of destitution, the children were bound out to servitude until capable of taking care of themselves. The duties of Fence-viewers was to examine the condition of fences. There were no picket or board fences in those days in our place, but split rails were fashionable, with a slip gap, or pair of bars at best. According to law, a fence must be in a condition to turn stock of any kind, or else the owner could recover no damages for the breach, or the spoiling of his crops by stock that was running at large. The wild woods and prairies were our pastures in those days. A laughable occurrence happened at the spring election one year. The men, wishing to have a little fun, elected Adam Rhodes, a remarkably tall man, and Hiram White, a small man, as Fence-viewers. Adam was to chin the fence, and Hiram to look after the pig-holes." Hogs formed an important feature in frontier life, and were to be found everywhere. An incident in relation to the old-fashioned way of "raising" them is told by Mrs. Moore as follows: "Two neighbors got into a dispute about the ownership of a certain hog, which they both claimed. One, being more shrewd and less scrupulous about honesty or truth than the other, got a man to swear before a Justice of the Peace that he knew the hog to be his, because he knew that he raised it. It was afterward ascertained that the way he raised it was that he stooped over a low fence and lifted it off its feet by the bristles. Hogs had bristles in those days. A lean shoat could well be compared to a fish, the bristles answering to the fins on the back, while the sides were as flat, with mutton hams to match. Stealing or killing hogs in the woods was a very common occurrence. Very frequently hogs would come running home with torn and bloody ears, and one or two missing. The poor Indian had to bear the blame often when the deed was done by some white sinner. This subject occupied so large a space in the public mind that Robert Moore suggested that the new county should be called Bristle County. It was a common thing for cattle to come up with one missing, and upon search being made it would be found swamped in the mud somewhere. Neighbors would assist each other, and with hand-spikes and ropes, pry up and drag out. Sometimes the poor creature could stand after it would get on solid footing, and sometimes it would have to be lifted to its feet for days and weeks. Each owner of stock had to have his own peculiar mark, which was done by slitting and cropping, and cutting the ears, and then having their mark recorded in the public records of the county.

"Men used to have a cruel and silly practice of what they called docking their horses. The manner in which it was done was to part the hair about six or eight inches from the point of the tail, then take a sharp ax and set the pole on the horse's rump, turn the tail up over the edge of the ax and then, with maul, or heavy mallet, strike it hard. It took four men to do it—one to hold the head, one to hold the tail, one to hold the ax, and the fourth was the executioner. Another practice, which was still more ridiculous, was nicking, which was done by cutting the tendons on the under part of the tail, and turning it up and fastening it in that position

until the wound would heal up. Young men thought they made a grand display when they rode by with a nick-tailed horse.

"But we had some noble boys among us in early times—young men who could cut and split 200 or 300 rails in a day, pile and burn brush at night, or shell their sack of corn and ride with it on horseback to mill. The girls could milk the cows, churn the butter, make the cheese, pull the flax, spin, weave and bleach it, and then make it up for the boys. They could help shear the sheep, then card and spin the wool, color it and weave it, and then make dresses of it. Such was frontier life fifty or sixty years ago.

"About the year 1810 or 1811, there was felt a shock of earthquake, which caused a distinct vibration of some three inches of skeins of yarn that were suspended from the joist of our log cabin. Well do I remember how frightened I was when my father told us what it was.

"Of game there was plenty. Deer were often seen in herds, six, eight or ten together. How beautiful they were, leaping over hills or across the prairies, with their white flags waving. But the poor creatures were hunted and slaughtered without mercy by both white and Indian hunters. The sly and sneaking wolf, too, was often seen skulking through the brush, and woe betide the poor sheep that was unhoused at night. These depredators were often caught in traps, as their scalps brought the round price of $4. Occasionally a bear was killed. A little son of William Moore, living on McKee's Creek, near where the Bellefontaine and West Liberty turnpike crosses it, was sent after the cows one evening. He always carried his trusty rifle on such occasions, and in passing through the woods he espied a huge black bear standing with its paws on a log close by, apparently watching him. Without waiting to think of the consequences should he miss his aim, he blazed away, and down came bruin, the ball entering his forehead. Bill at once ran home to tell his father, who could scarcely believe the story. 'But, father, just come and see,' said Billy. He went, and there, sure enough, was the bear, a very large animal, weighing nearly 400 pounds, lying dead beside the log.

"It would be almost impossible to give the young folks of to-day an adequate idea of the immense flocks of blackbirds that used to collect about our cornfields. They would be seen coming in flocks, by the thousand, and alighting on the corn, about the time it was in good order for roasting, tearing open the husk and feasting on the soft corn. Then there was work for the boys, with the horse rattler, old tin pails, or anything to scare off the birds. But, notwithstanding this, they destroyed some fields almost entirely. Pigeons, though more plentiful than blackbirds, were not so mischievous. At certain times of the year, in favorable seasons, they might be seen flying in such flocks overhead as to almost darken the air, and in continuous lines for miles in length. One season the pigeon-roost was at a place called Beaver Dam, in Union Township, where they collected in such vast numbers as to break down the timber. Large limbs would be broken off trees, and saplings bent to the ground.

"Rattlesnakes were also plenty. Well do I remember the time when quite a large one got into our house, and was found coiled up at the foot of the bed where my brothers were sleeping. Feeling something at their feet, they called father, who, grasping a large iron poker, dexterously pitched it into the fire. Shortly after, the dog was making a great ado outside the house. Father went out, and there was another snake, no doubt mate to the one in the house, which he also killed.

"A very important thing in frontier communities, after corn was grown and harvested,

was to know how to make it available for family use. In making hominy, the first thing was to prepare the mortar to pound it in. This was done by sawing off a log about two feet in diameter and three feet long, then chopping it in from one end, leaving a rim for the bottom; then dressing it off smooth in the shape of a goblet, setting it up on the bottom and piling chips or bark on the top, and burning it out, on the inside, taking care to leave a rim at the outer edge. When this was done, it was dressed out smooth and clean. Then shell about half a bushel of corn, pour boiling water on it, in some vessel, and let it stand a spell; then pour the water off and turn it in the hominy block. The pestle for pounding it was made by taking a stout stick, about like a handspike, shaving it smooth, splitting one end and inserting an iron wedge, such as is used in splitting rails, taking care to have an iron ring on the stick to keep it from splitting with the wedge while pounding the corn. The chaff, or husk, would part from the grain, and leave it clean and cracked, fit for cooking. Then put on the kettle and boil it.

"We used to have spinning bees. A neighbor would send flax enough around the neighborhood to spin twelve cuts for each one, and send an invitation for us to attend on a certain day and bring our dozen of thread, and partake of a good dinner and a good time in general. The men would have log-rollings, house-raisings and corn huskings. We would have our wool-pickings and quiltings. We could and did ride on horse-back for miles, to meeting or to market, or visiting, and thought it only a pleasant recreation."

Pigeon Town, an Indian village, was located on what is known as the old Dunn farm. Here the natives remained for years after the whites had settled all about them. After it passed into the hands of the whites, numerous relics were turned out by the ploughshare. Mrs. Moore says: "Indians were plenty about here in the early time, and often came into the settlement to trade their split baskets (which were very pretty, being colored black and red, and striped with the natural color of ash wood), dressed deerskins and moccasins, for flour, a little corn-meal, or a piece of meat. They were very friendly with the whites, generally, if they were well treated.

"Meanwhile, the heralds of the cross were notable. Father Joseph Stephenson, than whom few could boast a finer physical organization—tall, erect and well proportioned—he stood forth a giant for the cause of religion and morality, and, as the Good Master, 'went about doing good;" and, like the Apostles, 'preached from house to house.' Camp-meetings were quite common. One year there was one held on the place of Lodman E. Spry, at which there was a large crowd of Shawnee and Delaware Indians, some all the way from Sandusky. Their encampment was back of the preacher's stand. They seemed to enjoy the meeting as well as the whites, and were quite as orderly. Some of them were beautiful singers, and would get very happy at the night meetings." Some of the earliest efforts were made by the Methodists at Messick's cabin, and for some time this was the only local preaching. About 1835 a little frame chapel was erected on the corner of the lot owned by Mr. Beers, which sufficed until 1862, when the Lake Branch Church erected a frame building, at a cost of some $1,400, a mile east of that point. The movers in this enterprise were Alexander Doke, Thomas Moore, E. C. Doke, William and John Carter, and J. L. Seegar. The organization is now in a flourishing condition, and holds regular services. In the southeastern part of the township is the Walnut Grove Ormish Church. The Ormish sect is a division of the German Mennonite denomination, and have a fellowship of about 100,000 in the United States.

A settlement of these people began to gather here about 1840. They soon got strong enough to erect a church in Liberty Township, which served until 1875, when the present building was erected on land given by D. D. Yoder. This structure is a fine frame, neatly painted, with blinds, and is beautifully situated in a grove of walnut trees. It cost $1,753 in cash, besides such contributions as could be secured by "frolicks." There are about 150 members, with Dan. F. Yoder as deacon, David Plank and Samuel Headings as local preachers, and John Weary as Bishop. For some time this church used the building erected by the Presbyterians, near the centre of the township. The latter organization has long since abandoned its organization. The church building is now occupied by the Christian church, who, for a while, shared it with the Ormish.

The Dunkards, or German Baptists, have had an organization in the northwestern part of the township for some thirty or forty years. For years they met from house to house, until, about 1857, they determined to build a place of worship. This stands near the farm of Raphael Moore, in the western middle part of the township. Their local preachers are Jacob Franz, Michael Swonger, Abednego Miller and Henry Garber. They have about 150 members.

In the matter of schools, Union Township was quite as forward as her sister townships, but the sparse settlement obliged the pioneers for some time to forego this establishment. There were the usual subscription schools, and among the early teachers in these institutions was Peter Knox. He was unusually well educated for that time, and was, besides, a strict disciplinarian. His custom was to give the children tasks to commit to memory when he dismissed them on Friday night, and Monday was devoted to hearing them recited. Another feature of this part of the exercises of the school was the fact that the delinquents in these tasks received an admonishment with a rod that never failed to work good results in the matter of committing tasks. The schoolhouse stood on Peter Detrick's place, the first one of its kind in the township, and was a rude log affair. Three logs were sawed out of the side for light, and greased paper pasted over it to keep out the weather. Here the children of the pioneers, provided with the Introduction to the English Reader, a Testament, unruled paper, several lead pencils, indigo ink and quills, went through with their "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic." The lead pencils were of home manufacture. The bullet lead, of which there was an abundance in every frontier cabin, was beaten into long, slender pieces and hammered to a point. With these the writing paper was ruled, and sundry hieroglyphics and inscriptions placed before an admiring crowd of young folks, much to the disfigurement of the schoolhouses and to the dissatisfaction of the graver part of the community. George Dunn was another of the early teachers. He was not so well versed in educational matters. His certificate showed him to be qualified to instruct in "reading, writing and arithmetic to the rule of three." He was a slow-going sort of a man and greatly given to sleep. It is said that he frequently fell asleep in school, a fact of which the pupils eagerly took advantage to go out of the house to play. On awaking and finding himself deserted, he would summon them back again, only to relapse again. The rule of the rod in those days was supreme. Education was of no value unless cultivated and fixed by the rod. The principle seemed to be that it was better that ten innocent should suffer than one guilty one escape, and it often occurred, that for some misdemeanor perpetrated by an unknown pupil, all were made to suffer in a common cause. In the winter of 1874-5 the "district

school" system was established, Union Township being divided into eight districts. With this change came a change of methods, until we have the present system. There are now but four districts, all provided with neat brick buildings, save one, which has a neat frame structure. All are provided with improved school furniture. Among the teachers of Union Township is John Carter, who has taught each year for thirty-five consecutive years, and boarded at the same table—his own—all the time, a record which would be difficult to duplicate. The Auditor's records make the following showing for Union: Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1878, $1,442.46; State tax, $405.00; local tax, $793.62; total amount paid teachers this year, $1,105; value of school property, $2,000; average wages to gentlemen, $41 per month; ladies $23; average enrollment—boys, 86; girls, 78.

CHAPTER XXI.*

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—INTRODUCTION—THE LEWISTOWN RESERVATION—SETTLEMENT—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES, ETC.

Where late the Indian wigwams stood,
Deep in the unbounded range of wood;
Where scarce the sun
Could penetrate the twilight shade,
Now domes of science stand displayed.
* * * * * * *
Here dove-eyed peace, triumphant reigns,
And, o'er the cultivated plains,
In converse sweet gay nymphs and swains
Delighted, rove.

Pierce.

It is less than half a century since the Red man held undisputed and peaceful possession of the territory now comprised in Washington Township. Forests, whose dense foliage so completely enshrouded the earth that scarce a ray of sunlight reached its virgin soil, covered the lands. Where now stands the thriving hamlet with its busy industries, its church and its school, was until a comparatively recent date, but a meager collection of wretched Indian habitations. The surroundings, a wild wilderness, dense, gloomy and silent, save perhaps at night, when the fierce, piercing cry of the wolf, or the grim hoot of the owl made the solitude still less attractive. By the keen ax and the strong arms of the sturdy woodsman, a wonderful transformation has been wrought. Small tracts of woodland only now remain; smooth, well fenced and highly cultivated fields appear; finely graded and graveled thoroughfares, thrifty patches of orcharding; substantial, and in some instances, elegant dwellings, and well kept schoolhouses are found everywhere. The slow, meek-eyed ox and the cumbrous wagon of the pioneer time have well nigh departed from the face of the earth, and in their place we find the trim, fast-stepping horse, with his gold or silver-mounted trappings, and the stylish carriage, so delicately constructed that an hour's drive among the stumps and roots of a pioneer road would leave the occupant in much the same predicament as the deacon in his "one-horse shay." When it

> "All at once, and nothing first,
> Just as bubbles do when they burst,"

resolved itself into its constituent elements. But, however pleasant this theme may be, space admonishes us that matters of greater import should occupy our page.

The lands now constituting the Township of Washington consist of fractions of Ranges 8, 9, 14 and 15, in Townships 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8, in the original Congressional division. The boundaries are, in general terms, as follows: north by the Lewistown Reservoir; south by Pleasant Township; east by the Townships of Richland, McArthur and Harrison, and west by Pleasant, Bloomfield and Stokes. In size Washington is of an average width of two miles, east and west, by about six miles north and south. The "Greenville treaty line," which is fully described elsewhere in this work, passes through the township in a northeasterly direction, cutting off about one-third of the south part. North of this line was the Indian Reservation, hence the only lands in the township subject to purchase or settlement prior to the removal of the Indians were to the southward, and the close proximity

*Contributed by Dr. J. H. Se Cheverell.

of the reservation prevented a rapid influx of settlers until after the year 1832.

The streams are: the Miami River, issuing from and forming the outlet of the Reservoir. From near the east township line the river flows southwest until reaching the northwest corner of Bloomfield Township, when it turns south, forming the boundary line between that township and the one under consideration. This water-course is now of little importance. Cherokee Man's Run flows from the east into the Miami river. Numerous small streams flow into the Miami from different portions of the township. The largest of these is Inky Creek, in the extreme southern portion of the township. None of these streams are of any value, save as furnishing an outlet for the superfluous moisture in the soil. "The Lewistown Reservoir" has its bulkhead in this township. Originally a large natural pond, called "Indian Lake," existed in this and the adjoining townships of Stokes and Richland. The necessity of a reservoir to supply water-power to a branch of the Miami canal presented itself several years previous to its improvement. In 1850 a resolution to establish a Reservoir was reported upon favorably by the Board of Canal Commissioners, and an act passed authorizing the same. The "Indian Lake" and surrounding lands were condemned, and the owners remunerated. Nine years later an amendatory act was passed, and the State entered into a contract for the enlargement of the reservoir. Subsequently, however, the State was released from the contract on payment of $90,000. The reservoir now covers an area of 13,000 acres, about 3,000 of which are in Washington Township. So says Thomas Axtell, Government Superintendent of the works.

The soil of Washington Township is of two kinds, that in the eastern portion being largely clay, with occasional gravel, and in the west a black loam is found to be almost the only variety. Wheat, corn and grass are the prevailing crops, and no better yields are produced in this portion of the State. The native varieties of timber did not differ materially from those of the surrounding townships, being chiefly oak, beech, hard and soft maple, walnut, hickory, etc. Game of all kinds, but especially the deer and wild turkey, was abundant in the early settlement of the township. Wolves were numerous, and so destructive to sheep, that it was only by the most careful attention they were kept at all. Strong pens were built of logs, and in these the sheep were confined at night. It is said the howls of the wolves, as they tramped around these enclosures, were something terrible, and it was a long time before one could accustom themselves to sleep under the infliction. Occasionally a bear would pay a visit to the settlement; this was, however, by no means frequent, and usually a hunt ensued in which Bruin lost his life.

Prior to the year 1838 the territory now known as Washington Township was attached to Bloomfield. The Miami River flowing between the townships, was usually swollen by the fall and spring rains, and being without bridges, the attendance upon elections was not accomplished without considerable danger to the dwellers on the eastern shore.

At last it was decided to make an effort to secure a separate organization, and accordingly a petition was presented to the Board of County Commissioners at their annual session in December, asking that the "territory to the east of the Miami River, be erected a separate township," to be named in honor of the "Father of our Country." The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and early in January following (1839), an election for township officers was held, which resulted in the selection of the following: Jonathan Plumb, John H. Renick and Daniel Downs,

Trustees; John Hogge, Clerk; Isaac Plumb, Treasurer; Michael H. Kaylor and William W. Rairden, Justices of the Peace. It was several years afterward before the population in the new township grew sufficiently numerous to warrant a division into road and school-districts. The township roster for the year 1880 contains the following: John Trout, Amos Cherry and Salathiel Prater, Trustees; John Ansley, Clerk; E. L. Ward, Treasurer; Lewis Martin, Assessor; W. T. G. Snyder and A. J. Monroe, Justices of the Peace.

The Indian Reservation previously mentioned extended from the "Greenville treaty line" northward; its eastern boundary, the present township line; its western the Miami River, and thence northward; embracing an area of 40,300 acres. This reservation was granted at a treaty held at Maumee Rapids, on September 29, 1817, and was for the benefit of the Seneca and Shawnee tribes, who, in accordance with its provisions, soon established their residence thereon. They continued upon the territory until the negotiation of another treaty for their removal, on April 6, 1832, soon after which they took their departure westward. James B. Gardner, of Bellefontaine, was Commissioner at this time, and John McIlvain, successor to James McPherson, Agent. The transfer was made without difficulty, and the "exodus" produced general rejoicing amongst the settlers in the vicinity. The following, from Howe's Historical Collections, so fully illustrates the honesty of the average Aborigine, that it is reproduced in this connection: "James McPherson, the former sub-agent, kept goods for sale for which they (the Indians), often got in debt. Many were slow in making payment, and one in particular was so tardy that Major McPherson urged him with considerable vehemence to pay up. The Indian inquired if he would take hides for the debt, and being answered in the affirmative, he promised to bring them in about four days. Starting into the forest, he shot several of the government cattle, a vast number of which were scattered through the woods, and delivered their hides punctually according to promise."

James McPherson was the proprietor of an extensive tract of land in the eastern part of Washington Township, given him by the Indians and, this is believed to have been the first lands owned by a white man in the township. During the residence of the Indians in the township, as early as 1820, a man named Stewart lived in a little log cabin on the river, where John Moore now lives, and another, Benjamin Ray, lived on land now owned by Thomas Rathburn. These were among the very first white families who lived in the township. They were doubtless squatters, and their stay brief, as no one knows anything of their subsequent history. In the summer of 1832, immediately following the departure of the Indians, a few white families came into the township and began settlement. The names of these, who were the first permanent settlers in the township, are as follows: Henry Hanford, a native of New York, purchased 600 acres of land in and around Lewistown; a daughter, Mrs. B. F. McKinnon, at present occupies a portion of this tract. Michael Carnes, a Virginian, owned a large tract of land on the eastern boundary line, adjoining the Greenville treaty line. His widow now lives in Harrison Township. William and Alexander Kirkpatrick purchased an extensive body of land along the Miami River. William S. Lowry, settled a large tract in the north part of the territory. Abraham Cherry began settlement on a farm in Sections 14 and 23, now occupied by a son, Amos. James Renick purchased land adjoining Lowry. Joseph Kave, Isaac Cooper and John Hogge, settled about Lewistown. Mrs. Plum came from Virginia, with five children, and located

on 460 acres of land southwest of Lewistown; but one son, Isaac, now resides in the township, though numerous descendants live in the vicinity. James B. McKinnon and family settled south of the "treaty line," on land he still occupies. Among early settlers were Alexander Trout, Joseph and David Dearduff, James Craig, John Williams, Samuel Firestone, Daniel Downs, Isaac Clemons, John and George Mefford, John Price, Daniel Martin, John Parish, George Strickland, Dennis Moore, John F. Amos, John Bronson, Philip Shade and George Weaver.

From this period the arrivals in this section increased with hopeful rapidity—the era of peace and prosperity had surely arrived. Progress was slowly, surely made; the log houses became more numerous and the clearings increased rapidly in area. Frame buildings began to appear; the pioneers, assured of safety, laid better plans for the future, resorted to new industries, enlarged their possessions, and improved the means of cultivation. More commodious structures took the place of the old ones; the large double cabin of hewed logs took the place of the smaller hut; log and frame barns were constructed. Next, society began to form itself; the schoolhouse and the church appeared, and though rude, unsightly and decidedly uncomfortable withal, yet they were a long stride onward. Still there remained a vast work to perform, for as yet only a beginning had been made in the Western woods. The brunt of the struggle, however, was past, and a way opened into the wilderness.

In this, as in all pioneer settlements, great inconvenience was experienced for the want of means by which to convert the grain into a condition suitable for bread-making. Foremost in the appliances for that purpose was the "stump mortar;" following this was the hand-mill, a slow and tedious process of preparing one's "daily bread," still it was an improvement on its predecessor. Next came the grist-mill propelled by horse-power, or perhaps by the waters of some convenient creek, rude and far from perfect as compared to the mills of to-day, yet its advent was far in advance of anything preceding it. The pioneer mill in Washington was built in 1835, by E. G. Hanford, upon a small stream some three-fourths of a mile east of Lewistown. This pioneer industry was a great convenience, and was widely patronized for some years, but has now gone to decay. Subsequently a steam saw-mill was erected by Hanford, Stamats and Conley, on the east line of the village, and to this, one run of stone for grinding corn was added. The present steam saw-mill in Lewistown was completed during the fall of 1873, and is now owned by John Rood and H. Clay. During the year 1862 Washington Township was blessed (?) with a distillery. Jacob Westenhaver was the proprietor of this questionable addition to the prosperity of the community. It subsequently became the property of John and Jacob Hall, who failed to make the returns required by law, and the establishment was confiscated by the Government. This, with a tannery, not a vestige of which now remains, concludes the industries of the township. The hamlet of Lewistown is said to have been named in honor of "Captain" John Lewis, "a somewhat noted chief of the Shawnee tribe, who was living within the recollection of the earliest settlers," in a log house standing on the site of the present residence of Dr. B. F. McKinnon; in fact, a portion of this log house is now incorporated in Dr. McKinnon's dwelling. This Lewis is spoken of as being fully as lazy and filthy as the average Aborigine; a white woman, named Polly Keyser, lived with him to "do his drudgery."

Quite a collection of log and bark huts stood along the bank of the small stream

skirting the eastern portion of Lewistown, and possibly this suggested the idea of making a plat of the ground; at least the fact remains that in 1832 Harvey Hanford caused a survey and plat to be made embracing twenty-five acres of land in the vicinity, and soon after Elijah Brunk erected the first building by civilized hands on the town plat. It was constructed of hewed logs, and became the home of the builder. The first frame house in the "village" was built by a man named Conly, who was the pioneer shoemaker in the place. A few years subsequent to the making of the plat Mr. Hanford erected a building, and in this opened a stock of goods. A postoffice was next established, and he became Postmaster. The mails were carried on horseback, arriving and departing once each week, and as much oftener as the state of the streams and roads would admit. A semi-weekly hack-line now runs from Bellefontaine to Anna Station, via Lewistown. J. Springer is the present postmaster. The pioneer "tavern" was under the management of John Pell, who began to "take in" the traveling public as early as 1840. The hotel building was of logs and frame, and stood on lands now owned by George W. Berry. The first disciple of Æsculapius to find an abiding-place upon the historic soil of Lewistown was —— Morehead. He did not remain long, and was succeeded by a Dr. Lewis, who, it is alleged, became connected with a gang of counterfeiters—at least he eventually "took himself off" by suicide. Dr. Pollock came next, and he, in turn, gave place to B. F. McKinnon, the only physician now in the township, and who is said to be a practitioner of more than average ability. Lewistown now contains one dry goods and two grocery stores, two blacksmith, one harness and one shoe-shop, a hotel, church and school. Situated immediately west of Lewistown is an ancient burial place, probably occupied for the purpose of interment long before the white man gained a footing in this vicinity. The remains of Lewis McCauley were the first civilized interment.

The first schoolhouse north of the Greenville treaty line was located in Lewistown. It was of unhewn logs and rough in its construction, yet it is presumed the birchen rod cut as deeply, and the "young idea" learned as effectually "to shoot," within its bark-covered walls as in the more pretentious school buildings of the present day. This building was erected in 1833, and was occupied until 1840, when it gave place to a comfortable frame schoolhouse. This is now the dwelling of Jacob Crouse. The Lewistown special school district was formed in 1874, and the following directors elected: Jacob Harner, B. S. B. Stamats and Amos Cherry. A neat school building with two rooms was erected during the summer of 1874, and the school organized with primary and grammar departments. The writer has been unable to learn the date of the erection of the first schoolhouse in the southern portion of the township. Following are the school statistics for Washington Township, including the special district, for the year ending August 31, 1879:

Whole number of scholars	308
Amount paid teachers	$1,674
Number of school houses	7
Value, with grounds	$2,500

Early in the settlement of the township religious services were held in the cabins of the pioneers and later in the schoolhouses. Thus was an interest in the cause of Christ awakened, and the formation of a church soon followed. James B. McKinnon, Esq., furnishes the following data: The first church formed in what is now Washington Township was of the Methodist Protestant faith; the period, during the latter part of the year 1836; the place, a little log-cabin standing on the

farm then belonging to Gabriel H. Banes; Rev. John B. Lucas in charge of what was then Springfield Circuit, conducted the meetings here, assisted by Rev. David Moore and Lewis Hicklen. Among the first members were: G. H. Banes and wife, Josiah McKinnon and wife, Mrs. Mary Harrison, Mrs. Catherine Smith and daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Plumb and Mrs. Shade. In March, 1837, J. B. McKinnon and wife located near and became members, and in June of the same year William Black and wife, late of Pennsylvania, united with the Church. Services were held in the log house about referred to, for perhaps one year, when by reason of the sale of the property, the place of worship was changed to the dwelling house of G. H. Banes, and after a time to the schoolhouse on James B. McKinnon's farm; next at the house of Jonathan Plumb and afterward at the schoolhouse in Lewistown. During the summer of 1853 the society erected the meeting-house at this village they still occupy. This is a wood structure and cost some $700; Jonathan Plumb, James B. and Daniel W. McKinnon were the building committee. Of the constituent members of this church, but one now remains, Mrs. Catherine Smith, who now lives in Lewistown. Since the completion of the church edifice a Sunday School has been in continuous operation, and has now a total enrollment of eighty scholars. The membership of the church now numbers eighty (June, 1880). Rev. B. F. Tucker is the present Pastor. For many years subsequent to the formation of this society, no effort was made by any other denomination to form a church in the township.

During the winter of 1852–3, a series of meetings were held in the Kaylor schoolhouse, on Section 35, by Rev. William S. Paul, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and early in the last mentioned year a small class was formed. This consisted of: Morton C. Wood and wife, Harvey Sutherland and wife, John Nichols and wife, William Rairden and wife, Andrew Coulter and wife, John Denny, and Francis Bridgeman. Services continued to be held at the schoolhouse for two or three years, when the membership having become too numerous for the limited accommodations, the neat church edifice, situated on section thirty, was constructed; this is appropriately named "Pleasant Grove." The membership of this society is now (1880) 100. Contemporaneous with the formation of the Church was the Sabbath School, which is still in active and effective operation. Following are the ministers of Pleasant Grove Church from its organization: Revs., William S. Paul, R. D. Oldfield, M. Longfellow, P. A. Drown, A. J. Stubbs, W. S. Ray, A. Berry, J. A. Wright, Charles Farnsworth, and S. H. Alderman, who at present presides.

The Evangelical Church was organized by Rev. Rhinehold about the year 1853, at the schoolhouse in Section 11. The constituent members were as follows: George Fuson and wife, Moses Sager and wife, Harvey Ray and wife, James Wicks and wife, and Thomas Conner and wife. The schoolhouse was occupied as a place of worship until the year 1865, when the present Church edifice of this society was erected. It is a commodious frame building, and cost $1,400. The present membership of this society is seventy-two. Rev. William Bates is the present Pastor. In connection with the Church is a flourishing Sabbath School. Ministers of other denominations have held occasional service in the township at intervals, but no church organizations have ever existed, except those spoken of. Some years since the society known as the Patrons of Husbandry effected an organization at Lewistown, but it did not attain much prominence, and has now passed into obscurity.

During the war of the Rebellion Washington Township was patriotic, brave and

earnest. The people faltered not as the long years passed wearily by, but the gaps in the ranks, made by disease, or torn open by shot and shell, were filled and refilled until the bloody and dreadful struggle was over, and let this be placed to her credit: Every male citizen of the township, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, either became a soldier himself or furnished a substitute; of these many never returned, their lives went out for the flag, and beneath the skies of the Sunny South, where the orange and magnolia shed a ceaseless perfume, the spot perhaps unknown, they "sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

CHAPTER XXII.

PERRY TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY AND DESCRIPTION—SETTLEMENT—EARLY IMPROVEMENTS—RELIGIOUS—EDUCATIONAL—TOWNS, ETC.

IN the beginning of the century that is now reeling off the last quarter of its course, this beautiful stretch of country was an unbroken wilderness—the home of the Red Man and his kindred. Beside the purling streams and around the flowing springs he built his wigwam, and through the dense forests he tracked his game and pursued his flying prey. Behold the change! Less than four-score years have passed, and the wild whoop of the savage has died away in the distant West. Churches and schoolhouses have taken the place of his wigwam, and where his camp-fires blazed now stand the palatial homes of his pale-faced successors. And the dense woods—the giant trees of the forest—they have disappeared before the enterprise of the white man. He has transformed the forest into smiling fields, and his domestic animals are found where once roamed the bear, the panther, the wolf and deer. Wonderful, indeed, has been the change!

This division of Logan County lies in the eastern range of townships, and was formerly a part of Zane Township, as really was the whole of Logan County. When set off from Zane, it embraced Bokes Creek Township within its limits, and so remained until 1837, when Bokes Creek was set off, bringing Perry Township (so named in honor of Commodore Perry) down to its present dimensions and boundaries, which are as follows: In shape an oblong square, being six miles from north to south and four miles from east to west; bounded on the north by Bokes Creek Township, on the east by Union County, on the south by Zane Township, and on the west by Jefferson Township. It was Virginia military land, and the original surveys were made without regard to the cardinal points of the compass, but according to the convenience and the pleasure of the early settlers.

Geographically, Perry Township is located mostly in the valley of the Nile, otherwise of Otter and Mill Creeks. No more beautiful or fertile lands, we venture to say, border the Nile than are to be found in this section. About two-thirds of the township is a fine valley, and as rich land, to use the expression of one of its owners, "as ever a crow flew over." The central and eastern parts lie in this valley, and the land is a generally level surface, and of a rich deep soil. A portion of it was rather flat and marshy until artificial drainage reduced it to a state of fertility unsurpassed in any section of the county. The western portion of the township is rolling,

and in places a little hilly. On the clay hills the land is somewhat poor in quality, but makes fine grazing and pasturage. The rolling lands to the west and northwest, in which the limestone exists, produces wheat, oats and grass in abundance. Along the western range of hills are found some fine ledges of limestone, which have been utilized by the opening of quarries, several of which are extensively used, and furnish an excellent building stone. Further west, as well as in the east part gravel beds are found of a good quality for building roads. The timber consists of the usual varieties common in this part of the country, viz: oak, hickory, beech, elm, ash, maple, walnut and poplar. The last two named were originally very plenty, and were used extensively in early times for rails. We were informed by a prominent citizen that there had been enough walnut and poplar timber made into rails, and otherwise wasted, to buy half the land in the township at the price at which poplar and walnut lumber now sells. There are but few streams coursing through Perry Township, and these are rather small and insignificant. The most important of them, however, are Otter and Mill Creeks. The latter has its source in Rush Creek Township, enters Perry near the northwest corner, flows in a southwesterly direction and unites with Otter Creek near the east line. Otter Creek comes in at the southwest corner, flows northeast and forms a junction with Mill Creek, and passes from the township near the center of the east line. Darbey, or Darley, Creek, is a small stream forming a half circle through the extreme southern part of the township. Long Run has its source in the western part and flows near east to its junction with Otter Creek. Flat Branch is another small and sluggish stream in the southern part of the township. A large number of fine springs and flowing wells, to which we shall again allude, abound in many places.

The authentic history of Perry Township begins with the coming of John Garwood, Sr., who is acknowledged the first white settler in this portion of the Otter Creek Valley. Tradition places his settlement in the year 1802, a tradition that is scarcely borne out by historical facts. Without entering into a discussion of the point, we will say that it is probable, from the most authentic information to be had, that he settled in the township of Perry not before 1803–4. John Garwood, the progenitor of all the Garwoods of this section of the county, came originally from the Old Dominion, and settled on the present site of the village of east Liberty. His pioneer cabin stood about 300 yards west of McCally's mill. He had several sons who came a few years after him; they were Daniel, Levi, Thomas, John, Isaiah and Lot. He also had several daughters. Hope, the eldest, married George Harris; Susanna married Joseph Ray; Margaret married Joshua Inskeep; Hester married John Inskeep, a brother to Joshua; and Deborah married Joseph Stokes. All of these are dead and gone. So far as is known there is not one of this family, even to the third generation, from the old pioneer, John Garwood, Sr., now living. Thomas and John Garwood, Jr., went to Illinois many years ago, and died there. Levi Garwood was one of the first associate judges of the county, and another of the boys was one of the first justices of the peace after the formation of the county.

About the year 1805–6, three brothers, Joshua, Job and John Inskeep, came to the present township of Perry. They, too, were from Virginia. John Inskeep was the first representative in the legislature of Champaign County (then embracing Logan), when Chillicothe was the capital of the State. They are all dead; but a number of descendants perpetuate their name in the county. Thomas

James came to the township in 1810 and settled on what is now known as the Robert Green place. He was of Welsh descent; was born in Virginia, but not liking the institution of slavery, when arriving at the years of maturity he went to Pennsylvania. He remained there until his removal to Ohio. He first settled in Columbiana County, where he remained but a short time and then removed to Cincinnati. He resided in Cincinnati two years and then came to Perry township, as stated above, in 1810. He died in May, 1836. His children were Isaac, Hannah, Thomas, Sarah, Phoebe and Levi. All are dead except Phoebe (Mrs. Smith) and Hannah, who live together about a mile north of East Liberty. Hannah, a maiden lady over eighty years of age, possesses an excellent memory, and remembers with great accuracy many facts pertaining to the pioneer times. Four sons of Thomas James, Jr., are still living, three in the neighborhood, viz: Dr. S. N., N. N. and Frank E., and W. L. James, in Union County. Three sisters of these are also living.

Another pioneer family of this township was the Skidmore family. Wm. Skidmore came also from the Old Dominion, and settled in Columbiana Co., where he remained for a time, and came here about 1825–6. Joseph Skidmore, his eldest son, is still living and is eighty-two years of age. Daniel, Joshua, Isaac and William (the last two were twins) were also his sons. Of these Daniel and Isaac are living. He had five daughters—Saida and Ruth married David Ray (but not both at once); Parmelia married Jacob Humphreys, and Mary married Levi Lane. The last two are living. The Skidmores were an excellent family of people. They are spoken of as "good farmers, honest, good men, and good Baptists." In 1808, Samuel Ballinger came from New Jersey, and settled about two miles south of the village of East Liberty, in the southern part of the township. Of a large family all are now gone, and no nearer descendants than grandchildren are living here. John Bishop was a Virginian, and was an early settler, but has been so long dead that little is remembered of him.

An interesting character, whose history is intimately connected with the pioneers of Perry Township, was Anthony Banks, a colored man. He is believed to have come from Virginia, but whether he had ever been a slave or not is not known. He was very energetic and industrious, and eventually grew rich. He cut cord-wood in the vicinity of Sandusky, and bought his wife, who was originally a slave, and by her he raised a large family of stalwart sons and daughters, whose general appearance betokened a long life, but all of whom (except one) died early, and many of them with consumption. One daughter went to Canada and married a white man—a Canadian Frenchman—and died soon after, leaving one child. The husband, who is said to have been attracted to her personal charms by the property she was to inherit, came on here with the child after her death, and remained some time with her family. Only one son, Washington Banks, of all this family, survives. He lives in the east part of the township on a farm left him by his father. Old Anthony, it is said, owned the first silver-mounted harness, and the first buggy with silver-tipped hubs, ever seen in Perry Township, and his daughters wore the first silk dresses that were worn in the settlement. Many fabulous stories are told of Old Anthony's wealth. When he bought his fine buggy and harness, he was said to have had a half bushel measure full of silver and gold coin left, all of which he offered to a man named Bill Carter if he would marry one of his daughters. Bill declined the honor. There is no doubt but Banks was very wealthy, but as is usually the

case, the earth had scarcely closed over the old man before his children commenced the distribution of it with reckless hands, and it disappeared more rapidly than it had been accumulated. In the last sickness of Mrs. Banks, Dr. James attended her. When he saw that her hours were numbered, he told her in the evening, as he felt it his duty to do, that she could not live until the next morning. "Bless de Lord," said she, "I'll soon be free. I has never been free. Mr. Banks bought me, and I has been his slave just as I was de slave of de white people. Bless de Lord, I is almost free now," and thus she died.

Further contributions to the township settlement, from Old Virginia, were Christopher Smith, Isaac Hatcher, Herbert Baird, and Lewis Sullivan. Mr. Smith came about 1806–7, and has been dead many years. Hatcher came soon after Smith, and settled in the northwest part of the township. He went to Champaign County, where he afterwards died. A grandson still perpetuates his name in this township. Mr. Baird was a local preacher of the Methodist Church, and settled one mile west of the village of East Liberty. He died about 1830–1; his widow survived him a number of years. Sullivan came about 1822 and settled a mile west of Baird's. He had settled previously in Jefferson Township, but sold out there and moved over into Perry. He removed to Illinois about 1858, and none of his descendants are here now.

The Old Keystone State furnished the following families, most of whom located near each other, thus forming a kind of Pennsylvania settlement: Richard Humphreys, William Fisher, Simpkin Harriman, Stephen and Nehemiah Green, and Samuel Supler. Humphreys was a Welshman by birth, but had been living for some time in Pennsylvania before emigrating to Ohio, which he did at a very early day. He died about 1830. Fisher came between 1820 and 1825, and settled on Mill Creek, about four miles north of East Liberty. Both he and his wife died in this township, but descendants are still living here. Harriman came about the same time Fisher did, and settled on an adjoining farm. A daughter married Wm. Fisher and is still living. Stephen Harriman, a son, still perpetuates the name. Stephen Green settled on an adjoining farm to Harriman. He moved to one of the Western States about 1835, where he died. Nehemiah Green came very early, and settled on a farm half a mile west of Liberty. He died more than forty years ago. Samuel Supler settled on an adjoining farm to Harriman and Green. He died on the place of his original settlement, since the beginning of the present year, (1880) at the advanced age of eighty-four years—the oldest man, at the time of his death, in the township. He has two daughters still living; two sons went into the army during the late war, but never returned.

The following early settlers came from New Jersey: Edward Harding, Josiah Austin, Henry Reymer and Thomas Freer. Harding came about 1825, is still living and is about 82 years of age. He settled two miles southwest of the village of Liberty, where he still lives. He has a son, Geo. W. Harding, and two daughters living in the township. Mr. Austin settled one mile south of Liberty. He was an old man when he came to the township, and is long since gathered to his fathers. He had four sons and four daughters, all of whom are dead, except two daughters, Mrs. Garwood and Mrs. Shepherd, both widows. Reymer came about 1818; he settled in the southwest part of the township, where he died many years ago. A son still lives on the old homestead. Freer settled an adjoining farm to Reymer, and came about the same time. He is long since dead, and has no descendants living here nearer than

grandchildren. Joseph Randall came in the fall of 1832, and was from Virginia. He is still living, and a resident of East Liberty.

John McCally is a Pennsylvania dutchman, of Scottish origin and descent, and settled in the township in the spring of 1833; he is here yet, and says he wants to stay just as long as possible, as he don't know what kind of a place he may get into when he leaves. He is a good man, and a regular walking encyclopedia. He and Dr. James are responsible for much of the information on which the history of this township is based, and if anything is found to be incorrect, we tumble it off on them. We never make any mistakes, not even in—politics. Settlers were flocking in now with such rapidity, that it was not easy to keep track of them, much less to give their settlement in chronological order. The rich lands lying in the valley of Otter and Mill Creeks attracted emigrants hither, and when the flow once set in, the country was rapidly settled up.

The great want of a mill was felt in an early period of the settlement in the valley. This want John Garwood, Sr., determined to supply, and but a few years after he had settled in the township, he set about building a mill on Otter Creek. This first mill was located some 300 or 400 yards from the present one, and is supposed to have been built at least seventy years ago, or about the year 1810. It was, some years afterward, removed to the present site, under the management of Thomas James, Dr. James' father, who was a millright by trade. This mill was patronized by the people for many miles around. "Garwood's Mill" was a noted place, and was well known at a great distance. It was a kind of center of a considerable extent of country, and from it all the early roads and trails diverged. It is now owned by John McCally, and has been improved and remodeled, until it is a little like the fellow's gun—not even the old lock, stock or barrel is left. It is still known, however, as the "old Garwood Mill." It is now a large two-story frame building, with two run of burrs, and a capacity for grinding 150 bushels of grain in twenty-four hours. Its power is from Otter Creek, and numerous flowing wells along the "race," which contribute greatly to the volume of water.

William B. Moore had a mill at one time near the junction of Otter and Mill Creeks, but it finally went down—the creek. During a time of high water it was washed away, and was never rebuilt. It was an enterprise of a rather brief career. A distillery was established at Garwood's Mill, and operated during the years of 1832 and 1833 by Thomas James and William Smith. They sold it to a man named Brooks, who operated it for a year or two and then ceased the business. It has never since been resumed in the township, a fact which redounds to the credit of its citizens.

When the whites first came to Perry Township there were plenty of Indians in the surrounding country. Although there were no villages in the township, or in the territory now embraced in the township, they frequently came from their towns and villages and encamped at the numerous springs in this section, sometimes for a month or two, while hunting. Miss Hannah James remembers numerous visits of this kind, and their coming to her father's house when in the neighborhood. They were on friendly terms with the white people and never committed any depredations. They were of the Delaware and Shawnee tribes, and came mostly from the Lewistown Reservation. After the close of the war they were removed to reservations farther west, and

"Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in the clouds, and hears his whispers in the wind,"

became a thing of the past. The red man is gone; his hunting-grounds are smiling fields, and few now living in the township remember ever to have seen an Indian.

As the war-whoop of the savage died away the voice of the preacher was heard as "one crying in the wilderness." The first ministers belonged to the society of Friends, who used merely to "speak in meeting." John Garwood, Sr., was one of these, and was in the habit of preaching, or "speaking." Rev. Herbert Baird, already mentioned among the early settlers, was perhaps the first Methodist preacher. He was a local preacher, but some time before his death he attached himself to Conference and was placed in charge of a Circuit, and thus became a regular itinerant. Elders Samuel Bradford and David Dudley were among the first Baptist preachers. The first church organized and the first house of worship built was by the Methodists at East Liberty. The present site of the town of North Greenfield was a camp-meeting ground long before there was a town laid out on it. A Methodist Church was finally built on this old camp-ground, and is still used as such, it being now in the village of Greenfield. Before the era of churches the people's cabins were used as substitues, and when a preacher came into the neighborhood the people were notified, and collected at some one of the larger cabins and listened to the Word, proclaimed in the simple language of the time. The "Quaker Church," as it is called, is situated a mile or two west of North Greenfield. The first church was built about 1850, and a few years afterwards burned down. The present edifice was built about the commencement of the late war. It is a frame building of modern architecture, and presents a neat appearance. Mary Elliott is the principal minister, and has been since the first organization of a church in this neighborhood. A cemetery has been laid out adjacent to the church, and forms a pretty little burying-ground. There is also a cemetery at the Supler schoolhouse, but a short distance from the church.

The Union Baptist Church, located in the Skidmore neighborhood, was built about 1858–60. Among the first preachers was Elder Dudley, already mentioned as a pioneer Baptist preacher. He dedicated it when it was completed. It has a large membership and an interesting Sabbath School. Rev. Mr. Lash is at present the Pastor.

The United Brethern built a church a mile or two north of East Liberty about the year 1850. But it has not been used as a temple of worship for fifteen or twenty years. It is now owned by E. Akey, who uses it as a grain and wool warehouse. The first resident physician in the township was Dr. J. W. Hamilton, who came in 1836. He was an able physician, and had an extensive practice until he retired from active professional life. While in practice he had ten students, who read under his tutorage, all of whom became physicians of considerable note, and some of them quite famous. These students were his three brothers, William R., Edward and John L. Hamilton, Alonzo Garwood, William Sullivan, Sr., —— Johnson, Amen Davis, W. J. Sullivan, Josiah Whitaker and S. N. James. The three Hamiltons went to Peoria, Illinois; Edward died there, and John L. is publishing a medical magazine in Peoria at the present time. He was a delegate from the United States a few years ago to the Medical Association of Europe. Dr. Garwood lives in Michigan, and has served two terms in the State Senate. Whitaker died of consumption. William Sullivan lives in Allen County. William J. Sullivan in Urbana. Johnson is dead, and Dr. James still lives near East Liberty, but has retired from practice, and spends his time in leisure and in entertaining his friends. Christopher Smith was an early

Justice of the Peace, and held the office and dealt out justice to the offenders of the law when this was Champaign County. John Garwood was also an early Justice, the next, perhaps, after Smith. The first death in the neighborhood was that of John Bishop's wife, but the date is not remembered. She was buried at what is now known as the Inskeep burying ground. The first birth and the first marriage are events that have passed out of remembrance long since.

When the settlement of Perry Township commenced there were no roads, but paths and Indian trails through the forest. The first road cut out led from Garwood's mill to Big Spring, where it intersected the Zanesfield and Sandusky road. The next road was from Garwood's mill to the Skidmore settlement, Garwood's mill being the most important place in the county for miles; the roads all centered there, or diverged from that point. The Bellefontaine and Marysville road was the first turnpike built through the township. The Zanesfield and Middleburg pike was built previous to the one above mentioned; only a half mile of it, however, is in Perry Township. There is now about fifteen miles of turnpike in the township, and others under contract. No section of the county is better supplied with first-class roads than Perry. A railroad is the only additional thoroughfare it really needs. Such a line of travel would be of incalculable value to the township. The hopes of the people have several times been raised to the highest pitch in expectation of getting a railroad, but so far they have failed to be realized. The Bellefontaine, Delaware & Mount Vernon Railroad, a project agitated years ago, has been graded through the township, and sufficient funds have been subscribed to complete it. The people of Perry stand ready at any time to do their part.

The first mercantile venture was made by Lot Inskeep, who opened a store about 1826 on the road leading from Garwood's mill to Big Spring, only a short distance from the mill. C. H. Austin succeeded him, and did business at the same place for a year or two, when, upon the laying out of East Liberty, the store was moved into the town. The first tavern was kept in the village of East Liberty, and the first postoffice was established at Garwood's Mill, and went by the name of the mill until the laying out of the village, when it was changed to East Liberty. Isaiah Garwood was the Postmaster, and the mail was brought on horseback once a week, passing this office on its way from Columbus to Bellefontaine.

Education received due attention from the early settlers of this section of country. One of the first teachers remembered was Mathias Williams. He taught just over the line in Zane township, but his school had quite as many supporters from Perry as from Zane. The schoolhouse built at this point is in Zane township, but the district is partly in Perry, and the graveyard at the schoolhouse, lies on the line between the two townships. A man named David Reed taught in East Liberty about 1815–16. John Garwood was the next teacher. Simpkin Harriman was also an early teacher. The houses in which these early schools were taught were the proverbial "log schoolhouses," with mud-daubed cracks, puncheon floor, stick chimney, etc. The pioneer schoolhouse is another "relic of barbarism" that has passed away. In its stead we now find the handsome and commodious frame or brick schoolhouse, filled with patent desks and modern furniture, and perfectly ventilated and heated. Perry, with its half dozen modern schoolhouses, compares favorably in educational facilities with any township in Logan County. Competent teachers are employed, and the schools, which are taught for the usual term each year, are in a flourishing

condition. The population of Perry from 1840 to 1880, inclusive, is as follows: 1840, 1,014; 1850, 1,337; 1860, 1,110; 1870, 922; 1880, 1,008.*

East Liberty was laid out in March, 1834, by John Bowyer, and is located on survey 4689, conveyed by John Garwood to John Bowyer. The plat is signed by James W. Marmon, County Surveyor. Since laying out the place an addition has been made to it by McClain and Robinson. Josiah Austin, Sr., built the first residence, and John McCally put up the second dwelling house. The first store was kept by King & Hitchens, and succeeded the one kept on the road a short distance from Garwood's Mill, already alluded to. They opened goods in October, 1834. The next store was kept by White & Allen, who were in business about 1836. The first blacksmith was James Seaman. John Ewing was the first shoemaker. John McCally opened a tannery in 1833, and continued it for ten years, when he sold it to Job H. Sharp. The latter gentleman continued it until the business of tanning became one of the lost arts. Samuel Cook was an early saddler. The first postoffice was called Garwood's Mill, as already stated. After the town was laid out the office was moved, and the name changed to the one it now bears. In place of the weekly horseback mail, a daily mail by hack passes to and from Bellefontaine. F. E. James is the present Postmaster. The first tavern was kept by S. B. Taylor in the house now occupied by Mrs. Humphreys as a residence. The next was kept by Joseph Seaman. The "Liberty House" is now in charge of E. S. Stover, an efficient landlord. Dr. Hamilton was the first doctor in the village, as well as the first in the township. By the present census, the village has a population of 225.

The first schools in East Liberty were taught by John Garwood, David Reed and Simon Leaman. A log house was built for school purposes near where the present one now stands. It was used for several years, when a larger one was built, and it in its turn gave place to the present one. Still another might be built with credit to the town. It is a one story frame, and presents a rather dilapidated appearance.

The Methodist Church was the first organized in the village, and was formed before the village was laid out; Rev. George Walker was one of the first preachers. A log church was built in 1835, and was used until replaced by the present frame, which was erected about the year 1850. It cost some $800 in money; much of the work and material being donated. It is forty by fifty feet in dimension, and has but a small membership. Rev. Mr. Wells is Pastor. A flourishing Sabbath School is maintained, of which H. Ballinger, Jr., is Superintendent.

The present Baptist Church was built in 1862. A log church had been built a number of years before, near the center of the village; the present edifice is a substantial frame, Rev. Mr. Whitaker is the pastor. The Sabbath School is a union school with the United Presbyterian Church. The church building of this denomination stands just across the street from the Baptist Church, and was built in 1875; it is a modern frame, and cost about $2,200; Rev. Luther Smith is the pastor. The Union Sabbath School maintained at this church, in connection with the Baptists, is large and flourishing, and is under the superintendence of Moses Emerson.

The business of East Liberty sums up about as follows: Two general stores, one grocery store, one drug store, one blacksmith shop, one wagon shop, one cabinet and furniture shop, two shoe shops, one harness shop, one mill, one postoffice, three churches, one schoolhouse, one hotel, one Masonic lodge, and two doctors.

* The population of East Liberty is given separately.

East Liberty Lodge, No. 247, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October 18, 1854, by L. V. Bierce, Grand Master, and J. D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary. The charter members were Isaac B. Dutton, Jas. W. Ballinger, Z. M. Hiatte, Isaac Johnson, T. F. McAdam, Job Wickersham, Job H. Sharp, Jno. McLain, Daniel McLain, Phineas January, Joshua B. Sharp, C. B. Sharp, and H. A. Reynolds. The first officers were Isaac B. Dutton, Master; Jas. W. Ballinger, Senior Warden, and Z. M. Hiatte, Junior Warden. There are sixty-one members, with the following officers: J. D. Inskeep, Master; J. W. Haines, Senior Warden; W. S. Southard, Junior Warden; John McCally, Treasurer; R. R. Smith, Secretary; J. W. Harding, Senior Deacon; A. G. Heath, Junior Deacon, and Isaac Rogers, Tiler.

One of the finest features of East Liberty is its flowing wells, which are objects of more than common interest. A plentiful supply of pure water is above earthly price. The lofty columns of Persepolis are mouldering into dust, but its cisterns and aqueducts remain to challenge our admiration. Although the glory of East Liberty is on the wane, its flowing wells are not surpassed by the sparkling fountains of Tadmor in the wilderness. The flowing wells in and around East Liberty abound in the most plentiful profusion. Water is obtained at a depth of from twenty to sixty feet. It often rushes up with a force that will carry it into the second story of houses, through pipes, in the same manner of city water-works. The "race" of McCally's mill is fed by several of these wells, one of which flows up through a three-inch pipe a continual stream. Some of these wells are strongly magnetic, while others are tinctured with iron. All that is wanting to make East Liberty a famous resort and watering place, is a railroad, a little capital, and a moderate supply of energy and enterprise.

North Greenfield is located on survey No. 4,210, of military land. It was surveyed and laid out by S. A. Harbison, County Surveyor, for the proprietor, Henry Van Vheris, June 24, 1847, and the plat recorded November 12, 1848. The place consists of a collection of perhaps a dozen houses, one store, two or three shops, a church and a postoffice. The town was originally called "Mudsock," from the immense quantity of mud which used to appear there in the winter season.

CHAPTER XXIII.*

STOKES TOWNSHIP—THE LEWISTOWN RESERVOIR—PIONEER SETTLEMENT—THE WARWICK COLONY, ETC.

"Let others praise their climes of sun or snow,
Thou art the land of green, majestic groves,
Where fresh seas shine, and endless rivers flow."

ALMOST the first statement made to the searcher after historical data, on interviewing one of the "last lingering representatives" of the backwoods pioneer, is, "It was all woods around here when I came." This sentence is big with import, and conveys a world of meaning; still, after listening to the same thing weeks, months and years in succession, it obviously loses somewhat of its novelty, becomes monotonous, so to speak; hence, one can imagine the feeling of peaceful, calm content felt by the writer when for the first time his eyes rested upon the dense forest, still covering a large portion of the territory,

*Contributed by Dr. J. H. Se Cheverell.

now known as Stokes Township. Although the settlement of this territory was begun soon after the Indian "exodus," we find that in 1860 the population did not reach 600, and three or four years later, when it became necessary to draft men to fill the ranks of our depleted army, it decreased very materially from even that small figure. While there are many substantial frame residences scattered about in different portions of the township, yet the primitive log cabin, with its clap board roof and massive out-door chimney, is not by any means an infrequent sight.

Stokes is described upon the records of the county as parts of Townships 6 and 7 south, in Ranges 7 and 8 east. Its location is in the extreme northwestern part of the county and its boundaries as follows: North by Auglaize and Hardin Counties, south by the Townships of Bloomfield and Washington, east by Washington and Richland, and west by Shelby and Auglaize Counties. The territory under consideration is well watered. The Little Miami River empties into the reservoir from the northeast, and the two branches of the Muchinippi Creek, which flow across the southwest portion of the township, are the principal streams. The larger of the two branches of the last mentioned stream formerly afforded water-power of considerable importance. The Lewistown reservoir covers several thousand acres of land in the eastern part of the township. In the centre of this there existed originally a small body of water called Indian Lake. This was surrounded on all sides by low, marshy lands. When the construction of the reservoir was authorized, a levee was built sufficiently high to prevent overflow, enclosing an area of 13,000 acres, a portion of which was sparsely timbered. To-day one cannot well imagine anything more dismal and desolate than this spot, this vast submerged plain, thickly studded with the bare and darkly decaying trees, whose leafless branches spread abroad as if to warn the unwary of the dreadful miasma lurking below. Quinine ought certainly to be at a premium in the locality surrounding this "cess-pool of pestilence." The surface of the township is a generally low, level plain, and for the most part requires draining to fit it for the purposes of agriculture, yet when this is done the soil becomes very productive. Corn and grass are the principal crops, though the past year many acres of wheat was grown. The inhabitants are strictly an agricultural people, and imbued with the characteristic enterprise of Logan County farmers, it is only a question of time when Stokes shall take equal rank with the average townships of the county.

While searching for data relating to the legal formation of the township, the writer learned the following: During the years 1867 or 1868, a descrepancy amounting to some $300 was found to exist between the books of the Clerk and Treasurer. The Township Trustees, after much vain effort to reach a balance, ordered that *both books be burned.* This was accordingly done. Comment is perhaps unnecessary. Tradition says: Stokes Township was originally a part of Washington and Bloomfield, and that it was, by order of the Board of County Commissioners, erected a separate township during the winter of 1839. The first election was held at the house of John Hover on the first Monday in April following. Samuel Hickenbottom was elected Clerk; William Fenton, Treasurer; Jacob Horner, Assessor; John Fenton, Justice of the Peace; and Daniel Hull, Constable. Elections were held at the Van Horn schoolhouse for several years. At this time the Houtchens' schoolhouse, near the centre of the township, serves as a voting place.

The Lewistown Indian reservation extended into the southern portion of Stokes. In the southwest part, upon the east bank of

Muchinippi Creek, stood the "council house" of the reservation; numerous paths extended into the forest in divers directions, by which the "braves" were wont to find their way to this rude congress. The building was of logs, in size some twenty by forty feet, without chimney, floor or windows. It stood upon land now owned by the Wright heirs. Through this section passed, at an early period, the thoroughfare now known as the Bellefontaine turnpike, and along this, no doubt, the first settlement was made. So far as the writer has been able to learn, a man named Newman was the first white settler in the township. He built a small log cabin near a spring on the farm now owned by Samuel Hill. This spring was possessed of such peculiar properties that, it is said, the cattle which drank from it were seized with what was termed the "trembles;" this, however, soon passed off. The spring is now unused. Newman did not tarry long in the wilderness, but was succeeded by a man named Hall. Among others who came to this locality were George Harner, Joseph Wright, Peter Bruner, Martin Pense and Shockley Marsh.

Soon after the departure of the Indians, a settlement was made in the northeastern part of the township. William Fenton, afterward a prominent man in the township, was among the first. He came from Ross County, and wrought from the dense woods the farm now owned by George Walters. The log cabin he formerly occupied is still standing, and is the last of the original dwellings now extant. Morgan Toland occupied the farm where David Richie now lives. James Fenton owned lands adjacent. He planted the first orchard in this part of the township, bringing the trees from Champaign County. Many of these trees are still alive. John B. Stamatz arrived in October, 1835, and made a settlement upon 200 acres of land, still occupied by his widow and family. John Hover settled where George Morris now lives. He was a famous hunter, and occupied a hunter's cabin, on the margin of Indian Lake, long before there was a white settler in the township. William Knott and Jacob Curts settled near Mr. Hover's. George Ometz, Henry Schoonover and Thomas Powell found houses in the west part of the township. William Van Horn located on a tract of 360 acres, about one mile northeast of the Center, in November, 1838. Of this family, then consisting of ten children, five now reside in the township: Jacob, Job, John, Eli and William. Andrew N. Gullett settled on lands now owned by Job Van Horn. He eventually removed to Huntsville, and engaged in merchandising. Job Van Horn, Sen., settled on land now owned by Robert Houtchens. Among others who are entitled to mention, as early settlers, are: John Hendershot, George Henninger, Alexander West, Solomon Shaul, William Bodkins, John Taylor, Daniel Hull, Abraham Gardner, and George Taylor. These are all who became permanent settlers prior to 1840. From this date forward the settlement increased more rapidly; log cabins became numerous; openings in the forest enlarged; roads were cut through, and the wilderness homes rendered as convenient as possible. Still, many things were lacking. The want of lumber was severely felt, and it was to meet this that Benjamin Driesbach, in about 1845, began the erection of a saw-mill. Its clumsy machinery was propelled by the waters of the Muchinippi Creek, and after a time a run of stone was added. These industries were in operation until 1868, in June of which year the waters of the creek rose to an unheard-of height, doing considerable damage to buildings along the stream, and sweeping away entirely the dam and both mills, even to the foundation. David Ghormley put in operation the second

mills in the township. These were located on a small spring run, called "Hog Swamp Branch." Numerous portable steam sawmills have been in operation in the township. Stokes did not reach the dignity of a store and post-office until 1850. The former was under the ownership of Frank Downs, and Moses Smith was the first postmaster. The store and post-office were in the southwest part of the township. Alexander McCoy was the pioneer merchant in the center settlement. The postoffice was finally discontinued for want of patronage. Job Van Horn is the proprietor of the only store in the township at the present time. Situated about one and one-half miles north of the center, it is surrounded by a few dwellings. Here, also, is a shingle manufactory, wagon, blacksmith and shoe-shop.

The earliest death remembered was that of Jacob Curts, which occurred in August, 1836. The body was interred on the George Taylor farm. Sarah Hendershot and John Fenton were the principal parties to the first marriage contract solemnized in the township. The date of this interesting occasion was in the early spring of 1838.

During the spring of the year 1839 the settlers within a radius of perhaps five miles gathered near where is now the Van Horn burying-ground, and in due time erected a small log building for a schoolhouse. During the summer it was furnished with a huge fireplace across the rear. A wide-throated stick chimney furnished ample outlet for the escape of the heat, if it did smoke furiously at times. Puncheon floor, seats and a door were prepared, and two small *real glass* windows were added. Early the subsequent winter, or as soon as the boys could be spared from the labors of the farm, Wilbur Earl was duly installed pedagogue. This school was conducted upon the principle of "main strength and stupidity." One of the pupils, now nearly sixty years of age, remembers with painful distinctness the one great feature of Mr. Earl's system, viz.: the free use, upon the slightest occasion, of the "birchen rod." She says, "If any children were 'spoiled' that winter, it was not because they were 'spared' the rod." Ezekiel Davis taught the second term in this house. The report of the Board of Education for the school year ending August 31, 1879, shows:

Whole number of children enrolled	382
Whole amount paid teachers	$1,532.12
Whole number of schoolhouses	8
Value of the same, with grounds	$2,923.00

It is a fact worth remembering that in nearly every pioneer settlement, the advent of the school and church follow each other in rapid succession. Stokes Township is no exception to the rule, however much it may differ in other particulars. Soon after William Fenton had begun his life in the wilderness, a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal faith, named Davison, who was engaged in missionary work, held a meeting there, at which all the settlement was in attendance. Soon after the Fentons, Bodkins, and perhaps others, now forgotten, united in the formation of a small class. Meetings were continued here for several years. In about 1846 Rev. G. G. Pogue, who was then stationed at Cherokee, began a series of meetings at the house of David Ghormley, and here was formed the pioneer Presbyterian Church in the township. The constituent members of this organization were in part, David Ghormley and family, C. I. Brooks and wife, Aaron Coflet and wife, and E. Durkee and wife. After the formation of the Church, services were transferred to the Van Horn schoolhouse. In 1849 a small church edifice was built, and the minister settled here. The membership gradually increased until the sickly season, incident to the building of the Lewistown Reservoir, ensued. The rapid

increase of ague, chill and other fevers created a panic in the settlement, which eventually resulted in the removal of the minister in charge, and the greater part of the membership. At this time nothing remains of this once flourishing organization except the church edifice, now crumbling to decay. The United Brethren Church was formed in 1850, at a series of meetings held in a schoolhouse on James Coleman's farm, by a mission preacher named Nichols. Archibald Carlisle, wife and daughter, and Charles Boyer and wife, constituted the first class. After about one year Rev. Mr. Lay came for a short time. In 1852 Rev. Thomas Downing assumed charge of this class, and under his ministry many names were added to the Church. On the breaking out of the rebellion the membership numbered seventy-five. Union and disunion sentiment ran high, a division of the Church ensued, and the organization virtually ceased. A few years since a re-organization was effected, and services are now held at the Center schoolhouse. Rev. George Woods is the minister in charge. The Methodist Protestant Church was formed during the latter part of the winter of 1878–9, at a series of meetings held at the Van Horn schoolhouse, by Rev. B. F. Tucker. The first members were Eli Van Horn and wife, G. M. Clover, wife and daughter, George Walters and family, and Lloyd Thomas and wife. Services are still held in the schoolhouse. The membership is eighteen; present Pastor, C. Plummer. A Sabbath School is held in connection with this church during the summer months, on which there is an attendance of twenty-nine. Eli Van Horn is the Superintendent.

Some thirty years since, while the curse of human slavery hung like a pall over this goodly land of ours, and ere yet the mutterings of war were indistinguishable, John M. Warwick, of Amherst County, Virginia, an owner of slaves, conceived the humane idea of giving his colored people their freedom, and establishing them upon lands he should buy for them. Dr. David Patterson was employed to carry this project into effect. Coming to Logan County he purchased a large tract of land along the north and west sides of Indian Lake, a great proportion of which is now covered by the waters of the Reservoir. During the years 1851–52 the colony, numbering nearly three hundred, arrived and began settlement. Log cabins were built and the colony supplied with provisions and whatever was necessary for their support for one year. The selection was either by intent or otherwise an unfortunate one. The poisonous malaria of the swamp produced general sickness, from which fully one-sixth of the whole number died. The remainder, as Mingo Banks (one of the number who now lives in Huntsville) expressed it, "Begin to move out purty lively," disposing of their interest as best they might. Many of them still live in Logan County, but one only had the hardihood to remain in Stokes Township. This is Richard Thomas, who resides near the Reservoir.

CHAPTER XXIV.*

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP — TOPOGRAPHY — PIONEER SCHOOLS — PREACHERS — GEOLOGICAL — WEST LIBERTY.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP was sliced from Union in 1831. Mad River enters it near the southeast corner and traverses the southern portion, skirting along the eastern and southern portion of West Liberty, down into Champaign County. McKee's Creek starts in at the northeast corner, taking a zig-zag course, entering Union on the farm of A. R. Harner.

In this township may be found several miniature lakes—the largest, covering ten acres, on the farm of M. Eddy. The streams, including Mad River, running through this township, are McKee's Creek—named from Col. McKee, a military man, and a British Indian Agent—and Muddy Run. The timber consists of burr oak, hickory and white oak. Among the first officers of this township were Peter Stipp, Judge Wm. McBeth, David Williams and Charles Hildebrand. Wm. Henry is probably the first man who assessed the township, there being at that period but one assessor for the County. Mr. Henry is now dead. Among the first settlers were Thomas Baird and two sons, the Newall family—Samuel Newall coming from Kentucky in about 1808,—the Shields, Henry Fulton, James Walds and three sons, the Hayes family, Samuel Blair, Col. John Walds, Abner Snoddy, William Gray and family, William McBeth and family, Vachal Blaylock, John Dunn, the Grindles, William Burkhardt, Gerton Broughton, a cooper by trade, now residing in Bellefontaine; William Creviston, John Creviston, Judge Shelby, Henry Secrist, Sr., Lynx Wiler, John K. Taylor, the Howells, Nathaniel Kelley, Thomas Newall's wife and heirs, the Culbertsons, Widow Pickering. H. M. White was probably the first sheriff of Logan County. In the year 1831 it was almost impossible to get money. People paid in wood and promises. What the farmers of this township could not dispose of in the West Liberty market, was taken by overland route to Sandusky. From east of Sydney to Upper Sandusky, and all around that country, the Lewistown Indians and white people depended upon the market of West Liberty for their flour and whisky. In those days the practice of medicine had not attained the scientific perfection of the present day, and when a man was taken down with lung fever he was almost certain to die. The usual practice was to "bleed." The first saw-mill in the township was built by John Enoch on the property now owned by E. S. Jordan. The first distillery was erected by Thomas Baird on Muddy Run, on the property now owned by Bartley Gordan. Our information shows that the first school-house erected in this township was an old log affair, built on the west side of the township on the corner of the Samuel Blair, McBeth and Yoder farms. A man named McElree was the first teacher. Preaching was done in those days by circuit riders. The people worshiped at West Liberty when opportunity presented itself. These were the days when education was not given that importance that it is now; they had not time for the careful improvement of the mind. The mystery that overhung the endless woods was continually a temptation to the pioneer to explore the furthest regions concealed beneath

* Contributed by H. W. Hamilton.

their shade. Where we now live in contentment and happiness, there lay in those days the hunter's paradise, with every excitement necessary to savage life—from contact with wild beasts to warfare with the red man, with nothing to guide them through the dense forests except blazed trees and the stars. These men of the woods, seated around their cozy fires in their rude log huts, recited and listened to many exciting stories that went tingling to the ears of the listener; stories of their long trails, severe trials, adventures and conflicts, all had a tendency to give a heavy tinge of romance to the pioneer life. This life had its advantages, together with its disadvantages, and the perils thereof had to be braved in order that the former might be enjoyed. A homestead could be easily gotten, but it would have to be obtained at the risks incident to a howling wilderness. Brawny arms and a muscular frame had to contend with trees that had swayed to the winds for centuries, and masterly warfare made they on the forests. The soil might be fertile, but it was covered over with dense forests, intersected with Indian war paths. Life in the wilderness, evidently, was one of rugged independence, free from wholesome restraints, also established customs and laws. Such a life could furnish no security to person or property beyond the exercise of mere brute force in self-defense. It could not surround itself with those pleasant influences of civilization which call into play the finer qualities of human nature. Here, he was; surrounded by the grand old forms of nature, the pioneer felt isolated—cut off from all human associations. In the midst of savage, barbaric sights and sounds, he was living beneath perpetual shade. His situation then, would have weakened the stoutest heart of this day. Trees of mammoth proportions interposed their huge trunks between him and the world. They lifted on high their umbrageous tops and shut out the heavens. But the solitude of the forest may not have been repulsive; it may have been—and to many undoubtedly was—overpowering. Its terrors were probably softened by many peculiar beauties. There must have been *some* witchery in its swinging shadows. There was the sunshine that filtered down gently through the innumerable leaves and danced to the music of the wind.

Geologically speaking, Liberty Township is made up mostly of lower strata of the Devonian age. There are numerous basins of tertiary formation, such as peat swamps, ancient lakes, overgrown by aquatic vegetation. In some of the latter, have been found fossil remains of extinct animal forms, such as elk and other ancient animals. Several ancient forest beds occur in the township; one upon the property of J. M. Glover, deceased; this lies buried below the surface some six or eight feet; the bed is covered with fallen timber, mostly cedar, and although in all probability lying buried for thousands of years, the timber seems nearly perfect, retaining the smell of cedar even yet.

The northern portion of the township is covered with drift, and has no special geological interest.

The soil is almost entirely derived from drift, gravel and clays, and is rich and generous. The chief source of wealth of the township is its agriculture, for which there appears to be a special adaptation in the Mad River Valley. Beds of clay exist in the neighborhood of West Liberty, and these are being utilized to good advantage in the manufacture of brick. The farms are handsome, and the improvements for the most part are commensurate with the progress of the age. The products of the township find a liberal market at West Liberty, and the crops are generally large, whilst the stock and cattle are shipped in large quantities to the eastern markets.

WEST LIBERTY.

As we take up our pen to write the history of West Liberty, we are conscious of the fact that we are situated in a locality where have been enacted some thrilling life-dramas —scenes which, if they could be properly written, might help to enrich our literature and give us a deeper insight into the character of man. These reminiscences—

> "That tell
> Of days and years long since gone by."

should not be permitted to relapse into oblivion, but should be treasured up as important factors in the history of our country.

West Liberty is the second town in commercial importance in Logan County. It is located in the charming Mad River Valley on the C., S. & C. Railroad—the first in Ohio, eight miles south of the county seat, Bellefontaine. It is accessible from all points of the compass, by unrivalled free turnpikes, and its trade embraces a large scope of territory all around it. It was laid out in the year 1817, on section 27, Town. 5, Range 13, the plat and survey being made by Aaron L. Hunt, surveyor of Champaign County. It was incorporated by an Act of Legislature, dated February 21, 1834.

The following is a copy of said article:

"An act to incorporate the town of West Liberty in the County of Logan."

"SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That so much of the township of Union, in the county of Logan, as is comprised and embraced within the bounds of the town plat of the town of West Liberty in said county, as is now on record in the proper office in said county, is hereby erected into a town corporate, to be known by the name of the town of West Liberty.

"SEC. 2. That the white male persons about the age of 21 years, who have been residents in said town, at least one year preceding the day of election, and who in other respects possess the qualifications of electors for members of the General Assembly, shall meet at some suitable place in said town on the first Saturday of April next, and on the first Saturday of April annually thereafter, at such place as the President, Recorder and Trustees, or a majority of them, may direct, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock P. M., and then and there elect, by ballot a President, Recorder and five Trustees, who shall be either freeholders or householders, having the qualifications of electors, who shall be a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, to be known by the name of the President, Recorder and Trustees of the town of West Liberty; and who shall hold their offices until the next annual election, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

"SEC. 3. That at all the elections under the provisions of this Act, after the President and Trustees, or any two of them, shall be judges, and the Recorder, Clerk, or such person as the judges may appoint, when from any cause the Recorder is unable to serve as Clerk; at the close of the polls, the ballot shall be counted by the judges, and the result publicly declared, and a fair record made thereof by the Clerk, who shall notify the persons elected thereof within five days after the election; and the person so notified, shall take the proper oath or affirmation of office, and to support the Constitution of the United States and the State of Ohio.

"SEC. 4. If any persons elected under the provisions of this Act neglect or refuse to take oath as presented, those who have been qualified shall appoint to fill the vacancy, who will serve until the next annual election.

"SEC. 5. That the President, Recorder and Trustees shall be capable to acquire real

estate or personal property; that they may sue or be sued.

Sec. 7. Relates to corporation seal.

"Sec. 8. Gives the President, Recorder and Trustees power to appoint a Marshal, Collector, Treasurer, Assessor of Property, Surveyor of Streets and Alleys, and all such other subordinate offices as they may deem necessary, to hold office one year.

"Sec. 9. Gives the President, Recorder and Trustees power to fill vacancies in their own number.

"Sec. 10. Says that 'Any four of the Council shall be a quorum to pass laws, &c. They may require owners of lots to pave or gravel the sidewalks in front thereof.'

"Sec. 11. Relates to the keeping of the record of ordinances, and publishing the same.

"Sec. 12. Empowers Council to require every male person above twenty-one and under sixty, who have resided three months in the village, to work on the streets one day in each year.

"Sec. 13. Relates to return by Assessor of taxable property.

"Sec. 14. The President shall be a conservator of the peace; have power of Justice of the Peace.

"Sec. 15. Relates to the powers of the Marshal.

"Sec. 16. Relates to fines to be prosecuted at the suit of the Treasurer before the President, and recovered by action of debt.

"Sec. 17. Provides for the collection of taxes.

"Sec. 18. Relates to sale of real estate for taxes.

"Sec. 19. Provides that the amount of receipts and expenditures shall be published.

"Sec. 20. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the 1st day of April, next.

"Sec. 21. Speaks of future legislation.

[Signed] "John H. Keith,
"Speaker House Representatives.
"David T. Disney,
"Speaker of the Senate."

February 20, 1834.

John M. Smith was the first Mayor of West Liberty after the organization of a municipal government.

On the 19th of March, 1835, an Amendatory Act was passed, which says: "Said corporation (West Liberty) shall have use of County Jail; persons so imprisoned shall be under the charge of the jailor of the county."

John Enoch, now deceased, father of the venerable John Enoch, Sr., who resides near here, was the original proprietor of West Liberty.

In the year 1815 Mr. Enoch erected the first dwelling in this place. During the same year he built a grist-mill near the Mad River, and it still stands, a substantial monument of pioneer industry. This mill is in operation to this day, and is owned and operated by Samuel Armstrong, a thorough gentleman and an accomplished miller. In the pioneer time, the people of Logan and Champaign Counties were compelled to travel through dense thickets of hazel, plum and thorn to this mill to get their grinding done. Here it was that the John Enoch, Sr., now alive, who is prominently identified with the pioneer history of Logan and Champaign Counties, was taught the *modus operandi* of trading with the Indians to gain their confidence. Mr. Enoch was always instructed by his father, that when weighing a sack of meal for the Indians he must never take from the meal, but always keep dropping in until the scales went down—then the red man could not say, "White man cheat poor Indian." Mr. Enoch, Sr., received *his* instruction in the premises, from Col. McPherson.

The first store in West Liberty was kept

by Hiram M. White, long since "gathered to his fathers." White also kept the postoffice and tavern, the latter having been patronized several times by Senator Blaine. The first postoffice was kept by Samuel Newall. The present competent incumbent is Mr. C. E. Darlinton.

The first regularly organized church in West Liberty was the Methodist. In the year 1830 this society built a church, which is still standing, being occupied as a residence by E. Meyers.

We learn that the following gentlemen subscribed the amounts placed opposite their respective names, to aid in the erection of this temple of worship:

Riddle & Rutan, $20, in lathing; Dr. John Ordway, $15; John Williams, $5, in smithing; John Strange, $10; Amos Jackson, $5, in lime and sand; Stephen Jackson, $5, in work; John Poisdell, $5, in lumber; J. B. Conklin, $10, in plastering; R. E. Roberts, $5, in tailoring; John Strange, $5, in hauling; Isaac Hatcher, $2, in plastering; John C. Garwood, $1, in lime; Truman Wolfe, $2, in shoes; total, $90. In those days the little congregation worshiped in their church with as much earnest Christian fervor as characterizes the larger body now. Then, with the same deep spirit of Christian interest as now, the zealous man of God fed the starving souls with the bread that comes from Heaven, directing and warning the unwary, lest they, by falling into the bottomless pit, plunge themselves into the direst and most irretrievable ruin; soothing the troubled conscience; guarding against the insidious approach of doubts and fears, extracting the seeds of vice and endless misery and sowing the seeds of virtue and happiness. The regions of immortality alone will disclose the full amount of success which has crowned the efforts of these pioneer preachers, for in their hands they held the infallible dictates of eternal truth—the unerring guide imparted by Heaven—within whose sacred folds are contained those exalted and inspiring truths through which, alone, we can be made wise unto salvation, wherein are exhibited, in all their rich simplicity and overwhelming grandeur, those illustrious doctrines which revelation can alone discover.

The first church organized in this part of the country, and for some years after, was the Christian Church, organized in the year 1814, by Rev. Richard Clark, at Bethel, or as it was generally known, the Muddy Run Church, which was located about one-half mile west of West Liberty, adjoining the farm now owned by Dr. John Ordway. This was a large log meeting-house, which stood on part of what is now known as the Muddy Run graveyard. At that early day large camp meetings were held in the grove near by, attended by all the people, old and young, traveling on foot or horseback. As there was no other means of conveyance, it was quite common for the husband to place his wife and children on a trusty horse while he walked by their side, often for twenty miles, to attend these meetings, which are spoken of by the old settlers (a few of whom are still living) as seasons of great social and religious profit, and many were converted under the faithful and zealous preaching of the gospel, and were generally directed to unite with any branch of the Church they desired, the object being not so much to build up a separate organization as to have men and women converted.

The following statement is found in the old church book: "We, the members of the Christian Church, at Bethel, have hereunto subscribed our names, taking the word of God for our doctrine, discipline and government, promising subjection to each other in the Lord, according thereunto, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Names—Richard Clark, James McIlvain, Thomas Baird, John Wall, Robert Crockett, William Newell, Betsey Newell, Alexander Black, Patty Crockett, Moses McIlvain, Flora McIlvain, Nellie Baird, Nancy Clark, Netty Wall, Peggy McIlvain, Sr., Peggy McIlvain, Jr., Jane Clark, Polly Wall, Jane Black, Polly Cartmill, Jane McNay, Nancy McNay, John Williams, Jane Williams, Jane Leeper, Malinda Wall, Patsey Crockett, Samuel Covington, Mary Covington, James Wall, Rhoda Shields, Thomas Clark, Robert Clark, James Steel, Moses McIlvain, Jr., John G. McIlvain, William Hopkins, Elizabeth Hopkins, Betsey Baird, Abner Snoddy, Sally Snoddy, William Boyd, Ann Boyd, Peter Stipp, Elizabeth Stipp, Polly Leeper, Priscilla King, Hannah Snoddy, Aaron Rhodes, Elizabeth Rhodes, Polly Rhodes, Sarah Robertson, George F. Dunn, William Miles, Jeremiah Fuson, Jane Fuson, Catharine Snoddy, Betsey Vickers, Betsey Rhodes, Samuel Collins, Pattie Baird, Celia Baird, Robert McIlvain, Benjamin Wall, Mary Kelley, Sarah Kelley, Jane Petty, Isaac Davis, Susanna Moore, Ann McIlvain, Margaret Henning, George Petty, Eleonora Baird, Garland Crockett, John L. McIlvain, Jacob Snoddy, Josiah Hopkins, James Stackhouse, Polly Stackhouse, Cartmill Crockett, Houston Crockett, Asenith Crockett, Louisa Crockett, and many others. The large majority of these came from near Cane Ridge, Kentucky, and some from North Carolina. Among the first preachers were Richard Clark, Caleb Worley, James Hayes, Matthew Marvin, David Purviance, Levi Purviance, D. F. Ladley, Mahlon Baker, Hallett Barber, Richard Simonton, Hiram Simonton, Isaac N. Walters, Samuel Fuson, James Fuson, Jeremiah Fuson and Joseph Thomas, generally known as the "White Pilgrim," on account of his peculiarity in wearing none but white clothing summer and winter. Elder Thomas, although eccentric and peculiar in this respect, was a great preacher, a man of deep convictions and large piety, and devotion to the work of the ministry. He traveled on foot and horseback through Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, preaching everywhere, and thousands were converted under his preaching, always refusing pay for his services. In 1835, he took a long journey on horseback through the Eastern States, continuing everywhere to proclaim the gospel. On his return homeward, he was taken sick at Johnsonburg, New Jersey, and died in the prime of life and usefulness, aged forty-four years, and was buried in the cemetery at that place. Rev. John Ellis, a Christian preacher, afterwards visited the cemetery and there composed the following beautiful lines:

I came to the spot where the White Pilgrim lay.
And pensively stood by his tomb,
When in a low whisper I heard something say,
How sweetly I sleep here alone.
Oh sweetly! Oh sweetly I sleep;
I rest from my toils in this sweet lonely vale,
While the angels their vigil keep.

The tempest may howl and the loud thunder roll,
And gathering storms may arise;
Yet calm are my feelings, at rest is my soul,
The tears are all wiped from my eyes.

The cause of my Master compell'd me to roam,
I bade my companion farewell;
I left my sweet children, who for me now mourn,
In far distant regions to dwell.

I wandered an exile and stranger below,
To publish salvation abroad;
The trump of the gospel endeavored to blow,
Inviting poor sinners to God.

Go tell my companion and children most dear
To weep not for Joseph though gone;
The same hand that led me through scenes dark and drear,
Has kindly assisted me home.

I called at the house of the mourner below;
I entered the mansion of grief;
The tears of deep sorrow most freely did flow,
I tried, but could give no relief.

There sat the lone widow, dejected and sad,
By affliction and sorrow oppress'd,
And there were her children in mourning array'd,
And sighs were escaping their breast.

As I spoke to this mourner concerning her grief,
I asked her the cause of her woe,
Or why there was nothing could give her relief,
Or soothe her deep sorrow below?

She looked on her children, then looked upon me—
That look I shall never forget;
More eloquent far than the seraph's can be;
It speaks of the trials she met.

The hand of affliction falls heavily now,
I am left with my children to mourn;
The friend of my youth is silent and low
In yonder cold grave-yard alone.

But why should I mourn or feel to complain,
Or think that my portion is hard?
If met with affliction, 'tis surely his gain;
He has entered the joys of his Lord.

The poem was put to music by J. W. Cheney.

In the year 1844 the church divided, part of the members organizing a church, and building a house of worship where the Glady Creek Church now stands, in Champagne Co., (the old house having burned down). The balance of the members organized a church in West Liberty, and built a house of worship the same year. The following are the names uniting with the West Liberty Christian Church: Archibald Prater, Sally Prater, Alexander Black, Jane Black, John Johnson, Caroline Johnson, Sarah McIlvain, Susan Clark, Benjamin Ginn, Jane Ginn, Mary Ann Crockett, Henry J. Robertson, Jeremiah Fuson, Jane Fuson, Ellen Martin, Daniel V. Martin, Elizabeth Baird, S. Cope, Mary Martin, Hannah Martin, Sarah Jane Martin, Archibald Hopkins, Robert Hopkins, Angeline Miller, Sarah Hopkins, Elizabeth Johnson, R. Wade, J. Stevenson, Joseph Craft, Louisa Crockett, Lydia Stillwell. The following are the names of the Pastors of the church: Jeremiah Fuson, Hiram Simonton, Prof. William H. Doherty, Henry Z. Rush, C. T. Emmons, J. W. Weeks, Daniel Griffin, S. W. Hutchinson, J. T. Lynn, W. A. Warner, William J. Lawrence; B. F. Chrisman being the present Pastor. The Church at Glady Creek, three miles west, and the West Liberty Church, form one pastorate, Rev. B. F. Chrisman being Pastor of both churches, preaching at each place every alternate Sabbath, the total number having belonged and still belonging to said church being about 700. Nearly all who went into the organization at Bethel or Muddy Run Church have died. All of the ministers who then preached to the church have died, Hiram Simonton being the last, who died in July, 1880.

The Methodist Society erected the first temple in West Liberty in 1830. The ground was purchased of Thomas P. Miller, and thereon they built a church commensurate with their means and the enterprise of that day. It stands to-day on Baird street and is occupied by E. Myers as a residence. The first preacher was the Rev. Mr. Findlay, and the heroic little congregation of thirty souls wielded a power for good. Among the original members there were Dr. John Ordway, Thomas P. Miller, Rev. John B. Magruder, John Williams, James McDonald, Maria Hawkins. At that time, and since, this was a two-weeks circuit, and the residence of the then active, now venerable Doctor Ordway, was the chief resort for the ministers. The Doctor and his good wife always had the latch-string hanging out, and at their cheerful fireside and generous table these ministers were always delighted to assemble. The Doctor has all through these long years closely allied himself with the Methodist Church, and has been, and is now—although his hair is whitened with the frosts of age—one of the strongest pillars. His example through life is one which our young men would do well to emulate, if they hope to gain a crown similar to that laid up for him. When he is called up higher his work will be left as a monument of his unselfish, Christian devotion to the church and his God, and thereon will be inscribed: "He has not lived in vain."

In 1849 this congregation built a more stately house of worship, which they have occupied ever since. The membership numbers about 140. The present minister is the Rev. Arkinson Perry, a godly man, full of love for his work, and interest in the salvation of many souls. He is a practical man in every sense, an able, argumentative expounder of the gospel, and is highly esteemed for his many good qualities, social and religious. The Methodist Sunday school has a membership of about 150, exclusive of teachers, and is in good working

order, with a Mr. John M. Hunter, a stirring Superintendent, at the helm, assisted by an able corps of teachers.

The circumstances which led to the organization of the Presbyterian Church of West Liberty are many, though not different in their nature from those which have attended similar organizations in other places.

The first organized body of professing Christians was that known as the Christian Church. Their numbers were considerable, embracing a large portion of the inhabitants of West Liberty. The same class of people were found in considerable numbers in various parts of the surrounding country. The next organized religious society was that of the Methodist—being organized in 1830.

Up to this time but little was done by the Presbyterians to establish themselves as a church here.

The Rev. Joseph Stevenson, who came into Logan county from Pennsylvania at an early day, seems to have been the first Presbyterian minister who located himself in the county. Mr. Stevenson organized the First Presbyterian Church in Bellefontaine in 1829, which he served as Pastor faithfully and efficiently until the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1865. In the absence of any organized Presbyterian Church—except a feeble one at Cherokee, now the Huntsville church, which seems at some time previous to have been organized by an itinerant minister—Mr. Stevenson labored in various destitute places in this and adjoining counties, and that with no inconsiderable degree of success. West Liberty was made a point to which he directed a part of his labors. For a length of time he continued his labors at stated intervals—preaching in the house of a friend in the immediate vicinity of this village.

In time, the avenue opened for the organization of a church in Bellefontaine, of which we have spoken, and also at Stony Creek, now Spring Hills, and the work of Mr. Stevenson became concentrated upon these two places, in connection with the Cherokee Church. After this Mr. Stevenson gave but little of his time to West Liberty.

During the years 1830–31, the Rev. Mr. Garland, a minister from New England, labored in this place the one-half of his time, during six months or a year. The prospects for a church at that time, however, were not very flattering.

A minister named Peregrine, of Welsh descent, also labored in West Liberty a portion of his time, for six months, or a year, during the years 1836–37, but without much marked success.

This, as late as the autumn of 1840, appears to have been the amount of labor performed on the part of the Presbyterians here, except as a sermon was occasionally preached by a passing minister.

One fact should here be noted. Previous to the fall of 1840, Presbyterian families had resided in this place, but some had removed, owing, in part at least, to the fact that there was no Presbyterian church here, and with a desire of locating themselves in a place where they could enjoy the means of grace in a church of their own connection. Some individuals—members of the Presbyterian Church—feeling it a duty to be in connection with some branch of the visible Church of Christ, had united with the Methodists; others, however, few in number, remained anxiously waiting and desiring the time when a Presbyterian church should be organized in the town, and it is a fact eminently worthy of note (with few exceptions), they were pious and devoted females.

There is another circumstance worth remembering, as having been linked with the organization of a society in West Liberty. For years there had been much solicitude on the part of some of the friends of Christ in neighboring

churches, for the organization of a church in this place, and to the influence of these, in on small degree, must be attributed the putting in train some of those causes which preceded, and eventually led to, the establishing of this church. This is only the means, for man is at best but the instrument in the hand of God in accomplishing His work. 'Tis God alone who can turn the hearts of sinful man, and build up His kingdom and establish it in the world.

In the autumn of 1840 Robert H. Hollyday, a licentiate then under the care of the Presbytery of Chillicothe, through the influence of Rev. Joseph Stevenson, came into this region, and labored the one-half of his time for the coming winter in the first church in Bellefontaine, then under the pastoral charge of Mr. Stevenson; part of his remaining time was spent in West Liberty, where he preached once each alternate Sabbath.

During this time many encouraging indications of success were discovered. After the 1st of May, 1841, the labors of Mr. Hollyday were divided between West Liberty and Stony Creek—one-half to each place.

About this time it was considered desirable that some special effort should be made to open the way, if possible, for the organization of a church here.

The second Sabbath of June following was appointed as the time for holding a communion season—a series of meetings to precede that service. As it was necessary to have the services of an ordained minister, the services of the Rev. H. R. Price, of Buck Creek, were secured. Through the blessed influences of the grace of God upon the labors of his servants upon that occasion, the meeting proved to be one of much interest. Throughout these meetings much solemnity and deep feeling were manifest.

The communion was held through the session of the Stony Creek Church, the Elders of that church receiving the members, and aiding in the distribution of the elements of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

The following persons were received as members of the Stony Creek Church until a church should be organized here, viz.: Harriet Reynolds, John M. Glover, Isabella Glover, Clarissa Stewart, Nancy Jane Kirkwood, Caroline Kirkwood, Laura Beebe, Eve Eliza Runkle, Sarah Chapman, Sarah Miller, Jane Hildebrand, Dorothy Secrest, Rachel Elliott, John W. Ingram, Caroline Ingram, Jane McClay, Maria White, Samuel Taylor and Aaron Mitchell.

The way seemed now to be open for the organization of a church. With a view to this, a meeting for prayer and consultation was held, and it was agreed by the members present immediately to send up a request to the Presbytery of Sidney to be regularly organized into a church, to be known and designated as "The First Presbyterian Church of West Liberty." The request being laid before the Presbytery, at their meeting in Sidney, on the last of June, was taken into consideration by the Presbytery, and the request was granted.

The Presbytery appointed Rev. Joseph Stevenson and Rev. John A. Meeks a committee to organize the church if the way be clear. Friday before the first Sabbath of September, 1841, was appointed as the time for the organization to take place.

To members who were to compose this infant church, this was a time of deep interest, and one, the arrival of which had long been desired.

On the day appointed, the committee of the Presbytery were on the grounds. In addition to those persons who were received at the communion in June, the following persons reported themselves and gave evidence of their membership in the church, viz.: Isabella McBeth, William Kirkwood, Mrs.

Kirkwood, Marquis Wood, Mary Ann Wood, Jane Morris, Margaret Andrews and Henry Secrest.

These persons—twenty-seven in all—were by the Presbytery, through its committee, organized into a church, to be called the "West Liberty Presbyterian Church."

John M. Glover and Marquis Wood were unanimously elected Ruling Elders, and were regularly ordained and set apart to this office and installed over this church.

Thus was accomplished what many of the friends of Christ in neighboring churches desired to see, and for which the few members of the Presbyterian Church in this place had long wished and prayed.

Thus, as will be seen, the church was organized under very favorable circumstances. Twenty-seven Christian men and women united with a purpose to pray and labor for the extension of Christ's kingdom, was no inconsiderable force. The result of the organization soon began to show itself in the increased zeal of the members, and in the conversion of sinners, plainly indicating that the Lord owned, and would bless the labors of His people. All this was regarded as earnests of future rich and abundant blessings. Of the twenty-seven persons constituting the church at its organization, eleven have died; thirteen have been dismissed, leaving three of the original members still remaining.

From the very organization of this church here, Rev. Robert H. Hollyday preached every alternate Sunday up to the 18th day of November, 1841, when he was regularly ordained and installed as pastor, for one-half of his time.

Being without a house of worship of their own, through the Christian courtesy of the brethren of the Methodist Church, the congregation met in the little brick Methodist Church (now owned as a residence by E. Myers). After the lapse of a few months, it was deemed best to procure a place of meeting of their own, when Thomas P. Miller tendered the use of the old stone distillery, situated in the southern extremity of the town opposite the flouring mills, and the lower room of this structure was fitted up and opened for preaching in January, 1842. April 27, 1842, Mr. Hollyday resigned his pastoral charge, and to this, it is said, is to be attributed the small increase in 1842—but three persons were added to the membership. From April, 1842, to April, 1843, the church had no pastor, during which time, one member was lost by removal to the bounds of other churches.

In April, 1843, Rev. Milton A. Hacket, was called to the pastoral charge, and on July 6 of that year he was ordained and installed pastor for two-thirds of his time. During that year twenty-three persons were added to the church. In 1844 twelve persons were added to the church.

On November 12, 1844, the Presbytery of Sidney met in West Liberty and dissolved the pastoral relation of Rev. Mr. Hackett and the church; this was another reverse. Mr. Hackett was held in high estimation by the congregation. He served one year and eight months.

In 1845 the congregation resolved to, and did, erect a temple of worship, and opened it in November, 1845. This year the church had no regular Pastor, but seven new members were added.

In 1846 Rev. James H. Gill, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Maine, visited the church and was afterward called to the pastorate of the church, and on the 14th of June following he was ordained and installed pastor for one-half of his time. Nine members were added this year. In 1847 eight members were added. In 1848 eleven persons were added. In 1849 ten new members were added. In 1850 twelve new additions were made to the church. In 1851 the church membership was increased

by twenty accessions. 1852 notes thirteen additions.

On the 24th day of July, 1853, the Presbytery dissolved the pastoral relation of Mr. Gill at his own request, he having served seven and a half years. By this time the congregation had grown in numbers and increased in influence.

From July, 1853, to the spring of 1854, the congregation was without a regular pastor. In April, 1854, Rev. William Perkins was engaged as stated supply, and continued his work until October, 1854. In 1853 fifteen were added, and in 1854 ten were taken in. The church suffered greatly during this period from emigration.

From October, 1854, to May, 1855, the church was again destitute of a regular minister, at which time the Rev. L. I. Drake, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, visited the church, at the repeated invitations of the church session, and in May, 1855, he came, and, having spent one Sabbath, consented to return and hold a series of meetings. The session invited to be present during these meetings Rev. H. R. Price, of the Buck Creek church. During these meetings Rev. Mr. Price and Mr. Drake preached alternately, Mr. Price administering the sacrament on Sabbath, and Mr. Drake preaching in the Methodist Episcopal Church on that day, by invitation, the pulpit being vacant.

On Monday following, June 18, 1855, at a meeting of the congregation moderated by Rev. H. R. Price, a unanimous call was made for the pastoral labors of Mr. Drake, and on the second Sabbath of July following he entered upon his pastoral work. On the 30th day of November, 1855, the Presbytery of Sidney met in this church, and, according to previous arrangement, ordained and installed Mr. Drake over this congregation.

The church has made rapid progress under the zealous labors of Mr. Drake, who is the present Pastor, having ministered to his people over a period of twenty-five years.

It will be observed from this resume of the history of this church, that the whole number received into the communion of the church since its organization in September, 1841, is 445; this in the face of the difficulties which grew out of the unsettled state of many who became members, partaking of the spirit which induced many to seek homes in the West. Mr. Drake has served his people faithfully and ably, and for his reward he says: "I shall count it my highest reward if, when from flower-strewn graves and quiet resting places, all who have mingled in these holy labors shall rise and stand before the Great White Throne, I shall be permitted to enter the Pearly Gates and thread the golden streets of the New Jerusalem."

The first religious exercises conducted by a Lutheran minister in West Liberty were held about the year 1847. At the request of a few families who were members of that church, Rev. J. G. Harris, of Bellefontaine, preached for them occasionally, at the same time doing missionary work, preparatory to the organization of a Society. Many of these services were held in private houses, but the faithful few clung so zealously to the church of their fathers that they were willing to bear with almost any inconvenience rather than be deprived of their own preaching. The results of the work of Mr. Harris were such as to give the little band some assurance that, by clinging together, they might be able in the near future to effect an organization. Mr. Harris having been called away from Bellefontaine, Rev. J. Brickley, his successor there, continued the work which was begun, giving as much time to the West Liberty people as he could spare from his work at home. Mr. Brickley was much beloved by the church, but his death occurred just at the period when it might have been

practicable for him to give the Society the assurance of permanency.

His successor at Bellefontaine, Rev. J. W. Goodlin, preached occasionally for them until some time during the year 1856, when, chiefly through the efforts and zeal of Mrs. E. M. Fisher and Mrs. Dr. Leonard, they succeeded in getting Rev. N. B. Little to preach for them with a view of becoming their regular pastor. The first permanent organization was effected by Mr. Little on the 11th day of April, 1857. Forty-eight members were duly received and celebrated the Lord's Supper on that occasion. It was a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving—a day for which many of them had often prayed and had anxiously awaited. The following constituted the first Church Council: Elders, Jacob Ziegler and Stephen Packer; Deacons, Peter Bowman and Charles Moots. Of the forty-eight who organized the church only six are now members. Nearly all the rest have passed away and are now, we trust, members of the church triumphant.

Through the kindness of the officers of the "Christian" Church, the first regular services were held in their building. Shortly after the organization, however, regular services were held by the "Christians" in their own house, and the Lutherans were compelled to find a place of worship elsewhere. A hall on Main street, owned by Mrs. Roberts, was rented, and here they first organized a Sabbath school, with M. J. Royer as superintendent. The next removal was to an upper room on Baird street. These were dark days for the church, yet many precious meetings were enjoyed under circumstances which lacked almost all the comforts and conveniences which now seem necessary for church worship. Prayer meetings were held at the houses of different members, and the hopes of those faithful hearts were constantly strengthened by these delightful seasons of consecration and prayer.

The greatest trouble of all was in regard to a church building. Late in the fall of 1857 a meeting was called for the purpose of discussing what steps should be taken in regard to the future. It was either disband, buy or build. The latter was decided upon, and a building committee consisting of the following persons were appointed: Thomas Piper, Charles Moots, David Ziegler, M. J. Royer, P. Bowman, Jr., and Jacob Ziegler. It was a great undertaking, for there were not a dozen male members in the church, and most of these were in very limited circumstances. Yet, with stout hearts and unwavering faith, they went to work, and the following summer was laid the corner-stone of what is now by far the finest church edifice in West Liberty.

Few churches are built under circumstances as trying as this one was, but all worked and gave cheerfully and liberally, and the result of their labors is a striking testimony of their devotion and self-sacrifice. Then, too, most of the work was carried on without the aid of a regular Pastor. Rev. N. B. Little left the charge during the year 1858. The church enjoyed a very reasonable degree of prosperity under his administration. Many new members were added from time to time, and the organization and project for building were both effected through his efforts.

Owing to the great money panic and failure of crops throughout the State and country, the new church building was not dedicated to divine service until the 18th day of March, 1860. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. F. W. Conrad, of Dayton, Ohio, by whom also the services were conducted, assisted by Dr. Sprecher, president of Wittemberg College. A call was then extended Rev. C. A. Gelwicks, who immediately assumed the duties of pastor. Mr. Gelwicks remained in charge for two years when he left to labor elsewhere and the church was again without regular preaching.

In the summer of 1863, Rev. A. R. Howbert, who resided at Bellefontaine, took charge of the congregation and continued to serve them for the period of thirteen years.

Two other churches known as Peank's Church and Jerusalem Church, were also served by him and these two with West Liberty were then made to constitute one charge. A good degree of prosperity attended the efforts of Mr. Howbert and the Church was only beginning to enjoy relief from the burden and expense of building, when a storm blew off part of the roof and threw one end over into the church, making ruins of that which, little by little, had risen through the untiring efforts and sacrifices of faithful hearts. This occurred on the 29th day of April, 1865.

The following note by the secretary appears on the church records: "During the prevalence of a violent storm, a whirlwind struck the northwest corner of our church building and, tearing away nearly half the roof, crushed in the gable end of the building, which carried everything with it into the basement, smashing pulpit, platform, furniture, all the front pews, with half the ceiling, and nearly half the floor, also cracking the corners and whole west end of the brick wall. The damage estimated is from two to three thousand dollars. As the congregation is very weak, and only now clearing up the old debt on the church by carrying stock in the building association, the misfortune seems an exceedingly heavy one for us to sustain, but we hope, through the mercies of a Providence that has never failed us in time of need, to rebuild at once."

A congregational meeting was called, and a committee, consisting of Rev. A. R. Howbert, Samuel Taylor (of Presbyterian Church), and Dr. L. M. Jones (of Methodist Episcopal Church), was appointed to solicit subscriptions for repairing the church. The people of West Liberty and friends of the church responded liberally, and on Sabbath morning, December 19, 1875, Rev. M. W. Hamma, assisted by Prof. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, re-dedicated the church to the worship of God.

In the summer of 1876, the Church Council, acting upon the advice of their Pastor, Rev. A. R. Howbert, signed a petition written by him to the other churches, and to the Synod, asking that this church be released, and be permitted to constitute a separate charge, with power to select and call a pastor. The petition was granted, Mr. Howbert withdrawing from the pastoral duties of the West Liberty Church. Mr. Howbert did good work in behalf of this congregation. He was with it, and stood by it in some of its darkest days, and labored with untiring zeal, to repair the building, after it had been crushed by the storm.

On the first day of June, 1877, Rev. J. M. Cromer entered upon the duties of Pastor. His labors as such extended over the period of one year, and as a result many of the young from the families of the church and others were added to its membership.

On the first Sabbath of June, 1878, Rev. E. K. Bell, of the Wittenberg Theological Seminary, preached as a supply and continued as such until June 1, 1879, when he was unanimously elected Pastor. During the past year thirteen persons have united with the church, increasing the present membership to ninety, which is the highest it has ever attained. A new organ was purchased as well as chandeliers and pulpit lamps, and at the close of the year the Pastor's salary was all paid as well as every other local indebtedness of the church. With a spirit of consecration pervading the members and the same spirit of self-sacrifice which has always characterized this church, there seems to be no good reason why its future should not be a bright and prosperous one. The present church council consists of the following persons: E. K. Bell (Pastor),

President; D. M. Ziegler, M. J. Royer, Cyrus Ziegler and Robert Parks, Elders; A. B. Sieg, J. A. Boyer, Paul S. Davis and Ira Kirkwood, Deacons; John Sutphin, M. J. Royer and Charles F. Fox, Trustees; A. B. Sieg, Secretary; and D. M. Ziegler, Treasurer.

The first school was taught here prior to the laying out of the town, by John Askins and Doctor Herrin. The education of the children in the early history of our pioneers was not looked upon with the same degree of importance as now. Then, the highest ambition of the scholar was to learn how to read, write, and cipher—three very important factors in education. The student, however, was

"—Never taught to stray,
Far as the solar walk or milky way."

The desires of his mind then scarcely arose above the irrational creation. His anxieties were limited to the mere knowledge of ordinary mental acquirements, and to provide against the ravages of cold and hunger was the very acme of his hopes and aspirations. He was not taught then, as now, that it is education that brings up the pearl from its hidden depths in the wild, chaotic ocean of untutored thought, and reveals to the daylight and to the wrapt gaze of the admirer, its beauties. He was not taught then, as now, that it bursts open its rocky encasement and lets forth the imprisoned brilliancy of the mental diamond upon the world. The pioneer scholar did not know that it was education that would draw forth latent energies, which would lie dormant forever without its arousing and stimulating power; that it raises up the noble purposes of the soul to a higher standard of elevation, and trains every sprouting and expanding branch of thought with vigilant care, and in an appropriate direction, as the skillful gardener trains the tendrils of the vine. The truth of these assertions stand out in bold relief, and with forcible impressiveness, when the clear, strong light of contrast is thrown upon the experiences of the pioneers hereabouts and that of the present advanced era of civilization. In those days of mental darkness, no scenes, glowing with rich hues and beauties, which alone make immortality desirable to the rational, ever loomed up before the pioneer mind. No endless perspective of ceaselessly increasing knowledge ever burst upon his mind with overpowering glory. No burning thoughts of poesy ever flamed up from the altar of his intellect—the disadvantages in procuring an education prevented the development of the hidden powers of his mind. And such are the benefits of the present over the past—such are the results of colleges and academies—to the pioneer unknown. To illustrate: Of one merchant in this town, in the days that are past, it is said, so deficient was his education, that in sending East for a new stock of merchandise, he would mark a circle on a sheet of paper to represent cheese, and a circle with a dot in the center to represent grindstones, fold it up and then have some friend address it for him. This was Hiram N. White. It finally came to pass that a certain man moved to town who could read and write, and he opened a store, with this advantage over his competitor—being qualified by an education (?) to order what he wanted. This is said to be an extract from one of his orders, *verbatim et literatim, et punctuatim:*

"Siend tu boalts uv musslyn An 3 sax uv Kaughphy Bi jhon Cumminzizoks teem, und oblege yewrs."

West Liberty has a school history of its own, and each successive step in the growth of the community found its counterpart in the progress of the schools. As from the rude log cabins that constituted the homes of the brave men who came early to Ohio to plant the seeds of her after greatness, came

the commodious dwellings that adorn West Liberty, as the Queen of the Valley, so the old schoolhouse of frontier years, when the big boys of the "deestrict" thought it fine fun to bar the master out on a cold Christmas morning, has gradually given step to the developed system of to-day. Few of the rising generation will ever realize much of the crude state of matters in that long ago, but the old veteran of half a century, or more, can recall the times of which we write. The old log building, with its ample fire-place, windows of greased paper, and split slab benches, the deep engraven names and marks of the busy jack-knife, the old Webster's Elementary and the famous copies the master wrote at the head of the home-made writing book, the well seasoned switches in the log crannies, and whereby hangs many a tale, all, if they yet remained, could tell much of the school-days of our forefathers.

The school-master of then, fully competent to teach the "three R's," and carry his pupils to the Rule of Three, was by no means an unimportant factor of early society. He was the oracle of the "district," and,

"All declared how much he knew;
'Twas certain he could write and cipher too;
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage.
And e'en the story ran that he could gauge;
In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill;
For e'en though vanquished, he could argue still;
While words of learned length and thundering sound,
Amazed the gazing rustics round.
And still thy gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew."

"But passed is all his fame," and so, as with the onward march of time, the old schoolhouse disappeared from off the green, up in its stead rose the building of another era. This house is still standing on Baird street, near the bridge, and is occupied as a dwelling by E. Myers. In those early days it was also used as a church. Some years afterward the house west of the Presbyterian Church, on Columbus street, was erected for educational purposes, and for a time, school was here held.

But the rapid growth of the village demanded more ample accommodations, and so in the year 1848, the main part of the present Union School building was erected on the hill amid the trees of native oak. The first teacher here was the Rev. Luther Smith, who, as a venerable patriarch, with the white locks of more than three-score-years-and-ten, still lives to relate incidents of his life as a teacher. Mr. Smith taught a good school and his reputation as a scholar drew many to seek instruction at his hands. He was followed by Coates Kinney, who figured conspicuously as superintendent of instruction, while publishing a paper here during the years 1850 and 1851. Rev. John Fulton, now a noted divine of New York City, but during the war, famous for his arrest at New Orleans, by Ben Butler, for omitting to pray for the President of the United States, was also connected with the schools for a time. Then there was another individual of whom sundry stories have come down to these later years. We will not mention his name, but he much resembled the celebrated Ichabod Crane, of Sleepy Hollow. It is said that his appearance was somewhat striking. He was a large man, and invariably arrayed his person in lavender pants, coat of peculiar cut, yellow gloves and white cravat. When his white hat was raised from his classic forehead it revealed the barren waste of a school boy's ideal desert running clear back. From a delicate border land stretching all around his cranium a fringe radiated upward and toward a common center. His appearance was more youthful than his years, and, like Ichabod, he had his experiences, but, it is to be hoped, without so tragic an ending. His connection with the school was not of great duration. R. E. Pettit, now Probate Judge

of Logan County, served a long experience as teacher in various positions. Mr. Pettit and Miss Isabella Hildebrand were identified with the schools longer than any other two persons. In fact there are few native adults in the place who were not for some time under their instruction. Miss Hildebrand was one of the teachers for over twenty years. G. W. Walker, now the able superintendent at Lima, Ohio, was employed for several years, and many are the stories told of his devotion to his work and the hold he had upon the pupils and people. The other superintendents are many, of whom the following may be mentioned: Quincy Gwynn Hamilton, M. K. Turner, —— Gardner, I. W. Legg, J. M. Drake, Duncan McDonald, F. N. Mattoon and A. J. Surface.

In the summer of 1877, Prof. P. W. Search was employed by the Board of Education as Superintendent. From the beginning of his administration there dawned a new era in the history of the West Liberty Schools. A thorough course of study was laid down and the schools reorganized and classified from top to bottom. Since then the pupils have been enthused with new life; the people, well pleased with the moral and intellectual improvement of the children; the teachers, reinvigorated, and the entire scene about the schoolhouse changed into one of thrift and energy. In the High School excellent instruction is given in Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Algebra, Geometry, Grammar, Rhetoric and Composition, Latin, (three years course), General History, English Literature, Physiology, Zoology, Philosophy, Botany, Astronomy, Physical Geography, Chemistry and Constitution of the United States. The High School is well attended, the scholars are wonderfully imbued with the spirit and enthusiasm of the teachers, and their advancement is rapid and substantial. A good laboratory has been furnished by Prof. Search, which is well stocked with a telescope and all the modern philosophical and chemical apparatus. For over three years a first-class literary society has been in existence in the school—the Philomathean. The meetings are held every Friday night and the influence of this effective rhetorical drill is being felt throughout the entire community. Up to the present time there are ten graduates of the school: Class of 1875, Mary Kavanagh; 1879, Minnie Smith, Mamie Drake, Carrie Davis, Annie Maxwell and Ben Harrop; 1880, Mamie Cornell, Estie E. Drake, Ora E. Brown and William Jordan.

The entire course of study covers a period of twelve years, represented by as many different grades. The annual enrollment is nearly 300. The various departments are under instructors as follows: high school, Miss Emma C. Sayre; grammar, Miss Mary Kavanagh; intermediate, Miss Madge Fitzgerald; secondary, Miss Lou Boyer; Primary, Mrs. M. L. Fishbough. Prof. Search is now serving his fourth year. At the close of last year he was re-elected Superintendent for a term of three years, at a salary of $1,200, the highest paid in the county. Of the success of his administration we will add nothing more. The mere fact of his retention so much longer than his predecessors and the vigorous efforts made by the citizens to hold him permanently, speaks in language stronger than words.

This recapitulation would not be complete without a few words in praise of the worthy President of the Board of Education, Dr. B. B. Leonard. For many years he has been connected with the Board and faithfully has he performed his duty as member and officer. To him much credit is due for the present rank of the West Liberty Schools among the educational institutions of the State.

In 1828 the following persons resided in this town, and for the most part on Detroit street, near the center of the place: Dr. John

Ordway, physician, (single); H. M. White, hotel-keeper and merchant; John Vaughn, farmer and Baptist preacher; William Vaughan, tailor and Baptist preacher; John Williams, blacksmith and local Methodist preacher; Benjamin Ginn, tailor (single man); Robert Crockett (apprentice with Vaughn), tanner (single); William Kenton; William Moore, wheelwright and painter; Thomas Hubbard, carpenter; Abner Tharp, wagon-maker; Simon Robinson, miller; Tillman Longfellow (apprentice to John Vaughn) tanner, (single), and Mrs. Polly McCulloch and family.

The residue of the town was at that time in a complete state of nature, grown up in brush and wild-plum thickets, and where the depot now is, the thicket was so impenetrable that a man could scarcely ride through it. Here, circled with all that exalts and embellishes civilized life, "the rank thistle then nodded in the wind, and the fox dug his hole unscared." Not many years before, the same sun that rolled over the heads of the twelve solitary families then in West Liberty, shone upon the Indian hunter as he pursued the panting deer, gazing upon the same moon that now sheds its soft lustre over this beautiful little village. On the site where this place now stands, the wigwams once sheltered the tender and helpless, and the council-fire gleamed on the wise and daring. Here they once worshiped, and from many a hard bosom went up a pure prayer to the Great Spirit. The tide of population that has since rolled in has swept all these scenes away. The buildings in West Liberty, at that time, were very inferior, mostly cabins, but they were in keeping with the progressive spirit of that age.

Wm. Jenkins kept the first livery stable of any note, in 1853. The building is the same now occupied by Ed. Jackson for the same purpose. John Enoch erected the first dwelling house in 1815. The first hotel was built by Hiram M. White, on the corner of Baird and Detroit streets—a portion of the building running north on Detroit street—which of late years was owned by Dr. B. B. Leonard and Os. Miller, but which was destroyed by fire on the 13th of May, 1880.

The next hotel was erected by Benjamin F. Ginn, in 1832. It was a frame building and is still standing, being located opposite the Lutheran Church, on Detroit street. It was called the Buckeye House. John Newland was the first landlord. Joseph Frazell took the house in 1837. Mr. Ginn took the house in 1838, running it successfully for six years; since which time it has been used as a private house. Mr. Ginn is still doing a successful business keeping hotel. In 1853, Mr. Ginn sold the Buckeye House to Henry Van Ortrich. The property is now owned by Harvey Shugh.

Among other old landmarks now standing is the house now occupied by Miss Sadie McDonald and Mrs. Hanger as a residence, it having been built in 1821, by John Moore, a blacksmith. Moore afterward moved to Marion, Grant Co., Indiana, where he died. The house now used by John R. Crockett as a tannery, is one of the marks of pioneer enterprise. It was put up in the fall of 1828, by Mr. Houston Crockett, now deceased, for a dwelling. The Giraffe Building, now owned by George F. Bailey, Esq., and known as the Liberty House, was erected by Ira Reynolds, in 1837. It is a good, substantial building, and will stand the storms of ages.

"Grand View" Cemetery, at West Liberty, although it has never been the theme of the poet's inspiration, or the orator's eloquence, yet it is a spot of which the citizens of the town are justly proud. From this towering hill-top is presented a scene in the far-famed valley of Mad River, wherein the most gorgeous fancy can revel, and all that can entrance and bind down the most vivid imagination

The appearance of "Grand View" is elegant and neat, displaying all kinds of architectural taste. There is seen the rough hewn stone and the light peering cone of the chaste obelisk—the lowly turf of retiring poverty, and the gaudy monument of boasted affluence—on this, perhaps, a mother mourns, in a few simple words, the bereavement of an only child; on that, exaggerated eulogy belies and ridicules the pretended virtues it would perpetuate—on this, beauty is blasted in its blushing ripeness—on that, wisdom sinks in the drooping of age. The striking beauty and variety of surrounding art rather fascinates than saddens the heart. One naturally, in looking on the marble that, in time, will decay, shudders at the analogy of his own form to its lingering corroding, and saunters in mournful contemplation and attractive delaying in this last common tenement of flesh—the sad chronicler of time's victories. But the design of genius—the skill of art—the rock and the chisel, put away the superstitions and melancholy incidental to a cemetery. Why shun the tomb? Why dress the last effort of life in the terror of despair? Would we live forever? Is life happiness? In life we hate, slander and even commit murder. In death are we guilty of them? Does the inanimate corpse need food, drink or raiment? No! It feels—smiles—weeps ne'er more. Insult, defame it, it has no anger. It resents not. Turn your eye now on the world. Is happiness there? There, time mildews the whitest blossom of hope, youth droops for attainment—old age laments the moment of attaining. The atmosphere of the world is misery—its sun may shine, but darkness will follow. Life has no perpetual spring, it must have winter. Tacitus writes of the Thrasi, that they "wept at the birth of their children, and rejoiced at their death." The venerable Grecian historian wrote wisely in these words: "Whom the gods love, die young." We would not mock the dead, nor ridicule the virtue of pensive and religious meditations. We would divest the tomb of its horrors, its superstitious fears and childish ignorance. If we weep, then let us weep for the worthy—if we fear, let us fear rationally and reflectively—if we admire, let our admiration be impartial.

"Grand View" contains twenty acres, and is on an elevation of over one hundred feet above the level of our little city. The land was purchased of J. M. Glover, Esq., December 15, 1871, under an act of the Legislature of Ohio, passed May 7, 1869, and took effect July 1, 1869, paying therefor $1,750. The next step was an election of a Board of Trustees, which occured April 1, 1872, resulting in the choice of Enos Baldwin for three years, R. N. Jordan for two years, and R. E. Runkle for one year. After taking the oath of office, this Board met at the Logan County Bank, April 16 following, for organization, at which meeting R. N. Jordan was chosen President, R. E. Runkle, Treasurer, and R. E. Pettit, Clerk. May 4, 1872, the Board contracted with J. N. McMullen, and Reed & Steelman to build a fence around the grounds, at seventy-five cents per panel. At this meeting the Board employed J. Duncan McLaughlin to survey and plat the grounds, at five dollars per day. The cemetery was dedicated June 2, 1873, Dr. Leonard delivering an eloquent oration upon this occasion. After the ceremonies, a number of lots were sold. Mr. Runkle having died in February, 1874, Dr. D. H. Garwood was elected to fill his unexpired term, (of two years), at the following spring election, and at the same election, R. N. Jordan was chosen for three years. April 6, 1875, Enos Baldwin was elected for three years, and his official term expiring in the spring of 1878, O. S. Miller was elected to succeed him, for three years. The Board now consists of R. N. Jordan, D.

H. Garwood and O. S. Miller. A building for the occupancy of the Superintendent of the Cemetery, has been erected at a cost of $848.42, the contract having been awarded to E. S. Jordan, July 26, 1877.

That which is capable of producing much good, is also likely to effect much evil, when perverted from its laudable purpose. Of this nature is the press in a community. It is a powerful engine to operate on public opinion, and has a great influence over the morals and the motives of society. The reason for this is, because it is expected to be consistent with truth and reason, and it should not subject itself to a suspicion of falsehood or sophistry; it is looked upon as the leading public instructor, and, as a natural consequence, obtains a degree of respect like that which an attentive pupil entertains for his teacher. It is easy to observe with what degree a respectable, honorable newspaper in a community influences the minds of its readers. The newspaper occupies nearly the same relation to its readers as the teacher does to the pupil, and is largely responsible for the principles it inculcates. When an editor prostitutes his talents for mercenary purposes, his conduct is as base as would be the behavior of a scholar whose venality should induce him to sacrifice his trust at the shrine of Mammon.

The time has been when the orator was the power omnipotent in the land. At the command of his eloquence nations congregated. Brought within the circle of his magnetic influence, he laid his hand upon their heart-strings and woke at will responsive echoes, thrilled them with the passions that burned in his own breast, vibrated them with the power of his purposes, till the multitude swayed to and fro, like the mountain waves of the storm-tossed ocean, bore them upward on the majes'y of the thoughts that filled his wrapt mind with living words, burning with the ardor of his own impassioned soul, warmed them to enthusiasm, moved them to madness, fired them to frenzy, inspired them with a lofty ambition, unconquerable courage, indomitable fortitude; moulded their destiny, fashioned their future, sent his impress on the widening circles of succeeding generations.

But the revolution of ages has changed all this. The press is now the greatest power in modern civilization, and with its instruction or information, should be wreathed morality and the social virtues, and they should be twined around as the ivy embraces the oak or clings to the venerable ruin; or if we pursue the metaphor, may it not be said, as the ivy takes root and adheres to the wasting walls of the decaying structures of religion, so ought morality to be planted, and have its root in religion itself, that never decays, and from which alone it can derive an indigenous permanency.

West Liberty, judging from the list of journals which have passed into oblivion—no, not oblivion, for these pages will resurrect a memory of their past history—is proverbially a newspaper town. Notwithstanding their untimely and unfortunate decease,

> "Yet 'tis a joy—though hallowed by tears,
> To look back thro' the vista of by-gone years."

In 1840 a printer boy of 18, one R. B. Warden, was induced, through the counsel of his friends and his own hopes, to come to West Liberty and establish a Democratic campaign paper. Having enjoyed the luxury, of those days, of a canal-boat passage from Cincinnati to Dayton, on arriving at the latter point, he decided to economize, and, after two days pedestrianizing, he reached West Liberty. He soon established his paper. The office was in the White building, once situated on the northwest corner of Baird and Detroit streets, but destroyed by the great fire of May 13, 1880, from which was issued, rather irregularly, the *Democratic Club*. It was printed on an old Ramage press; so small

was its bed and platen, that it required four impressions for the printing of his little sheet. The proprietor generally speaking, was proprietor, general business manager, typographer, although he was pretty regularly assisted by Donn Piatt, who edited the *Club*, and who could "do up" press-work, and by A. S. Piatt, who adjusted the movable alphabet in good style. William Hubbard, once the editor of the Logan *Gazette*, printed at Bellefontaine, was also a compositor in the *Club* office. Messrs. Piatt and Warden did the press-work and rolling alternately.

The *Club*, though unpretentious, acquired quite a fame, though not a very desirable one with the Whig party. It is said to have been replete with everything that would excite the ire of that party. Even Tom Corwin, Ohio's noblest and best orator, and greatest statesman, once condescended to pay it an unfavorable notice; it gave the "Wagon Boy" a scouring once, and Corwin returned the compliment. He was in his prime then, and in a speech delivered at Urbana, during the existence of the *Club*, he stigmatized it as a "Dirty Democratic sheet, published in a saw-mill way up in the benighted regions of Logan County." As a financial success the *Club* was a failure, and its career was brief, having expired for want of support immediately after the campaign of that year.

The gentlemen connected with this little paper afterward became famous in history, each having occupied prominent public positions, and distinguished themselves in their respective callings. Judge Warden was elected to the Supreme Judgeship, which place he filled with eminent ability. Mr. Hubbard in the editorial chair was able and accomplished, both as a political writer and a poet; and Col. Donn Piatt is in the front ranks in his profession, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most brilliant of American editors. To hold good rank among self-made men, who have illustrated the journalism, literature and the material progress of our country, is an honor of which any man may justly be proud. This is the only aristocracy allowable under our Democratic institutions. Col. Piatt is of Logan County birth, and she should be, and is, proud to own his talent. He is a polished gentleman, liberal and humane almost to a fault. He is essentially a hard-working journalist, and a hard-working friend of the workingman. He believes in, and defends the toiling millions, and they undoubtedly repose confidence in him, judging from the immense circulation of his sharp, witty journal, the Washington, D. C., *Capital*. His style as a writer is vigorous and humorous. He has distinguished critical ability, power of analysis, and unusual comprehension of human nature. He reads character like a book, and readily discovers the good and bad elements. His prejudices are strong, and his preferences are equally well marked. He is a good friend, a strong opponent and a sturdy foe, particularly of the politician of to-day, many of whom quail beneath the power of his pen; for where infamy exists, it exposes, and where virtue presides, it lauds.

The next paper printed here was the West Liberty *Banner*, a literary journal of much excellence. It was first issued Sept. 28, 1850, and was published by Kinney & Barringer—Coates Kinney. On the 29th of March, 1851, Kinney withdrew, leaving the *Banner* in the able hands of the popular, genial, good-hearted Barringer, who published it to the end of the second volume, at which time "he threw up the sponge." Mr. Barringer is now residing in Bellefontaine, conducting a job-office; he is an honest, whole-souled, conscientious man; is a close geological student, and is a logical and pungent writer. In 1856 the *Banner* office was taken by Syd. Shaffer

and W. H. Gribble, who conducted it for a short time. The West Liberty *Budget* set sail on Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1860, with J. W. Houx as its editor, publisher and proprietor; the first number having been published, as the editor says, "after much toil, exertion, and vexation of spirit." It was independent in tone, flying at the masthead the time-honored adage: "The greatest good to the greatest number." The *Budget* was a lively, interesting paper, refusing to be cajoled or intimidated by either parties or partisans. During the existence of the *Budget* the *Mac-a-cheek Press* was born, and the rival papers had the field for a while. The *Press* having the greatest power of endurance, the *Budget* succumbed to the pressure, and died heroically.

The *Mac-a-cheek Press* was both a literary and a political paper of much merit. W. H. Gribble was the publisher—Col. Don Piatt being astride the editorial tripod. The *Press* became widely known through the influence of the pen of its able editor, and it hung fire for probably five years, being discontinued on account of Col. Piatt and his associates going to the war. Mr. Gribble subsequently removed the office to Bellefontaine, transforming it into the *Bellefontaine Press.*

Then followed *The Weekly Enterprise*, a twelve-column paper, published entirely at home (no patent) by B. S. Leonard and H. S. Taylor—both gentlemen occupying the editorial chair—both wielding impulsive pens. The motto of the paper was, "*Que Prosunt Omnibus.*" Wright Smith was the business manager.

Now comes J. H. Fluhart and W. P. Marion, still later, and scatter among the people *The West Liberty Independent*, a patent outside paper, twenty-eight columns. Mr. Fluhart at the same time was conducting the *Bellefontaine Press.* The *Independent* flourished like a rose for awhile, then wilted and died. Succeeding the *Independent* was *The West Liberty Press*, edited and published first by W. P. Marion and Charles Davis, then edited by J. H. Ayres and published by Joe K. Scott, and subsequently Scott assumed the responsibility and hove out into the turbulence of a journalist's life, but the effort necessary was too great for him, and he gladly, after a very brief experience, stepped down and out, and right glad was he of the opportunity.

On or about May 1, 1876, W. H. Gribble determined that the newspaper fame of West Liberty should not become extinct, and issued the first number of the *Weekly News.* It was quite a newsy sheet, being published in Urbana by Gribble, and localized here for the most part by J. Clarence Hildebrand, a young man of talent and promise. On the 31st of December, 1877, it died for want of support.

In the year 1878 matters changed. A new era seemed to have dawned upon the journalistic history of the town. It was found, when reducing the problems of these failures down to philosophic facts, that many obstacles had been in the way which might have been overcome. These it is impolitic for the writer to name. On the 16th day of January, 1878, *The West Liberty Gazette* made its appearance, with H. W. Hamilton as its editor and proprietor, and it has secured the united support of the business men of West Liberty, as also in Urbana and Bellefontaine ever since, and is flourishing like "a green bay tree," being about to enter upon its fourth year. On the 30th day of January, 1878, Mr. D. C. Bailey joined Mr. Hamilton as publisher, and they jointly took up the cudgels and fought their way through to a successful issue. On the 18th day of June, 1879, Mr. Bailey retired from the firm, and Prof. P. W. Search came in, completing such arrangements as continued Mr. Hamilton

as editor and subsequently as a full partner. The *Gazette* is read far and wide; is Republican in politics ; is bold and fearless, capable of coping with any of its compeers.

This is the history of West Liberty newspapers in a nutshell; the regret is that the many excellent papers that have died here in the past, are not STILL ALIVE to greet hundreds of patrons, but they are dead beyond a resurrecting power.

West Liberty is entitled to the honorable *sobriquet* of the "Garden Spot" of the county of Logan. It is located amid surroundings sublimely grand. Here the sun seems to pour around greater glories of the day—here the moon seems to hang with more beauty in her silver crescent at the evening hour—here the stars that bestud God's diamond throne—(the hosts of heaven, whose everlasting march is one enduring triumph, the divine memorials on the amethystine arch of nature graven by God,) appear to shine with a brighter lustre than elsewhere. Was ever a pen gifted with an eloquence that would describe it? Inspired poets write of Italian skies and Italian sunsets, but if they are grander than the scenes around West Liberty they must be supernal indeed. Turn which way you will, a panorama of unparalleled gorgeousness, splendor, magnificence, greets the eye. In the days of many of our pioneers this fertile valley around West Liberty was the heritage of the savage, and the haunt of wild beasts. Strong hearts were they which subdued the one and exterminated the other; strong men were they who lifted up the axe against the thick trees of the forest—strong-hearted women were those who shared their destiny, and reared their children by the cabin hearthstone, shrinking from no toil, fainting before no danger. As a result, what have we? A lovely town skirting a pretty hill, in the very midst of a superb landscape enveloped with a drapery of bewitching beauty, which she displays with such grace that the eye is never satisfied with looking at her, nor is the heart ever pained by communing with her. It was at one time the *most* important town in Logan County, there being a large competition in trade, but the county seat eventually became the loadstone with strong magnetizing power, and a majority of the moneyed men of the town left and took up a permanent residence in Bellefontaine. But it partially survived this loss, and with recuperative energy such men as Samuel Taylor, William R. Fisher, Dr. H. F. Kurfurst, George F. Bailey, O. S. Miller, Dr. D. H. Garwood, Theodore F. Miller, J. W. Woodward, F. N. Draper, William Fishbough, H. J. Miller, A. B. Sieg, James D. and W. T. Stanton, Dr. John Ordway, Enos Baldwin and Benjamin Elliott, and a host of others, determined that the town should live and prosper, and their efforts have not been in vain. Improvements were made both in private dwellings and business houses, and the march of industry and increased trade moved steadily on to a further condition of happiness.

On the 13th day of May, 1880, the town was visited with a holocaust which, within the space of two hours, laid the principal business portion thereof in ashes, sweeping into oblivion thirty-one business rooms and eight places of residence, involving a loss of $200,000, and rendering homeless, houseless, and penniless, a number of persons.

To give the fullest statement of facts concerning this terrible conflagration the writer hereof presents the following details, written by himself, and printed in the *West Liberty Gazette* extra, on the next morning after the fire, and also in the *Weekly Gazette* of May 9, 1880, to-wit :

"At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the cry of 'fire! fire!' rang through our streets, supplemented with the thrilling cry

that the entire business portion of West Liberty was a perfect mass of flames. The report proved, in a very few moments, to be too true. The very thought itself thoroughly electrified the entire populace, and everybody left his or her home and fled precipitately to the scene of disaster, full of interest and sympathy for the unfortunates, and of a desire to render all possible aid.

"The fire originated in a stable in the rear of Dr. H. F. Kurfurst's block, at 3 o'clock, on the lot of Mrs. Lyman Cook. It was unquestionably the work of foul incendiarism. The incendiaries are, at this writing, unknown. The report, as first circulated, involved Mrs. Cook's youngest son, Judge, but later investigation does not fully justify the rumor, as reliable parties saw this boy down the race at the time the fire began. Still later reports complicate Lyman Cook, but further information proves the fallacy of this rumor, as this boy is known to have been on Baldwin's prairie when the fire started. A tramp was noticed traveling out the Mac-a-cheek road at a rapid rate, at about 3.30 o'clock, and he should have been arrested, but in the excitement the fellow was lost sight of. His connection with the origin of the fire cannot be established. Some parties say that they saw some boys playing cards in the stable of Mrs. Cook; and thus do rumors fly, some unfounded and others reasonable enough to warrant some severe criticism, yet nothing definite can possibly be ascertained.

"The flames leaped with mad fury from the barn to Dr. Kurfurst's ice house, then to the building where the doctor had large quantities of goods stored away, consisting of oils, chemicals, etc., most of all which caught and fed the flames with ferocious fury. The progress of the furious flames was rapid, and they swept everything before them relentlessly, completely licking up the entire square from the Bailey block to the corner of Baird and Main streets, brushing out of existence in a moment, as it were, eight or nine business houses, with their contents. Apparently not satisfied with the ruin already wrought, the holocaust vaulted across Main street, and in its mad career it laid in ashes the entire block, commencing with Mrs. Hildebrand's business block and residence, and ending with the demolition of every building in that square and a small summer kitchen of G. W. Gorton's. In the meantime help was telegraphed for to Bellefontaine and Urbana. In fifty minutes from the time the dispatches were sent the steamers were at the depot, and as soon as it was possible, the engines with reels, were upon the scene of action.

"Each town sent in a large relayof men, who, with willing hearts and ready hands, went to work earnestly to help save all the property possible. Every man, woman, and child, assisted in transferring goods from the stores and residences, and piling them hurriedly out in the street, in a great indistinguishable mass. The people were panic-stricken. Strong-hearted men shed tears of sorrow for the unfortunates—women screamed, and children added no little mite to the terrible clamor. Such a wail of woe was never known here before. Truly, could West Liberty have been called, for the time being, a young Chicago. The great pang suffered here touched the hearts of every town around us that could come here to shew their sympathetic kinship. There were not wanting many evidences of the grandeur of human nature amid the very ashes of what was but a few moments before beautiful and prosperous. The fire departments of Bellefontaine and Urbana flew to our rescue, as if on the wings of wind. Each as quickly as possible, turned heavy streams of water upon the fierce flames, subduing them at several points, thereby preventing a total annihilation of our town. Grandly, heroically, did they work!

"The gratitude of our people recognizes no confines. Long, earnestly, unremittingly, did these grand men struggle to prevent a further catastrophe than that already accomplished, and their labors were blessed with brilliant achievements. In this connection, let us give the Bellefontaine folks, who are known to have uttered complaints about having a "paid fire department" put upon them, a word of advice. The necessity of its organization has never been so wonderfully apparent until this fire occurred. For Heaven's sake, gentlemen, SUSTAIN your "Fire Department," and DO IT WELL, for they are a noble band of workers. Of the Urbana Fire Department as well, too much cannot be said eulogistic of the magnificent work done by them with one hose reel. At about six o'clock the fire was conquered. The buildings in close proximity to the property destroyed, as described above, were saved by the superhuman efforts of the firemen, and the herculean endeavors of men upon the *Gazette* building, belonging to George F. Bailey, Esq.

"Great crowds of excited people poured in here from all points of the compass, to view the disaster, and some, we are sorry to say, for the purpose of thieving. Any man who would steal upon such an occasion and in the midst of such a calamity, ought to be hanged by the neck to the nearest post or tree until he is dead. No man guilty of such a deed at such a time should be given any mercy. Every honorable stranger put his or her shoulder to the wheel, and worked valiantly. The crowd probably numbered over 2,000 who witnessed the conflagration.

"The scene presented to the eye of the observer on the morning after the fire was sickening. What was twenty-four hours previous to the penning of this article a handsome business street, is now a fearful scene of desolation and ruin. But it is well it was not worse, and the fire departments saved us. Business men are in the streets, families are homeless and houseless, with everything gone, a total wreck. What a disaster! Crowds of people from all directions are perambulating around the ruins, discussing it excitedly in all its varied phases, and tendering their greatest sympathy for the sufferers.

"The losses are terrible to contemplate. Below we give a reliable statement of the losses sustained, and the amount of insurance in each case :

"O. S. Miller & Co., loss $40,000; insurance $20,000. Aspinall & Son, loss $4,000; insurance $2,000. B. B. Leonard, loss $6,000; insurance $3,000. Drugs not insured. Logan County Bank, loss $300; insured ; valuable papers all saved. J. S. Packer, loss $700; no insurance. O. P. Longfellow, loss $500; no insurance. John R. Steelman, loss $2,500; insurance $1,000. J. Wood Brown, loss $300; no insurance. Mrs. Jane Hildebrand, loss $5,000; insurance $2,000. Thos. P. Miller, loss $500; no insurance. H. F. Kurfurst, loss $28,000; insurance $14,000. George F. Bailey, loss $4,000; insurance $2,000. Odd Fellows, loss $2,000; no insurance. James Henderson & Son, loss $2,500; no insurance. D. W. Gill, loss $1,000; no insurance. G. W. Gorton, loss $1,000; no insurance. Fishbough & Gribble, loss $200; insured. H. J. Miller & Co., loss $800; insured. Chas. Darlinton, loss $2,000; no insurance. James Cook, loss $2,500; insurance $350. I. S. Miller, loss $100; no insurance. J. C. Muzzy, loss $100; no insurance. J. A. Boyer, loss $75; no insurance. J. H. Deck & Co., loss $2,000; insurance $1,600. I. G. Thomas, loss $2,500; partially insured. Cyrus Ziegler, loss $100; no insurance. Ziegler & Jackson, loss $2,500; partially insured. Jas. Artis, loss $200; no insurance. M. C. Keith, loss probably $100; no insurance. D. H. Garwood, loss $4,000; partially insured. Dr. W. C. Kavanagh, loss $100; no insurance. Dr. H. P. Kelly, loss

$100; no insurance. H. S. Taylor & Co., loss $3,000; insurance $1,000. W. A. Gill, loss $800; no insurance. Forsyth Bros., loss $100; no insurance. F. N. Draper, loss $400; insured. Chas. Pittenger, loss $200; no insurance. Mrs. C. Bender, loss $400; no insurance. J. W. Woodward, loss $4,000; insurance $3,500. Arthur Wallace, loss $25; no insurance. Mrs. S. E. Cook, loss $1,000; no insurance. John Ordway, loss $3,500; insurance $2 500. E. Myers, loss $50; no insurance. James Knight, loss $1,000; no insurance. Elisha Steelman, loss $200; no insurance. John M. Hunter, loss $50; no insurance.

"Our business men who have been displaced by this fire can be found in the following places: H. S. Taylor & Co., grocery, in Ordway's block; J. W. Woodward, boots and shoes, in Ordway's block; J. H. Deck & Co., notions, Taylor & Couchman's building, Baird street; Logan County Bank, Corporation Clerk's office; Post-Office, adjoining Ginn House; O. S. Miller & Co., Town Hall; Thos. P. Miller, meat market, next door to Stanton Bros.; James Henderson is above Stanton Bros'. store; Ziegler & Jackson, with C. F. Fox; I. S. Miller, in Fishbough & Gribble's basement; R. Aspinall & Son are in the room next to George W. Gorton's.

"O. S. Miller & Co., George F. Bailey, Esq., and Dr. H. F. Kurfurst, each will re-build as quickly as possible. Let some enterprising man open a brick-yard here at once; it will not only inspire building but it will give poor men work, and compensate fully any man who will engage in the business.

"Must we lie dormant and let the ruins remain untouched? No, never! Let all who suffered cheer up with what is left, and we shall come out all right. We have life left, and true grit, and we must rise, Phœnix-like, above the ashes. Cheer up! In the midst of calamity without a parallel in this town, looking upon the ashes of years and years of accumulation, let us be resolved to enter into a new era, with redoubled vigor. As there never has been such a calamity here before, so has there never been such cheerful fortitude in the face of desolation and ruin.

"Thieves were scattered all over town yesterday, and some plundering was the result. No account can be given of the goods stolen. An extra police force was sworn in by Mayor Kavanagh, and the result was a lot of roughs were calaboosed and will receive the attention of the Mayor. Several fights occurred, but all disturbances of this nature were promptly put down by manly men.

"The *Gazette* could hardly give a fuller report of the conflagration than was contained in the "extra" gotten out at this office last Friday morning, which we reprint. It embodies about all that the pen could picture relative to the fire and its consequences. There are some corrections, however, that we desire to make in this article. Dr. Kurfurst's loss is $38,000, instead of $28,000. The Odd Fellows' loss is reported at $2,000, but recent developments show the amount less than $1,000. Ziegler & Jackson's loss is $600, instead of $2,500, on which there is no insurance. H. S. Taylor & Co.'s loss reaches $3,000; but they received $1,100 insurance from the Ætna, and their salvage will, probably, amount to $500. Charles W. Pittenger's loss is $450, instead of $200. F. N. Draper's loss is $388.50, which is insured. Mrs. M. L. Fishbough's loss is $300, on which there is no insurance. She is not reported in the "extra." The reading room is a thing of the past.

"As to the origin, nothing new has disclosed itself. There are many, very many, that give credence to the rumor that Judge Cook is the author of the devilment, and it will devolve upon Mrs. Lyman Cook, the mother of the boy charged with the incendiarism, to produce some evidence that is reliable, that Judge was not near the stable at or near the time

of the starting of the fire, to wit, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, in order to convince the public mind of her son's guiltlessness in this matter, otherwise he must lie under a very serious charge—one that will pursue him to his grave. We sincerely hope Mrs. Cook can do this. Liberal responses have been made to appeals for aid for those who have been utterly bankrupted by the fire, by our sister towns. Springfield, Urbana, De Graff, Bellefontaine and Marysville, so far as we have learned, have raised about one thousand dollars. The great crowd of strangers from these, and other places, whilst here last Sunday, opened their purses with a willing hand. Here is what is still being done in Bellefontaine, as our friend, Joseph H. Lawrence, Esq., writes:

"BELLEFONTAINE, O., May 18, 1880.

"*H. W. Hamilton, West Liberty, O.:*

"At a meeting of the citizens of Bellefontaine, held Monday night, a committee of sixteen was appointed to canvass the town, to raise money to aid the citizens of West Liberty, who have suffered loss by the late fire. The committee are now at work.

"JOSEPH H. LAWRENCE.

"Prof. Search went to Marysville last Monday, to secure some funds, and he got $165, of which Hon. Judge Porter gave $50. Long may he be remembered, as well as his town. With this money, and that that is to come, great relief can be given the sufferers.

"The fire is replete with solemn warnings, and in another column we urge the Council not to forget their existence, and to give us a steam fire engine without delay.

"The insurance companies are settling up as fast as the stocks left can be invoiced. They have all been remarkably prompt, and will, as we learn, pay up in full.

"The work of re-construction has already begun. Dr. Kurfurst has carpenters at work erecting a temporary frame structure, 28x30, on the east end of his corner lot, and expects to be in it, with a stock of drugs, by Saturday next. The building will also have a room for the Postoffice. The doctor also has a large number of men and boys cleaning away the debris, and cleaning and piling up the brick, preparatory to the erection of a fine business block, at once. George F. Bailey, Esq., will erect a two-story brick, with two handsome business rooms, at once. Mrs. S. E. Cook will put up a like brick structure adjoining Esquire Bailey. O. S. Miller will not delay the erection of a handsome business block, which will be modern in every respect. Robert Aspinall thinks it doubtful about his erecting a business block on his lot, but we are safe in predicting that he will 'change his plans,' and put up a good building. Other buildings will be put up commensurate with the enterprising spirit of our town. Dr. Ordway will be apt to build, as will Mr. Henderson, Dr. Garwood, Dr. Leonard and Mrs. Hildebrand. New impetus will be given the business of the town, more money will be exchanged, and West Liberty will boom."

There being no fire department in the town, great risk was shouldered and suffered from the omission, and the *Gazette*, in an editorial of the 14th of May, also expatiated upon this grave matter, as follows:

"OUR LESSON.

"A WORD TO THE WISE.

"Our hardest trials sometimes teach us great lessons of wisdom that we are not apt to allow to go by unheeded. Times of general calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds, even as the purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkest storm. A wise man is generally led to wise acts by some severe lesson,

and we think that our people and our Town Council have drawn some hunks of wisdom from our recent terrible conflagration.

"The *Gazette*, in a note of the Baldwin fire, remarked that that fatal accident was "full of suggestions," and the asseveration has proved too true. We have repeatedly urged the Council of West Liberty in these columns to provide us some means for protection in case of fire, but no attention has been paid to our appeals. Enough property was destroyed last Thursday to pay for forty steamers, at $5,000 each—for a good steamer can be purchased for that amount of money, and less. Now look at the result! Here we are in ruins, and still at the mercy of another holocaust. Citizens of West Liberty, and tax-payers, can we afford this longer? Can we afford to run the risk of being totally annihilated for fear of a little tax? Let the answer come in tones of thunder, No! No! No! Then let us awake to our danger and have no further delay. Let us have a prompt meeting of our Council, and quick action.

"Mr. F. N. Draper, a heavy tax-payer, and a strong advocate for a fire engine, who is fully sensible of our real peril, has received a proposition from the La France Fire Engine Company, who agree to furnish a steamer complete in all particulars, and warranted, together with 700 feet of best rubber hose, four ply—five ply ends—guaranteed to stand a pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch, with any coupling preferred; also, one fine finished, two-wheeled balance hand hose reel, made from best quality of wrought iron, for the sum of $3,900; the engine to be capable of throwing one 1⅛ inch stream 225 feet, and to be capable of discharging 325 gallons of water per minute. This engine is guaranteed for a period of twelve years, and also to surpass any other make of equal capacity made in this or in any other country.

"We do not urge the Council to buy THIS PARTICULAR ENGINE, but in the name of the people who must have protection,—in the name of the innocent who have been rendered moneyless, houseless, and homeless by the late catastrophe—in the name of others who have suffered the severest blow of their lives, who have had the accumulations of years and years swept away by the fiery fiend with one fell swoop—in the name of the reputation of our town which we must ever hold sacred, we DEMAND a fire-engine, capable of protecting the property of our town, and we cannot afford to have this matter overlooked. Let there be some decisive steps taken this week. Such exigencies arise in this matter as to admit of no combatting. The people will look anxiously and earnestly to the Council now for expeditious action. In the meantime, let everybody be careful to avoid a similar disaster in the future."

At the next meeting of the Town Council, held May 21, Mr. F. N. Draper introduced the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That it is decided to purchase a steam fire engine and all necessary fire apparatus to give our town full protection against fire, provided, upon investigation, we have a legal right to issue bonds for the same.

The resolution was adopted by a full vote. But there was another matter of the utmost importance to be attended to, in order to get the money to pay these bonds without distressing a few to benefit a large number, and that was the annexing of certain contiguous territory to the town, for fully three-fourths of the people belonging to the town proper, at this writing, live outside of the corporation.

The Council passed an ordinance, June 12, 1874, providing "for the extension of the limits of the Incorporated Village of West Liberty," but this was opposed by remonstrators on the ground that there was a conflict in the laws then in existence, the Legislature, having passed a new law on the subject,

inadvertently omitting to repeal the old one, and the proposition met with a Waterloo. The old law required a petition to extend to be signed by three-fourths of the owners of property sought to be annexed; now it only requires a majority of the adult free-holders residing on such territory. The latest efforts at annexing the territory desired, is very liable to result successfully, the Council having employed R. N. Jordan, Esq., an able, cautious, vigilant attorney, to conduct the case. It is safe to predict a purchase of a steamer at an early day.

Has West Liberty risen "from its ashes?"

To answer this question, it is only necessary to point to the monuments of enterprise that now stand where the buildings stood on the 12th day of May, that on the day following crumbled beneath the power of the fiery fiend. For these magnificent evidences of enterprise that adorn the business portion of the town, there will cluster around the hearts of the rising generation bright memories of the names of Oliver P. Taylor and Henry Couchman, H. S. and F. P. Taylor, Dr. H. F. Kurfurst, William Fishbough, James Henderson, R. & T. Forsyth, James Cook, George F. Bailey, William Gill, Dr. John Ordway and J. W. Woodward, and the members of the lodge of I. O. O. F. It was these gentlemen who settled the question.

The secret societies of this town comprise the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges. The Masonic Order is known as Mad River Lodge No. 161. The charter was issued and dated September 28, 1848, being originally petitioned for by Joel Funk, Z. B. Tennery, Seneca Lapham, William B. McIlvaine, John Wader, William Lapham, James C. Turner, and H. M. White.

A second charter was issued, dated October 22, 1873, wherein Joel Funk was appointed Master; T. B. Tennery, Senior Warden; and Seneca Lapham, Junior Warden. It was signed by Asa H. Battin, M. W. G. M.; Chas. A. Woodward, R. W. G. M.; Sam'l Wardle, R. W. S. G. W., and S. Moore, R. W. J. G. W. It was attested by John D. Caldwell, R. W. G. Secretary. Before the charter was granted, the first meeting was held March 13, 1848, under dispensation, Joel Funk being Master; Z. B. Tennery, S. W.; S. Lapham, J. W., these having been appointed by the Grand Master of Ohio.

The following brethren were appointed by the Chair: W. Lapham, Sec'y; H. M. Black, Treasurer; A. D. Frazell, S. D.; and W. B. McIlvaine, Junior Deacon. The charter members were: D. D. Ogden, James Stafford, Jacob C. Kizer, Zachary Provotty, A. B. Turner, Geo. W. Kizer, Z. B. Tennery, John Wade, Wm. B. McIlvaine, Nathan Hammond, W. R. Stafford, David Underwood, John M. Scott. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and has a membership of fifty. The present officers are: Joseph Miller, W. M.; D. B. Hale, S. W.; Frank P. Taylor, J. W.; M. G. Royer, S. D.; John F. Kizer, J. D.; Volney Thomas, Tyler; Job Saldkeld, Treasurer; Henry F. Kurfurst, Secretary.

The I. O. O. Fellows also have a good lodge. It is styled Liberty Lodge, No. 96.

The charter was granted William Hamilton, Joseph C. Brown, John Maps, William Elliott, James Broadwell, Jerome M. White and Benjamin Ginn, November 20, 1847, and was signed by Thomas Spooner, M. W. G. M.; Albert G. Day (*pro tem.*), R. W. D. G. M.; Joseph Roth (*pro tem.*), R. W. G. W.; Isaac Hefley, R. W. G. Rec. Sec'y; H. N. Clark, R. W. G. Cor. Sec'y; David T. Snelbaker, R. W. G. T.; William Chedsey, R. W. G. G; W. D. Neilson, R. W. G. C.; Samuel L. Adams, R. R. G. C. The lodge has a membership now of eighty-one members, and is officered as follows: William J. Rule, N. G.;

John Kirkwood, V. G.; George Feather, R. S. N. G.; John Fulwider, L. S. N. G.; Ira Kirkwood, R. S. V. G.; William Petty, Sec'y; W. R. Fisher, Treas.; W. K. Ruland, I. G., and John Maxwell, O. G.

This society is now erecting a handsome building on the corner of Baird and Detroit streets, in which they are arranging a beautiful hall to be finished in the highest style of art.

Among our veteran physicians we must notice Dr. I. C. Taylor, who has been practicing medicine in this town since January, 1844. He is the oldest physician in the practice in this place, and next to the oldest in the county. He is a skillful surgeon.

Then there is Dr. D. B. Allen, who has been practicing medicine here since 1851. The doctor is blessed with a wide range of practice, and is a well-read physician.

Leonard & Jones are enjoying a large practice. Dr. Leonard commenced about twenty-five years ago. Dr. Jones' partnership practice dates back from 1868. These gentlemen are well versed in their profession, and make a specialty of surgery.

Dr. D. B. Hale practices allopathy very successfully.

Dr. Ben S. Leonard has just launched out into the practice of medicine, with bright hopes and happy anticipations. Ben is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, from which institution he emerged with flattering honors in the spring of 1880.

The business of West Liberty is represented by one printing office, two dry goods stores, six groceries, two drug stores, two boot and shoe stores, two clothing stores, two tin stores, three stove stores, one large wholesale notion establishment, one provision market, three meat markets, two harness shops, one retail notion store, two hotels, two millinery stores, two saloons, one jewelry store, one large warehouse where grain is purchased, one grist mill, one furniture store, one undertaking establishment, one marble shop and two blacksmith shops.

There is one Presbyterian church, one Methodist, one Christian, one Lutheran, and one Catholic church.

The corporation united with the Trustees of Liberty Township in the erection of a handsome town-hall in 1868, expending thereon $7,000. It is a substantial structure, and is a credit to the town. The corporation and township officers are in the first story.

The corporation officers are: Dr. W. C. Kavanagh, Mayor; James Ewing, Clerk; Dr. H. Garwood, Treasurer; D. B. Allen, Enos Baldwin, F. N. Draper, W. R. Fisher, W. M. Fishbough, Stephen Jackson.

In 1871, the West Liberty Wheel Company was organized, with a capital stock of $32,000; F. N. Draper, President.

It conducted the business of manufacturing carriage wheels and carriage material; Mr. Draper continued in office one year, after which, W. R. Fisher served as President until the company closed up its business in 1876.

At the beginning, the prospects of the company were excellent, and their business a fair one, but owing to the pressure of hard times later on and mismanagement, it met the fate of thousands of other enterprises of a similar character.

The post-office is ably and carefully presided over by Mr. Charles E. Darlinton, and his estimable wife, both of whom make many sacrifices to please the public, and their efforts in this direction have won for them enviable popularity. There is no hue and cry for a "change" in their department of Government service, and well it is that there isn't. They demonstrate that they are public servants *in fact*.

NOTE.—The writer of this history of West Liberty is indebted to R. N. Jordan, Esq., F. N. Draper, Dr. John Ordway, J. W. Woodward, Dr. H. F. Kurfurst, Dr. L. J. Drake, Rev. E. K. Bell and many others, for valued information.

PART III.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Biographies Too Late For Alphabetical Insertion.

DONN PIATT. This noted journalist and author is a native of Ohio, and makes the beautiful Mackachack Valley, in Logan Co., his home.

He is, as his name indicates, of French origin, and retains more than any other member of this influential family the characteristics popularly attributed to that nation.

All the Piatts of the United States originated from two brothers, Jacobins, who fled religious persecution in France, first to Holland and subsequently to the United States.

One, the progenitor of the Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois Piatts, settled in New Jersey, while the other went to South Carolina and thence to the West Indies.

Jacob Piatt, grandfather of Wykoff, Donn and H. Sanders Piatt, was a noted officer of the Revolution, having enlisted as a private and fought his way up to a position by assignment at one time on the staff of Gen. Washington.

John H. Piatt, son of Jacob, was a successful merchant and banker at Cincinnati, and to his energy and enterprise that city owes much of its early prosperity.

Donn studied law. He says he was put upon the bench shortly after his admission to the bar, by kind friends, that he might learn something of his profession.

From the bench he was transferred to the Diplomatic Corps by President Pierce, and served as Secretary of Legation at Paris, and for a year, during the illness of the Minister, was *Chargé d' Affaires.*

This promotion got the Secretary into serious trouble. As Secretary, he was paid at the rate of $2,000 a year, and accommodated his expenses to his pay. As *Chargé* he was expected to take the place of Minister with the understanding based on custom, that Congress would allow, subsequently, extra compensation. Confiding in this, the *Chargé* plunged into an indebtedness that Congress met so long after, that he was stigmatized and abused in a manner that was extremely unjust.

Returning to the United States, he resumed the practice of the law until the war broke out, and he volunteered as a private to fight for the government. Promoted to a Captaincy, he soon after accepted the position of Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Robert C. Schenck, and under that gallant and able officer, continued in the service until the end of the war. He took part, with the praise of his superior officers, in the battles of the first and second Bull Run, Cross Keys and Bull Pasture Mountains. After the wounding of his general, at the second Bull Run, he was assigned to duty as Judge Advocate, and as such conducted the investigation of Gen. Don Carlos Buell, that was so protracted that it came near surviving the war. It was, as Inspector General of the Middle District, with headquarters at Baltimore, that Col. Piatt with Gen. William Birney, and aided by Henry Winter Davis and Judge Bond, inaugurated the enlistment of slaves in the military service, against the wishes of the administration, that made Maryland a free State in thirty days.

For this act of insubordination he lost favor with the gorvernment, and when the Union men of Maryland and Delaware waited on the President, asking, on the retirement of

General Schenck, he being returned to Congress, that Col. Piatt be promoted to the position of Brigadier General, and given command of the Middle District, Mr. Lincoln said, in his quaint way: "Schenck and Piatt are good fellows. If there's any rotton apples in the barrel, they can be counted on to hook 'em out; but, gentlemen, they run their machine on too high a level for me. I don't have much obedience, but a little is necessary, you know."

Twice subsequent to this, when a list of names was sent in for promotion to Brigadier General, from the War Department, Mr. Lincoln seeing that of Col. Piatt, drew his pen across it, saying: "Knows too much."

After the war, in 1865, Col. Piatt sought and secured a return to the Ohio Legislature for Logan Co., that he might aid in sending his General, Robert C. Schenck, to the United States Senate. He failed in this, but succeeded in making it very disagreeable to his brother members, by introducing various measures of reform, and advocating them with the wit and sarcasm, for which he is as remarkable in oratory as he is with the pen. Among other proposed reforms was a measure tending to take the police of cities from the political arena, so that it might serve as a conservator of the peace, in protection of society, instead of being a political machine of the most degraded sort.

Of course he failed, and became, in consequence of this and other like measures of reform, extremely unpopular. It is told of him that a member came one day and asked his assistance for a bill then pending.

"Give me the papers and I will do my best in its support," said the member from Logan.

"Oh! I don't mean that," responded the honest member. "I want you to pitch into it in one of your devilish speeches. Then all these fellows who can't get even with you any other way will vote for it."

Donn Piatt sickened as much of his legislative career, as did his constituents, and there was an unanimous consent given to his remaining at home.

It was after this that Col. Piatt turned his attention exclusively to journalism, with which he had been trifling from time to time as an amusement. Employed by the Cincinnati *Commercial*, as its Washington correspondent, he began and continued for three years, giving a letter a day during the sessions of Congress. These letters were remarkably successful. While awakening a sensation at the National Capitol among officials never before so criticised and commented upon, they were copied more or less by every journal in the country. The secret of his success is told by the correspondent himself, in a letter published not long since. He says: "I founded a new school. I discovered that the American people longed for personalities, and I catered to that taste. At Washington I found official agents who had to be treated with ridiculous tenderness, for they owned the city and all the pen-drivers therein, and hid their imbecility and wickedness under the cover of exalted position. I found the House a Cave of the Winds, and the Senate a preposterous fog-bank. I pried into both, creating the same astonishment and disgust felt by a convocation of carrion crows in a dead oak when a sportsman disturbs them with bird-shot. To hold a solemn old pump of a Senator up to ridicule was as startling as it was delicious to the public."

The school founded by Col. Piatt consisted of a crowd of correspondents, who imitated all his faults, without a ray of the merit found in selecting for attack only charlatans, rogues and imbeciles, and garnishing these attacks with wit, to make them acceptable. Col. Piatt sought to bring the evil effects of our government into disfavor. His followers have succeeded in fetching the government itself into contempt.

At the end of the three years correspondence, Col. Piatt and George Alfred Townsend started the *Washington Capitol*, a weekly journal that is to this country what *Punch* has been to England, and the *Figaro* to France. George Alfred Townsend retired at the end of three months from the editorship of this independent and amusing journal, that has since been conducted by Col. Piatt alone.

Although known widely for his wit, Donn Piatt cannot be considered a humorist, by which is meant one who has this quality only. His wit or humor, as it is popularly called, is but an aid to more serious aims. His graver writings, marred by a cynical turn and much eccentricity, have had so much influence that one regrets the wit that gives a flavor of insincerity to all he does.

WILLIAM BOGGS, retired farmer; Miami Tp., P. O., DeGraff, O. The subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in this work, was born Sept. 11, 1801. At that early day, the country was known as Ohio Territory, he being born in that portion now included in Pickaway Co., where he lived for twenty-five years. His father was a farmer, and he was brought up to the same pursuit, and like others in those early days, had few facilities for obtaining an education. While living with his parents he did some flat-boating, making three trips to New Orleans with flour. He also spent some time teaming to Portsmouth, Cincinnati, etc. March 17, 1824, he was married to Miss Jane Britton, a native of Northumberland Co., Pennsylvania. Mr. Boggs came with his wife and child to Logan Co., O., in 1826, and settled on the banks of the Big Miami, near the mouth of the Buckongahelas creek; at first they lived in their wagon, until he could build a house, which was made of round logs, cut down inside, forming one room, with stick chimney, oiled paper windows, one door, clap-board roof, puncheon floor, etc.; this served as a home for some fifteen or sixteen years, and though vacated and dilapidated, is yet standing. Upon his settlement here, Mr. Boggs began to clear a farm, and to enjoy the comforts of a pioneer generally, and in 1837 he built a saw-mill on the Buckongahelas Creek, near his residence; and in 1840 he built a flour mill in the same locality; this mill is doing service to-day, and is regarded as one of the best in the county. In August, 1850, Mr. Boggs had the town of DeGraff surveyed on his land, an account of which, together with other matters pertaining to our subject, will be found elsewhere. Sept. 6, 1868, Mr. Boggs was called to mourn the death of his wife. They had four children, of whom two are living—Mrs. Lydia Strayer, living on the old homestead, and Mrs. Ann Henderson, living in Illinois. Mr. Boggs' present wife was Miss Leonia Whitzel; she was born in Ross Co., O. They were married Oct. 17, 1872, and live on the old homestead. In 1868, shortly after the death of his first wife, Mr. Boggs became paralyzed, and has been an invalid since, having been confined to the house the past eighteen months. During his residence here, "Uncle Billy" as he is familiarly called, has witnessed many changes. The town that in 1850 was mere pencil marks on paper, has now risen to the rank of second in the county, and the wild forests have turned to fertile farms. The iron-horse now speeds in sight of the old cabin, and in every direction a great transformation appears.

O. S. MILLER, Liberty Tp.; was born in Fredricksburg, Wayne Co., O., on the 31st day of October, 1838. He was the eldest son of John M. and Agnes (Sereles) Miller. Mr. Miller's school-days were very few. He had only the district school to attend, and obtained but a meagre education. The union schools were unknown in that day. At the early age of 15 he ceased going to school, at which period he came with his parents to West Liberty, where he has lived ever since. Mr. Miller's father being engaged in the manufacture and sale of patent medicines, with J. Olinger & Co., young Shep, as he is familiarly called, secured a position with this firm, receiving as a compensation for his services, for the first year, $100. The second year of his connection with this firm, being but a mere lad of 17, having developed a fine business tact, he was "put upon the road," in commercial travelers' parlance, and was entrusted with the important work of establishing agencies throughout Ohio and Eastern Indiana. Mr. Miller continued in the employ of this firm, trusted and honored, for six years continuously, the two last years purchasing all their stock. January 1, 1859, he purchased the entire establishment, conducting the business on his own responsibility for about five years, at which time he associated with him his brother, Theodore F. Miller, and the firm then prosecuted business under the firm name of O. S. Miller & Co., and it gradually changed into the business of selling notions. The firm does a heavy business, exclusively wholesale, making a specialty of their "Nonesuch" overalls, coats, jackets, waists, shirts and underwear. They have three commercial travelers constantly "on the road," and they employ about 200 sewing women, many of whom make their entire living from the proceeds of work furnished them by this enterprising firm. Mr. Miller, in judgment, is very practical and independent. He looks after details sharply. As a business man, although he has salesmen, he likes to be in the midst of his business.

As a manufacturer of his specialties, he is very discriminating, and probably knows how to make an article with much less expense than most men, similarly situated. He has, what might properly be denominated, common sense. His memory is good for a man so overflowing with business. Every fact which he acquires himself becomes a part of himself. He talks to the point—is quite a critic—full of dry humor, and he moves among men as though he understood them. He is firm in his convictions, strong in his opposition; is technical in his ideas; ready to compromise unimportant differences, but he urges unflinchingly what he believes to be right. He is an active, enterprising citizen, and a popular "man among men," and a liberal friend of the poor. Mr. Miller was married to Miss Laura Phillips at West Liberty, March 6, 1861, and they have a family of four daughters and two sons—all living.

JOHN MILLIGAN MILLER; Liberty Tp.; father of O. S. and Theo. F. Miller, leading business men of West Liberty; was born in Westmoreland Co., Pennsylvania, in August, 1808. His parents moved to Fredricksburg, O., in the year 1816, where Mr. Miller was reared and educated. He learned the milling business, but did not pursue the trade for a livelihood. He entered the mercantile business upon his own responsibility soon after becoming of age, conducting a general mercantile and produce trade. His business grew to be the largest in that section of country having places of business in Cleveland, Massillon, Fredericksburg, Edinburg and Lafayette, Ohio. Over this immense business he had imperious control. Few men had more comprehensive views of business matters, quicker insight into difficult problems, or were better posted in all the details of business operations. In 1849, Mr. Miller met with a heavy financial disaster, and he was forced to succumb to the great pressure. The prime cause of the failure was the memorable blowing up of the Reservoir at Massillon in 1848. It was undermined, and a magazine of powder placed under it by enraged citizens, on account of the deleterious effect of the stagnant water; after a series of efforts to induce the Legislature to dispense with it. The result was disastrous to many people, the flood of water destroying everything before it, Mr. Miller being among the unfortunate sufferers, his mill and warehouse having been swept away with their valuable contents. His loss in this instance, was about $60,000. The second trouble that visited Mr. Miller, was a heavy decline in the price of pork—of which, he was at that time holding about $56,000 worth in Cleveland and Buffalo. The loss suffered in this instance, amounted to about $15,000—this, together with further troubles of a like nature, caused the plucky man to yield. In the month of March, 1851, he removed with his family to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements with M. C. Furlong, remaining there one year, removing in 1852 to Independence, Ohio, where he took an interest with Robinson, Jones & Co., in the produce business, staying there one year, removing thence to West Liberty, in the month of April, 1853, where he engaged in the manufacture and sale of patent medicines with J. Olinger, the style of the firm being J. Olinger & Co., in which business he continued until 1859, the business having been sold to Mr. O. S. Miller at that time. Mr. Miller's family consisted of six sons and four daughters, of whom but two sons, O. S. and Theo. F. Miller, and two daughters, Mrs. L. A. Pratt and Miss Margaret Miller are now living. He was killed in a railroad accident at Ansonia, Ohio, November 19, 1872. His wife soon followed him, never having recovered from the shock.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL E. ALLMON, postmaster; Bellefontaine; was born in Portage Co., Ohio, Jan. 14, 1837, and is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Ellison) Allmon; the mother was born in Virginia, and the father in Ohio, his people being early settlers of Stark Co., O. Our subject from his native county moved to Stark County, from thence to Logan, and first located at East Liberty, where he was engaged in the manufacturing business; in 1861 he moved to Bellefontaine, and in 1862 enlisted as private in Co. C., 45th O. V. I., and was soon after made Sergeant-Major, then Adjutant, serving until the expiration of his time, and participating in all the battles and marches with the regiment from 1862 to 1865; at the close of the war Mr. Allmon returned home to Bellefontaine, and was engaged in traveling for the Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.; in 1876 he was appointed postmaster of Bellefontaine under President Hayes, which office he is now filling with entire satisfaction to all. Mr. Allmon had three brothers in the late war; one killed at the siege of Vicksburg.

I. AKEY, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Washington Co., Pa., Sept. 18, 1815, and is the son of James and Sarah (McCall) Akey. In about 1827 he, with his parents, moved to Stark Co., where he remained for a number of years; in 1837, Mr. Akey first came to Logan Co., working by the day on the farm; he was married Feb. 7, 1843, to Miss Vesta Hubbard, of Portage Co., O., daughter of Rev. Stephen Hubbard, a Methodist preacher for fifty years, now living in Portage Co., O. After marriage, Mr. Akey moved to Logan Co., and located in Rush Creek Tp., but on account of his health, he returned to Stark Co., where he remained under medical treatment for about one year; after remaining in Stark Co. some three years, he returned to Logan Co., and located in Jefferson, where he remained until 1853, when he moved to his present farm in Lake Tp., which is one of the finest and best improved fruit farms in Logan Co. When Mr. Akey first came here he found it but little improved; he set out, and, by industry and good management, has brought his farm to the highest state of cultivation.

GEORGE H. ALLEN, Clerk of Courts, Logan Co.; Bellefontaine; was born in Pickaway Co., O., Sept. 6, 1846, and is the son of Harvey and Mary (Shawhan) Allen; his mother was born in Virginia; his father is a native of this State; he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Geo. H. remained a resident of his native county until 1863, where he received a good common school education, and coming to Bellefontaine, he received a clerkship in a hardware store, where he remained from 1863 to 1878, during which time he became a member of the Logan County Agricultural Society, filling the office of Secretary of this Society for some five years; here he came in contact with a great many leading farmers and business men of Logan Co., and in 1877 his friends placed his name before the people of the county for the office of Clerk of Courts of Logan Co.; he received the nomination by a vote of 1,473, and elected to the office by a majority of 977 votes, being 248 votes over the regular ticket. Mr. Allen is a Republican; he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he has been faithful to the office of Clerk of Logan Co., proving

himself a gentleman of acknowledged ability.

REV. HONORATUS F. BOURION, Pastor of the Catholic Church; Bellefontaine. This gentleman was born in Lorraine, France, June 1, 1840, and is the son of Francis Bourion, who was by profession an architect. After receiving a good common school education, Honoratus entered the schools of Paris, and graduated from the leading schools of learning in that city; he came to America and was ordained priest of the Catholic Church by Rt. Rev. Bishop Baraga, of Marquette, Mich.; his first charge was at Negaunee, Mich.; Rev. Bourion was the first regular priest of this place. Here he found no church, and but few workers; he went to work organizing, and with his faithful work and never tiring energy, he, after remaining there some ten years, had organized and built four churches—two churches in Negaunee, one at a cost of $5,000 and one at $35,000; one at Ishpeming cost $25,000, another in his field of labor at a cost of $5,000, leaving a charge of some 6,000 members. After remaining in this charge some ten years, almost completely breaking down with his labor, working night and day, he went to Central City, Col., where he remained until 1877, during which time was erected a church at a cost of $20,000, and a school, Sisters' Academy, at a cost of $28,000, he came to Bellefontaine, and found the church in debt some $600; today, 1880, the church is out of debt, and has in its treasury some $2,000.

JOSEPH M. BLACK; Bellefontaine; was born in Mercer Co., Penn., May 21, 1823, and is the son of William and Jane (Bell) Black, both parents of Ireland, having come to America when young. Joseph, when 14 years of age, with his parents came to Logan Co., O., and located on a farm in Harrison Tp., where he was engaged in farming in Harison and Washington Tps. until 1872. In 1862 Mr. Black enlisted as a private in Co. I., 96th O. V. I., and served ten months; on account of sickness, he was honorably discharged; in 1864 he recruited Co. E. of the 132d O. V. I. for 100 day's service, serving as Captain of Co. E. until the expiration of his time after which he returned to Logan Co.; in 1872 he went to Champaign Co., and was engaged in the milling business some two years, when, in 1874, he came to Bellefontaine, entering the grocery business; he is now engaged as salesman in the agricultural business. Both parents are dead. Capt. Black has chased wild game in Logan Co., killing the deer and wild turkeys.

MARTHA R. BROWN; Bellefontaine, is the wife of the late Dr. M. D. Brown, who was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Sept. 23, 1837, and is the son of John and Susan G. Brown, of Virginia, who were members of the Quaker Church, consequently Dr. Brown was brought up in the Quaker Church. After remaining in Virginia until about 1858, he came to Ohio and was engaged in going to school for about one year, when he returned to Virginia and remaining there until the breaking out of the late civil war, he in 1861 left his native State and came to Ohio, where he soon after began the study of medicine, under Dr. W. D. Scarff of Bellefontaine, and afterwards attended Medical lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College, also the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Penn., graduating from the latter in 1866; he returned to Logan Co., and commenced the practice of medicine at De-Graff, where he remained until 1875, during which time he had built up a lucrative business. Coming to Bellefontaine in 1875, he continued the practice of his chosen profession until his death, which occurred Nov. 23, 1879, when after visiting one of his patients he went hunting, and the next found of him was three and one-half miles west of Bellefontaine, dead, where it is supposed he had died of heart disease. Thus passed away a man respected and loved by his fellow man, leaving a wife and two children to mourn his loss. Dr. Brown came to Logan Co. a poor boy, and taught school in order to pay his way in the study of medicine, but with his never-tiring energy and attention to his practice of medicine, he had built up a leading practice. He was married, Oct. 25, 1869, to Miss Martha Rodgers, of Belmont Co., O.

GURDON N. BROUGHTON, manufacturer; Bellefontaine; was born in Windom Co., Conn., Dec. 30, 1804, and is the son of Nathan and Alida (Cady) Broughton; both parents natives of Connecticut. When very young, Mr. Broughton, with his parents, moved to Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he remained until 1814, when he moved West to Ohio, first locating in Ashtabula Co., thence to Champaign Co. Mr. Broughton, in about

1832, came to Logan Co., farming in Liberty Tp. for some fifteen years, when he moved to Bellefontaine, where he has been one of its honored and enterprising citizens ever since, entering the coopering business when he first came here, which he has been engaged in ever since, employing at one time as high as sixteen hands in the cooper shops; Mr. Broughton is the patentee of a churn, known as the "Peerless Churn," which is recognized as one of the best churns now in the market up to date; he has manufactured some 3,400 of these churns, finding sale for his goods in different parts of the Union. Mr. Broughton was married in Champaign Co., to Miss Mary Miles. By this union they have seven children. Coming here, as Mr. Broughton did, at an early day, he had all the trials the old settlers had in a new country; he drove packhorses from Urbana to Ft. Wayne when the Indians were here. By good management, with hard labor, he has accumulated a fine property.

F. O. BATCH, merchant; Bellefontaine; was born in Marion Co., O., in 1845, and is the son of J. S. Batch, who was a soldier in the late civil war, having enlisted in Co. K., 42nd O. V. I., he died in the service at Ashland, Ky., in 1862, with heart disease. Our subject commenced to learn his trade of harness-making, in Marion, O. After learning this trade he worked in several places in Ohio and Indiana. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted for the three months' service in the 4th O. V. I., but after going to Columbus he was rejected on account of being too young—then only 16 years old; he returned to his work, but re-enlisted in Co. K., 42nd O. V. I., where he served some three years and two months, having participated in most of the leading battles and marches of this regiment. We may here mention that Mr. Batch had two other brothers in the Rebellion, R. J. was a member of the 13th O. V. I., W. W., a lieutenant in the 191st. In 1867 Mr. Batch commenced the harness and saddle business in Bellefontaine, and to-day is the oldest in this line of business in the city. He commenced business a poor boy, but with hard work and attention to his business he has accumulated a good start, and enjoys a leading trade; he is now occupying a room on Columbus street, where he employs some four men in the manufacture of harness and saddlery; he also keeps on sale a full line of trunks and valises. Mr. Batch is now Adjutant of the 7th Ohio National Guards, he being a member of the Guards for the last five years.

C. W. BUTLER, Superintendent of the Public Schools; Bellefontaine; was born in Marion Co., O., Dec. 9, 1853, and is the son of Dr. W. A. and Martha (McElvy) Butler, both parents are natives of Marion Co., O., their parents having located in that county at an early day. Mr. Butler, after receiving a common school education in his native county, entered the Northwestern Normal School of Ada, O., graduating from this place of learning in 1874, when he received a call from Patterson, O., where he was Superintendent of the Public Schools of that place, for one year; thence to Plymouth, filling a similar position until 1879, when he was made Superintendent of the Public Schools of Bellefontaine, which position he has been filling ever since, proving himself a gentleman of acknowledged ability. Mr. Butler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

STEPHEN R. BLIZZARD, M. D.; Bellefontaine; was born in Bellefontaine, O., Nov. 7, 1832, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Sharp) Blizzard, both natives of Delaware; leaving their native State in 1832, they came to Ohio, and the same year located in Bellefontaine; here John Blizzard, our subject's father, worked at his trade of carpenter; he engaged in working on the first Court House of Logan Co.; he was a soldier of the war of 1812, and died at Bellefontaine in 1867, near 77 years of age. Mrs. Elizabeth Blizzard died at Huntsville, in 1878, nearly 78 years of age. Of this family there are three children living—J. E. Blizzard, editing a leading paper; Dr. John W. Blizzard, practicing physician in Mercer Co., O. He, after receiving a common school education in the schools of Bellefontaine and West Liberty, commenced the study of medicine; he taught school in the winters of 1851–2–3–4 in order to pay his way in the study of medicine; in 1856 he went to New Hampshire, Auglaize Co., O., and commenced the practice of medicine; attended a course of lectures at the Starling Medical College of Columbus, and then entered the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating from there in 1859, when he came

to Bellefontaine, where the Doctor has been in the practice of his chosen profession ever since, with the exception of some twelve years practice in Huntsville, Logan Co. Dr. Blizzard did surgical work in the late war; attended the battle of Shiloh. He was married in 1856 to Miss Mary Neer, of Licking Co., having moved to Logan Co. with her parents some five years before marriage. She is the daughter of John and Sarah Neer, who are now living in Harrison Tp., at the good old age—he 80 years, she in her 79th year. They have been married over sixty years, and have seven children, all living, the oldest near 58 years old. By the marriage of Dr. Blizzard to Miss Mary Neer, they have two children, son and daughter.

WILLIAM BARRINGER, job printing; Bellefontaine; was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 25, 1829. He came to Ohio at an early day, having come to Bellefontaine in 1840, where he was engaged in working at his trade as a printer in the office of the Logan *Gazette*. He, in company with Coates Kinney, in 1850 and '51 was engaged in publishing the West Liberty *Banner*, at West Liberty, Logan Co. After working at his trade as a printer, Mr. Barringer was, for some seven or eight years, engaged in the photograph business. He is also known among the professional rope-walkers as being one among the best in the country during his day. Mr. Barrringer followed rope-walking for a number of years, traveling through Indiana and Ohio, walking for agricultural societies at fairs. His last walk was at Canton, O., where he fell from the rope thirty feet from the ground, breaking his right arm in two places, suffering for some two months. In 1868 Mr. Barringer commenced his present business of job printing, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work usually done in a job office. His place of business is located on Main street, opposite the Court House.

ALBERT BODEY, cigar manufacturer; Bellefontaine, was born in Crawford Co., O., in 1854; he learned his trade as a cigar maker in Galion; in 1876 he came to Bellefontaine with a small capital, and entered the cigar manufacturing business with Mr. Marsh; Marsh & Bodey started with a meager capital, employing two hands. Continuing in business until 1878, when Mr. Bodey became sole owner, since which time his trade has gradually grown; that at the present time he is employing four hands in the manufacture of cigars, doing a good business, his goods finding a ready sale where introduced; he manufactures the celebrated "New Coin" five cent cigar, which is perhaps the best five cent cigar in the market; his capacity in the manufacturing of cigars is from 5,000 to 7,000 weekly; finding sales for his cigars in Bellefontaine and neighboring towns. Mr. Bodey is also doing a retail business, keeping on hand a full line of smoking and chewing tobaccos; also a complete stock of pipes. His place of business is Columbus Street, opposite the Miltenberger House.

CHARLES E. BARTRAM, merchant; was born in Marion Co., O., Aug. 25, 1854, and is the son of J. W. Bartram, who was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Feb. 25, 1831, and came to Ohio in 1837, located at Marion, and learned the trade of a tailor, which business he has continued in from 1843 till the present time, and to-day is perhaps the oldest tailor at the trade in the city. Our subject came to Bellefontaine in 1867, entering the merchant-tailoring business, which he has continued ever since, with the exception of a short time that he was in the hat and cap trade. His place of business and merchant-tailoring establishment is located at No. 7 W. Columbus St. Here he occupies two rooms on the first floor, 18 x 70 feet, where he keeps a full line of gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, and a complete stock of American and imported cloths, and is recognized as The Tailor.

EZRA BENNETT, furniture; Bellefontaine; was born in Cumberland Co., N. J., on the 13th of March, 1812, and is the son of Timothy Bennett, a farmer. Our subject was born on the farm, where he remained until he was some 14 years of age, when he commenced to learn his trade as a cabinet-maker, in Cincinnati, O., having come to Ohio with his parents in the fall of 1817. Subsequently he worked at his trade at Cincinnati, Springfield and Xenia. On the 10th of July, 1844, he married Miss Mary A. Bryant, in Clarke Co., O. In his leisure hours he had studied law, and in 1844 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court, at Urbana. In March, 1845, he moved to Bellefontaine, where he engaged in the practice of law, and in the

fall of 1847 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Logan Co. He was elected the first Probate Judge, under the new Constitution, in the fall of 1851, and re-elected in 1854. Not liking the practice of law as well as he anticipated, Mr. Bennett purchased an interest in a foundry and machine shop, which proved an unsuccessful venture. Himself and two sons, Lucius C. and John Q. A., and a son-in-law, James Van Eaton, served in the late Rebellion. Mr. Bennett helped to recruit the 13th Ohio Battery, of which a history will be found in another part of this work. He enlisted in this Battery as a 1st Lieutenant, and served faithfully. He was honorably discharged on account of sickness. After the war Mr. Bennett returned to the furniture business in Bellefontaine, which business he has continued ever since, being now in partnership with his son-in-law, Mr. Adams. Bennett & Adams' place of business is located on Columbus street.

THOMAS SANDS BROWN, lawyer and farmer; Bellefontaine, is the youngest child of Asa and Hannah (Sands) Brown, who were residing in Zanesfield at the time our subject was born, June 5, 1852. Three years later, the family moved on a farm one mile and a half east of Zanesfield. Thomas's early boyhood was spent at home; after attending the public schools, and receiving all the benefits that could be acquired there, he entered Earlham College, Sept. 1, 1868, while in his sixteenth year, entering the senior preparatory year, graduating with honors in 1873. In September, same year, he married M. Eliza Knight, who was born in Gray Co., Canada, May 16, 1855, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Knight, who are of English birth and parentage. After their marriage he located on the homestead farm, consisting of 220 acres; 150 acres of this land was embraced in a deed, the first recorded in the county. In November, 1879, he began the study of law with West, Walker & West, attorneys in Bellefontaine. Since October, 1880, Mr. Brown has been a resident of Bellefontaine, having rented his farm, he purposes remaining with a view to enter the practice of law in 1882, and to affiliate himself permanently with the place and its interests. He and wife have three children —Lola F., born Nov. 1, 1874; Benjamin S., July 22, 1876, and Arthur C., Sept. 18, 1879. He is a member of Wapatomica Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 424.

JEO. R. CHRISTIE, the hatter; Bellefontaine; was born in Ft. Wayne, Ind., Aug. 22, 1851. After attaining his majority he, with his mother (father having died), moved to Urbana, remaining there a few years, then to Toledo; here our subject, when a young lad, entered as a drummer in the 100-day service, serving in the 130th O. V. I., where he remained for four months, returning he re-enlisted, and served about one year in the 195th O. V. I., as a drummer, participating in some of the most severe battles and marches during the late civil war—Shiloh, Sheridan's raid around Richmond, Petersburg, etc.; after the war, Mr. Christie went to Boston, Mass., where he learned his trade as a hatter, remaining and working at his trade for about nine and half years, when he returned to Toledo, working at his trade there two years, when in 1878, he came to Bellefontaine, working at his trade, in 1880, he embarked in the hat, cap and gent's furnishing goods business, and to-day, keeps one of the most complete stocks of this line of goods in Bellefontaine; he manufactures his own silk hats, and is recognized as one of the leading hatters of the State; his place of business is next to the postoffice.

CHARLES L. COOLEY, merchant; Bellefontaine; was born in West Springfield, Mass., July 4, 1822; entering the railroad contracting business, he took leading contracts for building the North Hampton R. R., Hartford & New Haven R. R., Hudson River R. R., East Tennessee & Georgia R. R., Montgomery & Pensacola R. R., Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R., C., C., C. & I. R. R., etc. Coming to Bellefontaine in 1852, he took a contract to lay track and ballasting on the C., C., C. & I. R. R. from Galion to Union; he continued the railroad contracting until 1869, when he embarked in the grocery business in Bellefontaine, which he carried on some ten years, when he engaged in agriculture. His place of business is located on West Columbus St., where he is enjoying a leading trade in the agricultural line. Mr. Cooley has one-third interest in the Bellefontaine woolen mills.

R. H. CANBY, Superintendent of Gas Works; Bellefontaine; was born in Warren Co., O., Feb. 25, 1821, and is the son of

Joseph and Margaret (Haines) Canby; he remained a resident of Warren Co. until 1825, when he, with his parents, moved to Miami Tp., Logan Co.; here Mr. Canby remained until 1851, during which time he was farming and working in his father's grist-mill, the first grist-mill built in the township; coming to Bellefontaine, Mr. Canby and his brother John took a contract for building the Bellefontaine & Indiana R. R. (now known as the Bee Line C., C., C. & I. R. R.) from De Graff to Quincy. He was also a Director of this railroad for eleven years. In 1854 he entered the milling business in Bellefontaine, building a large grist-mill near the C.,-C., C. & I. R. R. engine-house, operating this mill until 1860; he then went to De Graff, and was engaged in the milling business there until 1869, when he returned to Bellefontaine, where he entered the employ of the gas-works as stoker, and in 1874 was made Superintendent of these works, which position he is now filling. Mr. Canby married first, in 1842, Miss Mary Ann Leister, of Ross Co., O.; she died in 1843; he married his present wife, Miss Catharine Wolfe, of Green Co., O., in 1847. They have six children—one by first wife and five by second wife.

JAMES COOPER, physician; Bellefontaine; is one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in Logan Co.; who was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Aug. 3, 1821, and is the son of Samuel Cooper, an attorney by profession, now 93 years of age, and a captain in the war of 1812. When but 5 years of age, James, with his parents, moved to Pittsburg, Penn., remaining there until he was 13 years of age, during which time he received a good education, attending school in a lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church of that city; he afterwards went to Central America and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Baldwin in Nicaragua; after remaining in Central America some eight months he returned to Pittsburg, continuing the study of medicine; in 1836 he went to Iowa; in 1839 and 1840 he attended medical lectures at St. Louis. During his stay in Iowa he had considerable practice among the Indians. In 1842 he went to Lancaster Co., Penn., thence to York Co., same State; in 1853 he came to Ohio and located in Stark Co., remaining there until 1855, and came to Bellefontaine, where he has remained ever since, and is recognized as one of the most able physicians of Logan Co. During his practice in Bellefontaine he has made three professional visits to the far West on geology and mineralogy; two visits in 1871, and one in 1875, during which time he wrote a series of letters for the press, which were acknowledged to be very valuable. Dr. Cooper has also written several articles for the medical journals; a number of pieces of poetry for publication, one "The Stream of Life." He has delivered a number of lectures on Natural Science in different parts of the United States, to large and appreciative audiences. Dr. Cooper is a member of the State Eclectic Medical Society. He has filled the office as member of the City Council, of the First Ward of Bellefontaine, for some six years, with honor and credit.

DR. JOHN A. COULTER, of Bellefontaine, was the fourth son of eight children born to John and Margaret (Elder) Coulter; his father was born in Jefferson Co., O., in the year 1804. He learned the tanning business at Newark, O., and in 1825 located in Bellefontaine, O., starting a tanyard in company with Robert Patterson. Sept. 11, 1832, he sold his interest to his partner, and in the same year bought a farm and tanyard of Isaac Cooper, near Huntsville, in this county, where he at once removed; he continued his residence here until his death, on Dec. 26, 1859. Mr. Coulter was a man of fine education, and held the office of Justice of the Peace in McArthur Tp. for twenty years; he was married to Margaret Elder, July 10, 1832, by whom he had eight children, three sons and five daughters, the latter of whom are all dead. Dr. John A. Coulter was born in McArthur Tp., Logan Co., O., March 31, 1843; was educated in the common schools and by a private tutor; entered the mercantile business as clerk, and was employed in various establishments in Huntsville, Bellefontaine, Findley, Columbus and Cincinnati; at the latter place he served with the well-known tobacco house of Maddox Bros. for two years. In July of 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in Co. G. 1st O. V. I., and was discharged in June, 1862, at Jackson's Ford, Ala., on account of sickness; he subsequently studied at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and

graduated with the degree of M. D., March 1, 1872. In 1875 he was acting Assistant Physician at the Cleveland Hospital for the Insane, and had full charge of 300 insane patients. Subsequently he engaged in active practice of his profession, at Huntsville, O., until Nov. 21, 1878, when he removed to Bellefontaine to accept the office of County Recorder, to which office he had been elected for three years, in the preceding October. Dr. Coulter was married to Lou. J. Dewey, daughter of Dr. S. S. Dewey, of Huntsville, on July 8, 1867. One child, a daughter, was born to him Oct. 30, 1872.

WILLIAM H. CHANDLER, Co. Treasurer; Bellefontaine. Among the prominent and well known men of Logan Co. is William H. Chandler, who was born in Elizabeth City, N. J., May 25, 1836, and is the son of Henry and Susan (Jewell) Chandler, both natives of New Jersey. William, when quite young—with parents—moved to Ohio and located in Knox Co., where he remained until 1859, during which time he learned the trade of carriage maker. Coming to Logan Co., in 1859, he located in Huntsville, where he worked at his trade until 1862, when, during the late civil war, he enlisted as private in Co. I, 96th O. V. I. for three years, participating in sixteen regular battles and two seiges. Among the most prominent battles were Arkansas Post, Chickasaw Bluffs, Jackson, Vicksburg, Carrion Crow, Parie, La. Here he was taken prisoner, and after remaining a prisoner of war for two months, was exchanged, and rejoined his regiment, remaining until the expiration of enlistment. Mr. Chandler entered a private; from that he was made second lieutenant, then first lieutenant; from this he was made captain at the fall of Vicksburg, which he filled until his muster out, proving himself a brave soldier and an efficient commander. After serving three years in the army, he returned to Logan Co., and embarked in the dry goods business in Bellefontaine one year, also in Rushsylvania, where, in 1872, he was was elected to the office of Sheriff of Logan Co., and was re-elected to the same office in 1874, where he served the people of Logan Co. with such credit, that in 1878 he was elected to the office of Treasurer of Logan Co., by a majority of nearly 1,000 votes. Mr. Chandler is now filling the office of Councilman of the Second Ward of Bellefontaine; he has faithfully performed his duty; is a Republican in politics and a hard worker in the party ranks; a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PERRY DECATUR COVINGTON, eldest son of Samuel and Ruth Covington, was born in Liberty Tp., Logan Co., O., Dec. 27, 1842. He lived on the farm until 1860, and taught two terms of school in Allen Co., O. In 1862 he enlisted in the 88th O. V. I.; was with his regiment about a year, and clerked in Draft Rendezvous, at Columbus, O., one year. He was promoted to Capt. Co. F, 118th U. S. C. I. in 1864, and commanded the infantry (two companies) which held Fort Brady from the fall of 1864 until about March 30, 1865. Brady was the Union Fort on the James river nearest Richmond. His brigade was the first to enter Richmond, and went from Richmond with Gen. Weitzel's command to Texas, and crossed into Mexico in command of 200 men, Jan. 6, 1866, and occupied the town of Bagdad during its bombardment by the French blockading fleet. He was mustered out with his regiment, Feb. 6, 1866; was married May 15, 1866, near Lima, O., to Miss Sarah Ellen McClain, daughter of James McClain, Esq.; read medicine with Dr. D. Watson, and graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in the spring of 1869, and practiced medicine at Round Head, O., four years. He removed to Bellefontaine in April, 1873, and formed a partnership with Dr. Watson. Since dissolving partnership with Dr. Watson in July, 1877, he has continued the practice of his profession alone.

J. R. CRAWFORD & SON, livery and sale stables; the oldest livery firm in Bellefontaine is that of J. R. Crawford, who was born near Darlington, Md., in 1810, and moved to Ohio in 1824. He was married in 1834 to Miss Myra McMillan, who was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1811, and is the daughter of James McMillan, who came to Ohio in 1803. Mr. Crawford, after marrying, remained a resident of Harrison. In 1866, he removed with his family to Bellefontaine and embarked in the livery business. J. Crawford was born in Harrison Co. in 1853, having removed from there with his parents to Bellefontaine, embarking in the livery business, where they are now doing a good, fair business, both in the livery and

feed business, keeping nine good livery horses and a number of vehicles; their place of business is located on east Columbia street, where they are prepared to let livery at reasonable rates.

ROBERT T. COOK, merchant; Bellefontaine; was born in Washington Co., Pa., Feb. 28, 1809. When he was 3 or 4 years of age, he, with his parents, came to Ohio, and located in Guernsey Co. During this trip West Mr. Cook remembers seeing the soldiers of the war of 1812 along the route to Ohio. Remaining a resident of Guernsey Co. until he was about 19 years of age, when he returned to Pennsylvania and learned his trade as a cabinet maker. In 1832, about the 1st of March, Mr. Cook arrived at Bellefontaine and began to work at his trade on Columbus street. After following his trade for some fifteen or sixteen years in Bellefontaine, he embarked in the grocery business, which he has continued since, and to-day is the oldest grocery merchant, as well as the oldest settler of the original plat of Bellefontaine. In 1856 Mr. Cook was a heavy loser in the great fire of that year, losing his building and entire stock of groceries, without any insurance. He has been located at his present stand ever since. He married, in 1834, Miss McClure, who came to Logan Co., at an early day.

JAMES COWMAN, merchant; Bellefontaine; was born in Anne Arundel Co., Md., March 17, 1825, and is the son of Jerod and Elizabeth (Wright) Cowman. In 1827 he, with his parents, came to Ohio, and located in Springborough, Warren Co., where he remained until 1847, during which time he learned his trade as a saddler; coming to Bellefontaine in 1847, he embarked in the saddlery and harness business, working at his trade some twelve years, when he entered into the meat market business, opening the first daily meat market in the city. In 1865 Mr. Cowman commenced the grocery business, in which he has continued ever since. Mr. Cowman is entirely blind, having lost his sight some fifteen years ago, but, nevertheless, he has been one of Bellefontaine's most active business men. He was a member of the Building Association, which erected the Buckeye and Empire Blocks, two of the leading business blocks in the city. He married twice, his first wife being Eliza Ann Strouther, deceased; he afterwards married Harriet Ann Rhoads; they have two children, Edward and Eliza Ellen.

HON. ANTHONY CASAD, deceased; Bellefontaine; was born in Sussex Co., N. J., March 10, 1802, and he is the son of Aaron and Rhoda (Dunn) Casad, who, in 1805, with a large family, came to Ohio and settled in Greene Co. Our subject's father was a mechanic, in moderate circumstances, and, in the absence of common schools, and with the facilities for educating his children beyond his reach, Anthony Casad grew to man's estate with only the rudest elements of a common English education. In 1823 he entered the law office of the late Judge Joseph Crain, of Dayton, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar in 1826, and immediately came to Bellefontaine and settled, for the purpose of practicing his profession. He was literally destitute of means, and his income from his practice was necessarily very slender. On the 27th of December, 1827, he was married to Miss Orpah Williams, daughter of John William. Judge Casad's limited means and precarious income from his profession rendered it necessary for him to devote a considerable portion of his time and attention to other pursuits. This prevented him from acquiring as large a store of professional learing as he otherwise might have done. In the fall of 1828, he attended the first court held in Hancock Co., and was appointed the first Prosecuting Attorney of the county. In 1834 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Logan Co. In 1838 he was elected representative to the Ohio Legislature, and was re-elected in 1839; in 1851 he was again elected to the Ohio Legislature under the new Constitution, and served for two years. In 1857 he was elected Probate Judge of Logan Co., and was re-elected in 1860, and held the office at the time of his death. He joined the Christian Church in 1842, and at the organization of the church he was made an Elder. He subscribed largely towards the erection of the church building. He died a sincere, earnest and devoted Christian, with most undoubting confidence of a glorious resurrection. Remarks delivered by Hon. Benjamin Stanton before the Court of Common Pleas of Logan Co., on the death of Hon. Anthony Casad: "Of his character, I can speak with entire confidence, from a

very close and intimate acquaintance of nearly twenty-eight years — residing in the same village, practicing at the same bar, candidates in the same contests, sometimes in opposition and sometimes on the same ticket. Many of the fondest and most dearly-cherished recollections of my early professional life are inseparably connected with my departed friend; and, in all my intercourse with the world, in my professional and political career, I have never found a man of more simplicity and purity of character than Anthony Casad. I have never had a friend upon whose integrity, sincerity and fidelity I could rely with more perfect and entire confidence than he whose loss I now so deeply deplore."

JOHN CANBY, merchant; Bellefontaine; was born in Lebanon, Warren Co., O., Sept. 24, 1824, and is the son of Joseph and Margaret (Haines) Canby. Our subject, with his parents, moved to Logan Co. in 1825, and located in Miami Tp., where he was engaged in farming and milling until he, in company with his brother, R. H. Canby, engaged in building the Bellefontaine & Indiana R. R. from De Graff to Quincy (now the Bee Line); he was made Paymaster and Assistant Superintendent of this road, and filled that position for nine years, when he was made its President, filling that place for five years, when Mr. Canby resigned. In 1865 he embarked in the agricultural business, which he is now engaged in; his place is located on West Columbus street, where he is doing a leading business in his line. Mr. Canby married, in 1862, Miss C. W. Collier, of Boston, Mass.; they have three children.

ROBERT CROCKETT ; retired; is one of the oldest settlers of Logan Co., and was born in Clark Co., Ky., Nov. 8, 1808, the son of Robert and Patsey (Cartmill) Crockett, both parents natives of Virginia. They married in Kentucky, and in 1812, with ten children, they moved to Ohio, and located on a farm of 180 acres, one and one-half miles west of West Liberty, Logan Co., then a wild country, with plenty of Indians and wolves. Here his father died about the year 1821, at 51 years of age. The mother then moved to West Liberty, our subject having moved there with his sister in 1816. She (his sister) had married Thomas Clark, who kept the first hotel in West Liberty. Mr. Crockett saw the first house raised in West Liberty; was a resident of Urbana a short time. In 1854 he was elected Sheriff of Logan Co. by the Know-Nothing party, by a a majority of some 1,800 votes. This office he filled with honor and credit for four years and three months. In 1855 he moved to Bellefontaine, which has been his home ever since. He was Deputy-Sheriff two years, City Police two years, and Constable, which office he now fills. He was a soldier in the late civil war, recruited Co. D, of the 66th O.V. I., and enlisted in this Company as its 2d Lieutenant—was afterwards made its 1st Lieutenant, and served some twelve months, when, on account of sickness he was honorably mustered out of service, and returned to Bellefontaine. He was married in 1832 to Miss Elizabeth Roberts, of Virginia, who came to Logan Co. at an early day. By this marriage they have had seven children. Mr. Crockett learned his trade as a tanner at 17 years of age, in West Liberty. His mother died in South Bend, Ind., at 79 years of age.

MILLER CARRIAGE COMPANY; Bellefontaine. Every institution of a manufacturing nature is of direct and indirect benefit to any city where located, and equal advantages are given by its proprietor should always command the patronage of home consumers, as thereby each citizen receives his quota of profit. Among the institutions of Bellefontaine, of which the citizens ought to be proud and help sustain, is the Miller Carriage Company, which was organized in 1853, and has since then succeeded in making all kinds of carriages usually made in a first-class establishment. Their work is unsurpassed in quality, which have brought the good name of this vicinity prominently before the people throughout the country. The oldest of the firm is Mr. Amos Miller, who was born in Stark Co., O., March 28, 1828, and is the son of Jacob Miller, of Pennsylvania. Learning a trade as a carriage woodworker, in Paris, Stark Co.; he afterwards worked at his trade in Salem and Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853. He came to Bellefontaine and embarked in business with D. J. Miller, as the firm of A. & D. J. Miller, in the brick shop in the rear of the Miltenberger House, where they were engaged very extensively in the manufacture of carriages; then moved to the frame building on

the opposite side of the street; thence to the present place of business. They established a branch house at one time at Muncie, Ind., where they employed some thirteen hands, but on account of hard times this was closed. This firm is now principally engaged in the manufacture of the patent buggy body, for which they find sales throughout the country. From a small start, employing some three hands, the business has grown to a leading one, employing as high as fifty hands. Amos Miller, General Manager; J. N. Miller, Traveling Salesman; D. J. Miller, Superintendent of the Iron Department.

W. G. SHORT, livery; Bellefontaine. We believe that many people fail of success in the livery business through a lack of attention to the general wants of the public. One of the leading livery stables of the city is owned by Comer & Short, which is well equipped with good horses and carriages. The place of business is located on Main street, next to the New Opera House, where they are prepared to let livery on reasonable terms. Our subject's father, Leonard Short, of Delaware, came to Bellefontaine at an early day; he was a carpenter by trade, and contractor, and was engaged in building a number of houses in Bellefontaine; he was engaged at work on the oil mill building west of the city, when, on the 4th day of March, 1851, a stick of timber fell on him and killed him instantly; he was a man respected and honored by all.

DUNCAN DOW, attorney at law, Bellefontaine; was born in Harrison Tp., Logan Co., O., March 13, 1843, and is the son of Robert and Harriet (Brewster) Dow; his mother is a native of Pennsylvania, and his father of Scotland, he having emigrated to America when very young, locating in Lake Tp., Logan Co., in about 1825; he was Colonel of the Militia, and during the late civil war, he recruited Co. D, of the 45th O. V. I., serving in that regiment for one year, when he resigned, and returned to Logan county, and is now living in Harrison Tp.; our subject remained a resident of his native township until 1864, during which time he was engaged in farming and attending school. In 1864 he came to Bellefontaine, and was appointed Deputy Auditor of Logan county, under Thos. Miltenberger, (then Deputy County Clerk), and filling this office with marked ability during his time as Deputy. Mr. Dow was engaged in the study of law with Judge Wm. Lawrence. In 1869 he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School of Cincinnati, O. In 1869 he entered into partnership in the practice of law with J. B. McLaughlin, which partnership continued until the death of Mr. McLaughlin in 1878, when Mr. Dow formed a partnership with J. D. McLaughlin, firm name, McLaughlin & Dow, one of the strongest law firms of the Logan County Bar, enjoying a leading practice. Mr. Dow in 1869 was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Logan County, being re-elected to the same office in 1871, filling this office for four years. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Ohio State Legislature from Logan county, being re-elected in 1877; he has given entire satisfaction, having proven himself a gentleman of acknowledged ability. Mr. Dow is a Republican, and a member of the U. P. Church, of which he is one of its honored Elders; he married in 1875 Miss Maggie A. Gregg of Philadelphia, Pa., by whom he has two children, both are daughters. Mr. Dow is a director of the Firts National Bank of Bellefontaine.

JOSHUA M. DICKINSON, proprietor of the Logan House; Bellefontaine; was born one mile east of Zanesfield, Logan Co., O., Feb. 18, 1824, and is the son of Thomas and Maria (Lowe) Dickinson. His mother was born in West Virginia, and his father in Pennsylvania; they were married in West Virginia, and in 1810 came to Logan Co., and located in Jefferson Tp.; they came here very poor; they had but one horse and a few necessaries of life; after remaining in Jefferson Tp., some three years, they moved near East Liberty, where Thomas Dickinson was employed by Duncan McArthur, who was a large land speculator, and remained in his service a short time. Duncan McArthur placed the family of Dickinsons on 100 acres of land near Zanesfield, which afterwards belonged to them, and they, in 1832, sold the same for $4 per acre; they then moved to Rush Creek Tp., where the father, Thomas Dickinson, died May 19, 1879, at 90½ years of age, a respected and honored man, being a member of the Quaker Church; he was a soldier of the war of 1812. His wife died in 1865. Our subject moved with his

parents to Rush Creek in 1832. When he was 21 years of age he, in company, purchased 150 acres of land; this is the first land that Mr. Dickinson owned; it was located in Jefferson Tp.; this land was paid for at $5 per acre, and Mr. Dickinson paid for the same in manufacturing maple sugar. At 24 years of age, he married Miss Martha Brunson. At this marriage he was worth some $600. By this marriage they had four children. After marrying, he lived on a rented farm for a number of years; he farmed near Rushsylvania from 1846 to 1854, when he moved to Perry Tp., near East Liberty, where he remained until 1876, during which time he was engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which business he has been very successful, making a specialty in raising mules, and was the largest dealer in mules in Logan Co., having sold from his farm at one time, $9,000 worth of mules. To-day Mr. Dickinson owns 970 acres of land, and valuable city property in Bellefontaine; he is proprietor of the Logan House, which is a neat three-story brick building, located in the central part of the city, and is recognized as one of the leading $2 houses of Central Ohio. Mr. Dickinson donated largely money to carry on the late civil war; his township never had a man drafted; he again married, his present wife being Ellen Armstrong, by whom there are three children.

HENRY C. DICKINSON, attorney-at-law; Bellefontaine; was born in Rush Creek Tp., Logan Co., O., June 30, 1839, and is the son of Robert and Rebecca (Stephenson) Dickinson, old pioneers of Logan Co. Our subject moved from Rush Creek Tp. to Perry Tp., where he remained until 1861, during which time he was engaged in farming and attending the district schools. In 1861 he moved to Union Co., O., where he remained ten years, engaged in farming, when he returned to Perry Tp. Here he devoted part of his time to reading law, and, in 1873, he was admitted to the Bar; in 1875 he moved to Bellefontaine and began the practice of his chosen profession; in 1877 and 1878 he was associated in the practice of law with Mr. Steen, the firm being Steen & Dickinson. With this exception, Mr. Dickinson has been alone in the practice of law, and today ranks among the successful lawyers of the Logan Co. Bar. Mr. Dickinson was for a short time in the livery business in Bellefontaine, which is the only other business he has been in since his residence in this city. He is a Republican.

LEVI DURINGER, brick manufacturer; Bellefontaine. Of the leading brickyards of Bellefontaine, we mention that owned and operated by Mr. Duringer, who began the manufacture of brick upon the present site in 1874, making that year 300,000 brick. Since that time they have made as high as 800,000 brick in one year; finding sale for them in Bellefontaine and vicinity. Mr. Duringer has, perhaps, traveled as much as any young man in Logan Co.; he was born in California in 1854, where he remained until he was 13 years of age, then, with his parents, he made six ocean voyages, visiting the Sandwich Islands, Cuba, Vancouver's Island, Mexico, and several other prominent places on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. His father, John O. Duringer, is a native of Germany, where he learned the brewer's trade. Coming to America at an early day, he was for a short time a resident of New York, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Peoria, St. Joseph, and thenceto California. In 1874 the family came to Bellefontaine, where they have remained ever since. Mr. Duringer is meeting with fair success in the manufacture of bricks, of which he makes a superior article.

G. W. EMERSON, attorney-at-law; Bellefontaine. Among the successful attorneys of the Logan Co. Bar, we may mention the above-named gentleman, who was born in Logan Co., Ohio, Dec. 19, 1849, and is the son of Moses Emerson, one of the oldest settlers of Logan Co., a farmer, and a strong temperance advocate. Our subject graduated from the Hillsdale College, in the classical course, in 1870. He then engaged in teaching school and in surveying Government land in the West. He read law in the office of West, Walker & Kennedy; in 1875, was admitted to the bar, and in 1876 he commenced the practice of his chosen profession, entering into partnership with E. J. Howenstine, which continued up to 1877, since which time Mr. Emerson has been alone in the practice of law. In 1877, he was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Logan Co., and

re-elected in 1879; this office he has filled with acknowledged ability.

S. W. FULLER, physician; Bellefontaine. Of the old and highly respected members of the Logan Co. medical profession is the above named gentleman, who was born in Athens Co., O., Jan. 25, 1814, and is the son of Seth and Hannah (Fisher) Fuller, a daughter of Col. Fisher, of the Revolutionary War; his father is from Massachusetts, and came to Ohio in about 1805; both parents died in Athens Co., when S. W. was quite young. He, at 10 years of age, went to Washington Co., O., where he remained until he was 23 years of age, during which time he received a good common school education; in 1837 he went to Cincinnati and took a regular course of lectures in the Medical College of Cincinnati; in 1838 he came to Logan Co., and located in West Liberty, where he began the practice of medicine, and remained there until 1855, and then went to Xenia, O.; 1856 he came to Bellefontaine, where he has been engaged in the practice of medicine ever since. In 1856 he entered the drug business in connection with his profession; the same year his drug store burned in the great fire, he losing very heavily in this fire. He afterward commenced anew in the drug business, which he continued some two years, when he sold out his business and turned his entire attention to the practice of medicine, and to-day is one of the oldest as well as one of the most successful physcians of Logan Co. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society and the Logan County Medical Society; is President of the latter society. Dr. Fuller has held several offices of public trust; he has been a member of the Board of Education of Bellefontaine for some nineteen years, during which time he was Chairman of the Board for some fifteen years; he was Councilman of the city for two terms; he is a Republican, and belongs to the Presbyterian Church, having been a member of that church for some thirty years, filling prominent offices of the church; he is now associated with Dr. J. P. Wallace in the practice of medicine, who is a graduate of the Starling Medical and Belleview Hospital Medical College, two of the leading Medical Colleges of the country. Dr. Fuller married, in 1847, Miss Frances M. Hull; by this marriage they have had eight children—five living.

WILLIAM F. FUNK, cooper; Bellefontaine; was born in Adams Co., O., in 1851. When five years of age he, with his parents, came to Logan Co., and settled in Rushsylvania. Here he began to learn his trade—that of cooper—when he was about thirteen years of age. After learning his trade, he traveled in different parts of Ohio and Indiana, working at his trade. In 1873 he came to Bellefontaine and accepted a position as clerk in a dry-goods store, where he remained for several years, and where he, with assistance, saved enough money to start a cooper shop of his own, and in 1877, he erected a shop 20 x 70 feet, where he is prepared to do all kinds of coopering usually done in a first-class shop. In busy seasons he has employed as high as eight men in his shops. His principal business is now in manufacturing flour barrels for the flour-mill at Bellefontaine. With the push and energy that Mr. Funk is showing in his business, his success is certain.

REUBEN V. GREEN, saw-mill; Bellefontaine; was born in Monroe Tp., Logan Co., O., April 21, 1835, and is the son of John and Mary Ann (Watkins) Green; his mother, Mary Ann Watkins, was born in Logan Co., O., Nov. 14, 1814, and is the daughter of Benjamin and Obedience Watkins; his father, of Grayson Co., Va., born July 27, 1810, came to Ohio at an early day, first to Clinton Co. and then to Logan Co.; they married, in 1832, in Jefferson Tp.; both parents are now living, being of old Quaker stock. Our subject remained a resident of his native township until 1874, during which time he was engaged principally in the saw-mill business. In 1874 he came to Bellefontaine and purchased a saw-mill on the site of his present mill. In 1875 the mill burned, with no insurance upon it, leaving Mr. Green in meagre circumstances; with the help of friends, Mr. Green soon had his present mill in operation, and to-day he is enjoying a good business; his mill is located in the northeast portion of the town. Mr. Green was married in Logan Co., O., to Miss Mary Ann Hoge, who was born in Virginia in 1837, having moved to Logan Co., O., with her parents when she was about 8 years of age, her parents locating in Jefferson Tp.; by this marriage they have one child, a daughter—Katie Hoge, born in

Bellefontaine, O., Aug. 7, 1877. Mr. Green has an old family Bible, that has been in the family since 1792.

FALTI, GREEN & CO., carriage manufacturers; Bellefontaine. There are few business firms of Bellefontaine that enjoy the confidence of the people more than the above-named firm, and as manufacturers Falti, Green & Co. stand first-class. The firm is composed of C. F. Falti, who has had some twenty-three years' experience in the business. He was a soldier of the late war. Benjamin P. Green, in charge of the paint shop, has had some twenty-five years' experience in the business, and is also Chief of the Bellefontaine Fire Department. H. C. Garwood, in charge of the trimming department, has had ten years' experience in the business. It will be seen that these gentlemen each have had a very extensive experience in his line of business; each a practical and thorough workman, giving their own personal supervision to all work being constructed in their manufactory. Their manufactory is located southwest from the Court-House. The building was erected for a wagon and plow shop at an early day. In 1876 the present firm embarked in business in the manufacture of buggies and spring wagons, occupying three buildings—the first, 20 x 50 feet, and two stories high, the first floor being used as a repairing department; the 2d floor, trimming and painting; blacksmith's department, 20 x 42 feet; the repository, 20 x 40 feet. Ever since the commencement of this firm their business has gradually improved, so that today they do a leading business, employing in all departments some eight men.

O. S. GOODWIN, carriage-maker; Bellefontaine. The oldest as well as one of the leading carriage manufactories of Logan Co., is that owned and operated by the above named gentleman, who learned his trade as a woodworker in a carriage department in Ohio; he came to Bellefontaine as a first-class mechanic, and as a builder of carriages has built up a large trade, and won a very enviable reputation. He came to Bellefontaine in 1868, and worked at his trade for Miller Bros. In 1869 he entered as a partner in the firm of Duddy, Goodwin & Fossler, which continued some three years; then Duddy & Goodwin continued for five years; since then Mr. Goodwin has been alone in the manufacturing business. His work is noted for its solidity and elegance of finish. The manufactory is located in the rear of the Miltenberger House. The main buildings are 220 feet long, part of it two stories high. Employs in busy season as high as ten men. Besides the manufacture of all kinds of light vehicles, Mr. Goodwin is prepared to do reparing in the best possible manner.

DR. A. E. GRIFFIN, dentist; Bellefontaine; was born in Greene Co. N. Y., in 1832; having moved to Ohio with his parents about 1834. In 1853 he began to learn dentistry at Wilmington. After serving his apprenticeship, he went to Shelbyville, Ky., and began the practice of dentistry, where he remained about two years, when he returned to Ohio and practiced dentistry at Mt. Gilead, Urbana, Marion and Pickaway. In April, 1864, he came to Bellefontaine, where he has remained practicing his profession ever since, and today is the oldest dentist in this vicinity. He has occupied his present office, located over the First National Bank, for the last fourteen years. His offices are neat and well arranged, where he is prepared to do the very best of dental work. Dr. Griffin was a soldier in the late war; he enlisted in Co. D, 87th O. V. I., participating in the battle of Harper's Ferry. He filled the office of member of the Bellefontaine School Board, for two terms, with credit.

L. W. HOLZER, merchant-tailor; Bellefontaine; is the oldest merchant-tailor of Bellefontaine now in business. He was born in Feld Kirch, Austria, June 7, 1824. At 12 years of age he began to learn his trade as a tailor; at 16 he was engaged in traveling in different parts of Germany, France, etc., working at his trade; when his country, Austria, engaged in war against Italy—known as the Italian war—Mr. Holzer was drafted in the army and served eight years, participating in a number of battles and marches of that war, under Gen. Radatzky; he received a saber wound in the head in a leading engagement. In 1853 Mr. Holzer came to America and direct to Bellefontaine; here he worked at his trade until 1859, when he established business for himself. His place of business is now located on the northeast corner of Main and Chillicothe streets, where he keeps on

hand a full line of furnishing goods and is prepared to do the best of merchant-tailoring. He was married, in Bellefontaine, to Mrs. Bushel, of Prussia.

JOSEPH A. HUMPHREY, proprietor of brass and iron foundry; Bellefontaine. Of the old and respected business men of Bellefontaine stands the above-named gentleman, who was born in Jefferson Co., O., in 1818. In 1835, he moved to Logan Co. with his parents, and located on a farm near Bellefontaine. In 1841, he began to learn his trade as a machinist; he, in company with several others, started the first foundry in Bellefontaine—firm of Stroud, Humphrey & Scott; after working here several years at the foundry business he went to Indiana, and was for four years engaged in the saw-mill business, when he moved to Pemberton, Shelby Co., O., where he followed the same business until 1865, during which time he also enlisted in the 134th O. V. I., under Capt. Wilkinson, and served with this regiment in the 100-days service, doing duty near Richmond and Petersburg. In 1865, he returned to Bellefontaine, and in 1874 embarked in his present business by first erecting a frame building, 24x30, with basement and first floor; this was erected to do a general repairing business in the agricultural line, and run by horse-power, but the business gradually increased, until Mr. Humphrey added a foundry department to do a general molding and foundry business. In 1880 he increased his business by building new additions, 24x36, and to-day has a neat foundry and machine shop, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work usually done in the foundry and machine shop business; he is engaged very extensively in manufacturing iron pumps, which are meeting with good sale; his machine department is now run by steam-power, employing some six men in both departments. He is a man that is recognized as being a No. 1 machinist; he did the first iron turning in Bellefontaine; his work turned out from his establishment is of a No. 1 quality, giving satisfaction to his customers; his business is constantly increasing.

E. J. HOWENSTINE, attorney-at-law; Bellefontaine. Of the successful lawyers of the Logan Co. Bar may be mentioned the above-named gentleman, who was born in Crawford Co., O., April 5, 1842, and is the son of Jacob and Martha (Stough) Howenstine; his mother is a native of Ohio and his father of Pennsylvenia. Our subject, when a young man, entered as a clerk in a dry-goods store, where he remained for a short time, when he entered the Jefferson College of Cannonsburg, and graduated from this place of learning in 1864, with high honors. He returned to his native county and began the reading of law in the office of Jacob Scroggs, of Bucyrus, O., and afterwards attended the Cincinnati Law School at Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1866. The same year he came to Bellefontaine and formed a law partnership with Judge William Lawrence, the firm being Lawrence & Howenstine, which continued until 1871, being recognized as one of the strongest law firms of Central Ohio. In 1878 the law firm of Howenstine & Sweet was formed, and to-day is one of the leading law firms of Logan Co. Mr. Howenstine is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CAPT. T. L. HUTCHINS, Deputy United States Internal Revenue Collector; Bellefontaine; was born in Vernon, Jennings Co., Ind., Nov. 17, 1827, and is the son of Daniel D. and Lucinda (Branham) Hutchins. His mother was born in Kentucky; his father having settled there at an early day, they married in Kentucky and moved to Jennings Co., Ind., being among the early settlers of that county. When very young his father died, leaving the family in poor circumstances; after remaining a resident of Vernon until 1849, during which time he carried on an eating-house, where he succeeded in acquiring a small capital, when he went to Elizabethtown, Ind., and embarked in the dry goods business. Meeting with fair success, and remaining there until 1854, Capt. Hutchins went to Franklin, Ind., and kept a hotel until 1857. Coming to Bellefontaine he was engaged in keeping an eating-house at the railroad until 1860, when he turned his attention to the poultry business, buying, and shipping his poultry to New Orleans. On one of these trips, in 1861, he found himself in New Orleans while the Confederates were recruiting for the service. Mr. Hutchins returned home and immediately commenced the recruiting of soldiers for the Union Army. In company with Capt. Andrew Gardner he began the recruiting of Co. K, 42nd O. V. I., and on the 28th of

Sept. 1861, was made First Lieutenant, serving in that capacity until January, 1863, when he was made Captain of the same company, which office he filled until Dec. 4, 1864, when the regiment was mustered out. (History of the 42nd will be found in another part of this work). Capt. Hutchins participated in all the leading battles and marches of this regiment. At the battle of Arkansas Post he served as Aid to Gen. George W. Morgan, during which time his horse fell and broke his right arm. Capt. Hutchins remained with his regiment; took charge of his company with his arm in a sling, at the siege of Vicksburg. The history of Co. K is the history of the 42nd, all of whose services and perils it shared bravely and faithfully, from first to last. At the close of the war Capt. Hutchins returned to Bellefontaine and carried on the agricultural business until 1867. In 1868 and 1869 in the dry goods business. On Feb. 26, 1869, was appointed Assistant Assessor of United States Internal Revenue, filling this office until 1872, since which time he has been Deputy Collector. Capt. Hutchins has taken a very active part in the improvements of Bellefontaine, being interested in the building of three of the finest business blocks in this city. He is a Republican in politics, being an active worker with that party. He married, in Jennings Co., Ind., Nov. 5, 1848, Miss Elizabeth Jane Sandford, of Indiana; they have one child, a daughter.

T. W. HYNES, merchant; Bellefontaine. The subject of this brief sketch was born in Ireland, Dec. 21, 1810. In his native country Mr. Hynes was engaged in farming, and after marrying, he, with wife and one child, in 1846, came to America, locating in Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he was engaged in farming, following this for several years; he then entered the mercantile business in Buffalo, N. Y. He was a resident of Iowa for some time, and in 1865 came to Bellefontaine, where he has been one of its honored and respected citizens ever since. He is now engaged in the grocery business on Main street, and is recognized as one of Bellefontaine's enterprising citizens.

PHILANDER JONES; coroner; Bellefontaine; was born in Licking Co., O., March 13, 1818, remaining in his native county until about twenty-one years of age, learning the trade of a tailor; he then set out and worked in different parts of Ohio, and a short time in Indiana. In 1856 he came to Bellefontaine, which has been his home ever since; when first coming here he went to work at his trade, tailoring, and continued this business for a number of years. In 1862 he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, filling that office with credit for twelve consecutive years, and again elected in 1878, which he is now holding, being the oldest Justice of the Peace in Bellefontaine. In 1866 Mr. Jones was elected to the office of Coroner of Logan County, filling that office ever since, with the exception of three years; in these offices Mr. Jones has given entire satisfaction. He was a soldier in the late civil war, and enlisted in Co. B, 85th O. V. I., and served some four months with honor and credit. He is engaged in the real estate and insurance business, representing some of the leading insurance companies of Ohio—Richland Mutual, of Mansfield; Western Mutual, of Urbana; Franklin, of Columbus, and Farmers', of York, Pennsylvania.

Rev. GEORGIUS LUDOVICUS KALB, minister of the First Presbyterian Church; Bellefontaine; was born in Franklin Co., O., Sept. 12, 1829, and is the son of George W. and Margaret (Claybaugh) Kalb; his mother is a native of Pennsylvania, and his father of Maryland, and came to Franklin Co., O., in 1805; he is a farmer and is still a resident of Franklin Co., being one of the oldest living settlers of that county. Georgius L. was born on the farm, where he remained until he was 14 years of age, when he entered the Miami University; he afterwards entered the Centre College, of Danville, Ky., and graduated from this place of learning in the class of 1848, with thirty-three others; out of the class of thirty-four graduates at that time, we find eight ministers, also J. M. Crook, brother of Gen. Crook, Judge Alexander F. Hume, of Ohio, and Senator George G. Vest, of Missouri. In 1849 Mr. Kalb began studying for the ministry under Dr. Claybaugh, of Oxford, O. In 1851 he was licensed to preach. In October, 1852, he was tendered a charge at Circleville, Ohio, which he accepted, and preached from the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian Church until 1863, being ordained in 1853. In 1862 he helped to organize the

90th O. V. I., which took part in the late civil war; on its organization he was made its Chaplain; after eight months he resigned on account of sickness. In 1863 Dr. Kalb came to Bellefontaine, where he had been appointed to fill the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, then located on North Main street. In January, 1874, the present church was dedicated, where our worthy subject has filled the pulpit since. He has taken a very active part in the public schools of Bellefontaine, having been a member of the School Board for some eight years. He was Clerk of the School Board seven years. Dr. Kalb was married Nov. 30, 1854, to Miss Mary E. Bigham, of Butler Co., O.; they have had six children, one deceased.

REV. O. KENNEDY, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Milford Centre, Union Co., O., Oct. 16, 1825, and is the son of E. and Martha (Sanders) Kennedy. His mother was born in Pennsylvania, and his father in Maryland. He was a blacksmith by trade, having emigrated to Ohio when the Indians were very plentiful. Young Kennedy remained a resident of his native County until 1853, during which time he was engaged in going to school and learning blacksmithing with his father. In 1853 Rev. Kennedy began as traveling preacher of the North Ohio Methodist Episcopal Conference; the same year he was ordained as deacon, preaching for two years in Darke Co., Arcanum Circuit, two years, and thence to Greenville, two years. In 1857 he came to Bellefontaine, remaining one year; and in Toledo three years; and in Bucyrus a short time. Here he enlisted in the 101st O. V. I., and as Chaplain remaining with that regiment some two years, and participating in the battles of Perryville and Chickamauga. Returning to Ohio, he filled the following appointments: Van Wert, O., two years; Lima, three years; Findley, three years; Marysville, one year; Van Wert, three years; Sidney, three years; and in 1879 returned to Bellefontaine.

MILT KOOGLE, photographer, was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1835. He learned his trade as a photographer in 1868, working at his trade in several cities of Ohio in 1872; from Lebanon he came to Bellefontaine and commenced the photographic business in his present rooms on Columbus street, where he has already demonstrated that he is entitled to a place in the front ranks of photographers of Central Ohio. His work has taken the first premium at all fairs where exhibited. His rooms are located on the second floor. The reception rooms are tastefully fitted up and hung with some of his productions, which are first class, comparing with the best work in the country. Mr. Koogle was a soldier in the late war; was one of 100 men selected by Gov. Todd, and presented to the Government as President Lincoln's body guard, known as the 7th Ohio Independent President's Escort. This company did duty at Washington for three years. During 1865 Mr. Koogle received a kick from a horse in the left leg, which was very severe. At close of the war Mr. Koogle returned to Ohio, coming to Bellefontaine in 1868, and established his business, making him the oldest photographer in the city.

W. H. KINDELL & CO., furniture manufacturers; Bellefontaine. Among the enterprising business firms of Bellefontaine we may mention that of W. H. Kindell & Co., furniture manufacturers. Their place of business is located on South Main street, occupying a large, two-story frame building, 20 x 74 feet. This building was erected by the Kindell Bros., in 1877, for the manufacturing business, and has in the basement the machinery and a fourteen-horse steam engine, which is the power for the machinery used in the manufacture of furniture; employing in this establishment at one time as high as nine hands, principally in the manufacture of bedsteads and tables. The first floor is used as office and manufacturing rooms, the second floor as varnishing and finishing rooms. W. H. Kindell was born in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1850; learning his trade in Kenton and Bellefontaine, coming to this city in 1858. With the exception of a short time in the mercantile business, Mr. K. has followed his present business. John Cantwell was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, in 1854. Learning the stonecutter's trade, he followed the business for some fourteen years, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Kindell in the manufacture of furniture.

DAVID KEMPER, blacksmith and wagonmaker; Bellefontaine; was born in McArthur Tp., Logan Co., O., in 1836, and is the son of

Madison and Jane (Smith) Kemper; his mother is of a family who were among the first to locate in Logan Co., and his father is of Virginia, having located in Logan Co., as early as 1831, both parents died in Lake Tp., this county. Our subject was raised on the farm, where he remained until 1851, when he moved to Bellefontaine, which has been his home since he commenced to learn his trade as a blacksmith, which business he has carried on ever since. He is now engaged in blacksmithing and wagon-making, and his place of business is located in the alley, one-half square west of the post-office, where he employs some seven hands, and is prepared to do all kinds of work usually done in a first-class establishment.

J. M. KAUFMAN, Logan Co. Infirmary Director; Bellefontaine. Among the old settlers of Logan Co., we may mention the above-named gentleman, who was born in Baltimore Co., Md. Leaving his native State in 1833 or 1834, he moved to Kentucky, where he remained a resident until 1838, when he moved to Logan Co., locating on a farm in Harrison Tp.; here he engaged in farming for a number of years, and was acknowledged as one of its successful farmers. Some twelve years ago Mr. Kaufman moved to Bellefontaine, where he has been one of its honored citizens, filling several offices of public trust with honor; was a member of the City Council; is now a Director of the Logan Co. Infirmary, which he has been filling since 1872. Mr. Kaufman was engaged for some six years in the dry-goods business in Bellefontaine.

JOSEPH H. LAWRENCE, attorney-at-law, Bellefontaine; was born in Bellefontaine, Logan Co., O., August 4. 1847, and is the son of Judge Wm. Lawrence, whose biography appears in another part of this work. Joseph, after receiving a common school education, entered the Washington and Jefferson College of Pennsylvania, and graduated from this place of learning in 1870; he soon after entered the Columbian Law College of Washington, and graduated in 1871, when he commenced the practice of law with his father. Mr. Lawrence was a soldier in the late civil war, enlisting in Co. B, 132nd O. V. I., where he served for some four months.

JAMES LONG, physician; Bellefontaine. Among the learned and successful physicians of Logan Co., may be mentioned the above-named gentleman, who was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1799, and is the son of Samuel and Margaret (Pense) Long. The mother was of Pennsylvania and his father of Maryland. He (the father) was a physician, being in the regular United States service, as a physician and surgeon, participating in the war of 1812. He was wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane. Our subject entered his father's office and remained under his charge, in the study of medicine, for a number of years, when he began the practice of the same. In 1829 Dr. Long came to Ohio, which has been his home, principally, ever since. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1865, and was a member of the Eclectic Medical Society of Pennsylvania for some fifteen years. Dr. Long and son, Madison S., have just located in Bellefontaine, coming here from Marion, (where they had a large and successful practice) highly recommended by the people and press of that city. He is a thoroughly educated physician, fully understanding the nature and treatment of disease, and, as such, is entitled to the confidence of the people.

MADISON S. LONG, physician; Bellefontaine; was born in Beaver Co., Pa., in 1840. After receiving an education, he entered his father's office and began the study of medicine. In 1871 he graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, O., and soon after commenced the practice of his chosen profession in company with his father, Dr. James Long, since which they have been meeting with good success, making a specialty in the treatment of chronic diseases. Their office is located on Main St., opposite the post-office, where Dr. Long can be consulted in the German and English languages. These gentlemen are just locating in Bellefontaine, but from the recommendations from the people of their former home and the solicitation of friends here, their success is certain.

G. W. LOOFBOURROW, dentist, Bellefontaine. Among the leading business men of Bellefontaine, is Dr. Loofbourrow, who was born in Adams Co., Ind., April 1, 1839, and is the son of Thomas R. and Rhoda (Messmore) Loofbourrow, both parents being natives of Ohio. He commenced the study of dentistry

in a leading office in the City of Cleveland; he also took a regular course of lectures in Cincinnati, O. Engaging in the practice of dentistry for a short time, he went to Indiana. In 1864 he enlisted in the 139th I. V. I., where he served faithfully until mustered out. In 1865 he came to Logan Co., first locating in Northwood, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1866 he came to Bellefontaine, where he has been located ever since. His dental rooms are located on Columbus street, where he is prepared to do a first class business.

JOHN G. MAIER, butcher; Bellefontaine; was born near Wittemberg, Germany, April, 1846, having emigrated to America with his parents, and located in Champaign Co., O., in 1852, where they remained for several years, and then moved to Union Tp., Logan Co., where our subject was engaged in farming for a number of years; he was for a short time a resident of Illinois and Indiana. In December, 1879, he came to Bellefontaine, and commenced the business of butchering; he is located in the rear of the Court House, where he is doing a good business, keeping constantly on hand a good stock of meats.

J. DUNCAN McLAUGHLIN, attorney-at-law; Bellefontaine; was born in Logan Co., O., July 26, 1844, and is the son of James B. and M. (Parker) McLaughlin. The mother was of Ohio and his father was born in the city of Perth, Scotland, Jan. 16, 1817, and came to America in 1820, settling in Yellow Springs, where he received a liberal education. In 1833 he came to Ohio and read law with Judge William Lawrence; was admitted to practice in 1860, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Logan Co. in 1862, serving one term, and to the office of County Surveyor in 1852, and re-elected in 1854; filled the office as United States Commissioner for a number of years; was the senior member of the firm of McLaughlin & Dow, one of the leading law firms of Logan Co. He died in 1878, respected and honored. Our subject remained on the farm in Jefferson Tp. until he was some 19 years of age, when he went with his father in surveying; also, engaged in the study of law; graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1869, and was admitted to the bar same year. He has filled several offices of public trust—in 1866, was elected County Surveyor, one term; Prosecuting Attorney, 1874 to 1878. In 1880 he was elected Mayor of Bellefontaine, which office he is now filling. In 1869 formed a partnership in the firm of McLaughlin & Dow, which has today one of the leading practices of the county.

JOHN M. McCRACKEN, County Sheriff; Bellefontaine; was born in Union Tp., Logan Co., O., March 27, 1846, and is the son of D. W. and Sarah C. (Hoover) McCracken; both parents are natives of Pennsylvania, having moved to Ohio and located in Logan Co. at an early day. Our subject was raised on the farm, where he was engaged in farming in the summer months and in the winter attending the district schools. After remaining on the farm until he was near 24 years of age, he came to Bellefontaine and accepted a position in a drug store as clerk. Leaving the store, he was made Deputy-Sheriff under William H. Chandler, and then under Mr. McIlvain. During his term of office as Deputy-Sheriff, he performed his duty faithfully and gained a host of friends, that, in 1876, he was elected to the office of Sheriff of Logan Co., and re-elected to the same office in 1878. In this office he gave entire satisfaction, having proven himself a gentleman of acknowledged ability. Mr. McCracken is a Republican in politics and a faithful worker in the party ranks. He was married, in Logan Co., to Miss Cornelia B. Bergen, of Ohio.

J. F. McGINNIS, City Clerk; Bellefontaine; was born in Ross Co., O., Dec. 30, 1842. When but ten months old he, with his parents, moved to Hardin Co., remaining there until he was fifteen years of age; thence removed to Allen Co., and in 1864 moved to Bellefontaine, Logan Co., which has been his home ever since, with the exception of 1868-70. He, in 1876, was elected to the office of City Clerk of Bellefontaine, filling this office with acknowledged ability. He was re-elected in 1878 and 1880, to the same office, filling it with honor and credit. Mr. McGinnis holds several offices of trust: is Secretary of the Lake and Logan Building and Loan Association, being one of the organizers of the Logan Building and Loan Association. He has for the past five years been engaged in the fire insurance business, representing some of the leading insurance companies of America: Phoenix, of Brooklyn; Newark,

Amazon, Cooper, Jefferson, Toledo Fire and Marine, doing one of the leading insurance businesses of Logan Co. His place of business is located opposite the Post-office.

JOHN F. MILLER, merchant; Bellefontaine; was born in Baden, Germany, March 4, 1832; at 15 years of age he began to learn the trade of a baker; in 1850, he, in company with his brother, sailed for America, landing in New York; he had but a five-franc piece, being all the money he had; he came direct to Ohio, and located in Columbus, where he worked at the baker's trade for some two or three years, afterwards working in different parts of Ohio. March 16, 1868, Mr. Miller came to Bellefontaine, entering the bakery and grocery business near the present site of his place of business; here he remained until 1877, when he erected his present business block, two stories high, 26x121 feet, including bakery shop; besides Mr. Miller's extensive grocery and bakery business, he is interested in the Bellefontaine woolen mills, one of the leading manufactories of the city; he is also owner of a large stone quarry west of town, and the owner of four farms. His success in life is due to his industry and good management; he stands to-day as one of Bellefontaine's most enterprising business men.

J. W. McCOID, meat market, Bellefontaine; was born in Muskingum Co., O., June 23, 1843, and is the son of John and Ellen (Echelberg) McCoid; our subject, when about three years of age, with his parents moved to Bellefontaine, which has been his home ever since; here he entered his father's butcher shop when about fifteen years of age, and Mr. McCoid has continued in the butcher business ever since; he is now the oldest butcher in business in Bellefontaine. Mr. McCoid for a number of years kept butcher shop on the corner where the Miltenberger House now stands; from there he moved to the northeast corner; from there to his present place of business, located on the northwest corner of Columbus and Detroit streets, where he keeps the leading butcher shop in the city. Mr. McCoid married Miss Emma J. Wheeler, of Ohio, by whom he has two children living, Adolphus and Crutcher.

JOHN MILLER, jeweler; Bellefontaine; was born in Cecil Co., Md., March 20, 1809, and is the son of Thomas and Abbie (George) Miller, both parents natives of Maryland. Our subject remained a resident of his native county until 1810, when he with his parents moved to Washington Co., Pa., where he remained until 1824; then came to Ohio, and located in New Lisbon, where he learned his trade, watchmaking; and afterwards was a resident of Washington Co., Pa., then to Guernsey Co., O., and in 1834 moved to Bellefontaine O., where he entered the watch and jewelry business, which business he has continued ever since in Bellefontaine, being today the oldest watchmaker in Logan Co. During Mr. Miller's residence in Bellefontaine he has held several offices of public trust with honor and credit; he was Mayor of the city for two terms, and a member of the City Council two terms; is a member of the Disciple Church, of which he has been one of its active members, preaching for a number of years; a hard worker in the temperance cause, and took an active part in the anti-slavery question, and a member of the underground railroad. Mr. Miller commenced the watch and jewelry business in Bellefontaine with a small capital; he rode horseback to Cincinnati and purchased his stock, returning with it in a pair of saddle-bags. He married in 1829 to Miss Abbie Torrence; by this union they had seven children, of whom five are living. Mrs. Miller died in December, 1879, nearly 70 years of age. Thus passed away one of the highly respected old settlers of Bellefontaine.

HORACE G. McKEE, livery; Bellefontaine. Among the most successful liverymen of Bellefontaine is the above-named gentleman, who was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and came to Ohio when he was about twelve years of age and located in Morrow Co., where he remained for a number of years, holding several offices of public trust, and was Sheriff of Morrow Co. for two terms, and a member of the City Council of Mt. Gilead some five years. These offices Mr. McKee filled with honor and credit. He was also a soldier in the late civil war, serving in the 126th O. V. I. From Morrow Co. Mr. McKee moved to Knox, thence to Bellefontaine in 1870, having purchased his livery business in 1868. He is now the owner of one of the best livery stables and enjoying a leading business of Logan Co., keeping on hand the best livery in the city: seventeen

head of horses and a fine turn-out in the vehicle line, having accommodations for sixty-three head of horses.

JOHN B. MILLER, deceased, Bellefontaine; was born in New York City, Dec. 16, 1808, and was the son of Ephraim Miller, a carpenter by trade. Our subject learned the trade as a shoemaker in Cincinnati, O., where he had moved to when he was a child, and working at his trade in different sections of the country. He married Susan Thurston, who was born in Massachusetts in 1811; came to Cincinnati when she was not quite 13 years of age. In 1832 they moved to Bellefontaine; coming here in a two-horse wagon, being one of the first regular shoemakers to locate at Bellefontaine, working in a building on the site of the Opera House for a number of years. He entered the mercantile business, and then in the hotel business. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, enlisting in the 15th Infantry as First Lieutenant; here he served for nine months, doing good service. He was also in the late civil war, enlisting in the 13th O. V. I. as Captain, and serving some three years, and participating in a number of engagements. He had also a son, Spencer, in the same regiment, who did good service and was honorably discharged. Mr. Miller has filled several offices of public trust, serving as Postmaster of Bellefontaine for some four or five years, and Deputy Sheriff of Logan Co., filling this office with honor and credit. He was liked and honored by all. He died Jan. 4, 1877, leaving a large family to mourn his loss.

JONAS MEREDITH, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; is one of the old pioneers of Logan Co.; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., May 24, 1792, and is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Howell) Meredith; his mother was born in Virginia, and his father in Pennsylvania; they married in Loudoun Co., Va. Benjamin Meredith was a shoemaker by trade, but in latter years engaged in farming. In 1805, the family moved to Belmont Co., O.; here both parents died. Our subject learned his trade as a house-joiner, working at different places, when, in 1833, he came to Bellefontaine and worked at his trade. In 1834 he married Rebecca Kirkland, and in September, 1835, moved to the present homestead, which then had but little improvements, in a dense forest; starting at work on the new home, he commenced clearing land, and to-day has a fine farm of 200 acres, in good condition. In 1836 Mr. Meredith was Justice of the Peace. Mrs. Meredith died April 15, 1867; they had four children, two of whom are living; had one son in the late civil war. Benjamin F. enlisted in the 132d O. V. I., 100-days service; he is now engaged in farming on the old homestead.

JOHN NEVIN, retired; Bellefontaine; was born in Ross Co., O., Sept. 2, 1806, and is the son of William and Mary (Robinson) Nevin. He remained in his native county until he was eight years old, when he, with his parents, moved to Fayette Co., remaining there one year; he then moved to Highland Co., where he remained until 1835, during which time he went to Ross Co. and began to learn his trade as a chair-maker, returning to Hillsborough, where he worked until 1835, during which year he came to Bellefontaine and engaged in working at his trade. Soon afterwards he embarked in the cabinet-maker's business, which he carried on until 1879, when he closed out his business. Mr. Nevin was a sufferer by the big fire in Bellefontaine in 1856, losing some $3,000 worth of property, without any insurance. Mr. Nevin purchased his present homestead in 1834, but did not move to Bellefontaine until 1835. It has been his home ever since, and to-day he is recognized as one of its honored and respected citizens. He married Miss Nancy G. Starr, daughter of James Starr, who came to Bellefontaine about 1833. By this union they have two children.

W. P. PATTERSON, marble works; Bellefontaine; was born in McArthur Tp., Logan Co., Dec. 26, 1836, and is the son of William Patterson, who was born in Ireland, having emigrated to America when about 13 years of age, and located in Pennsylvania; about 1829 he came to Logan Co., O.; he was a brick mason by trade, and was engaged in building the first court-house of Logan Co.; he also had a brother, Joseph, who was a carpenter by trade, and worked on the same building. Our subject remained a resident of his native township until 1869, during which time he was engaged in farming and working at his trade of carpenter. During the late civil war he enlisted in Co. G, 1st O. V. I., where he served three years and fourteen

days, participating in all the prominent battles and marches of this regiment—Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, campaign around Atlanta; returning home, he then went to Dayton, O., where he worked at the carpenter's trade some two and one-half years, when he returned to Logan Co. In 1879 he embarked in the marble business, in partnership with J. K. Stewart, this firm doing some of the leading work in the marble line. Mr. Patterson is now alone in the marble business. He married, in 1868, Miss Maggie Zimmerman.

J. S. PATTERSON, potter; Bellefontaine; was born in Bellefontaine, O., Feb. 22, 1854, and is the son of Joseph Patterson, one of the pioneers of Logan Co. Our subject learned a trade as carriage-maker with Miller Bro's, of Bellefontaine, working at his trade until 1880, when he entered the pottery business. He is now in company with Nathan Pensey. These gentlemen have just embarked in their present business, which stands fair to be very extensive at an early day. Mr. Patterson was married in Bellefontaine, Aug. 9, 1876, to Miss Dola C. Burkhart, born in Lake Tp., Logan Co., a daughter of William Burkhart, who died at 74 years of age. Mr. Pattersons' wife died July 4, 1880.

NATHAN PENSEY, pottery; Bellefontaine; was born in Bellefontaine, O., Sept. 24, 1847, and is the son of Samuel Pensey, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1824. Came to Ohio in a wagon with his parents, and located in Champaign Co., where he remained until 1833, when he moved to Bellefontaine, where he has been one of its honored citizens since; he is now working in the pottery business. In 1880 he formed a partnership with Mr. J. S. Patterson in the pottery business; these gentlemen are now engaged in an extensive manufacture of pottery, finding sales for their ware in Bellefontaine and surrounding country. Mr. Pensey was married in Springfield, in 1878, to Miss Martha Dailie, by whom he has one child.

JOHN A. PRICE, attorney-at-law; Bellefontaine; was born in Galloway, Mo., Nov. 9, 1840; is the son of Charles F. M. and Martha M. (Kelley) Price; both parents are natives of Virginia. John A., with his parents, moved to Logan Co., O., and settled in Monroe Tp.; here Mr. Price remained until 1860, during which time he received a good common school education at the West Liberty High School; he then came to Bellefontaine and began the study of law in the office of Stanton & Allison. In 1862 he was admitted to practice law in the district courts. He commenced in Bellefontaine and continued alone in the practice of law until 1874, when he formed a partnership with W. H. Martin, and the firm of Price & Martin continued some three years. In October, 1879, the law firm of Price & Steen was formed, James W. Steen being the partner, and is recognized as one of the strong firms of the Logan Co. Bar; Mr. Price was a soldier in the late civil war, having enlisted in April, 1861, in the first company recruited in Logan Co., the 13th O. V. I., three months' service; he, on account of sickness, was honorably mustered out, when he returned to Bellefontaine, and in the fall of 1863, re-enlisted as Lieutenant of the 5th U. S. Col. troops, doing duty with the 18th Army Corps; this regiment did some very active work at the siege of Petersburg in 1864, and other noted engagements. While Mr. Price was in the service his friends in Logan Co. elected him Prosecuting Attorney, when, in 1864, he resigned from the service and came home and entered upon the duties of his office; he was re-elected to the same office in 1866 and 1868, when he resigned, having been elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1869. having filled the office for one term, He refused to be a candidate for re-election. Both in the office of Prosecuting Attorney and in the State Legislature he has proven himself a gentleman of ability, having filled the offices with honor and credit.

PETER S. POWELL, deceased; Bellefontaine; was born in North Bend, O., March 13, 1800, and was the son of William and Elizabeth (Stilley) Powell. In 1812 he, with his parents, moved to Logan Co., and located in what is now Bellefontaine; here he was engaged in farming. During his younger days he was known far and near as a fast runner, and was acknowledged the champion foot-racer. On one occasion he ran a foot race with a noted Indian, who was acknowledged as being one of the fastest runners of his tribe. This was a big day among the settlers and Indians. After Mr. Powell had beaten two of the Indians, who were fair runners, they brought

out their great racer, feeling confident that he could beat the pale face, but were astonished to see how easily their man was beaten, for Mr. Powell left the Indian far in the rear. He was married, March 29, 1827, to Miss Mary Smith, who was born in Warren Co. about the year 1808; she came here with her parents about 1811, locating about three miles north of Bellefontaine; she was the daughter of Joel and Rhoda Smith, who both died in Logan Co. She lived to be about 97 years old. Of that family there are three children living—Margaret, Maria and Mary. By the marriage of Peter S. Powell to Mary Smith there are four children living—Malinda, Rachel, Henry and Mary, all born on the old homestead. The father died Aug. 22, 1878, and thus passed away one of the highly respected old pioneers of Logan Co. Henry Powell commenced the manufacture of brick in 1877, in which year he made some 400,000. The yard is now rented to a building company.

WILLIAM POWELL, deceased; Bellefontaine; was born in Pennsylvania, on a farm. When a young man he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1796 or 1797 he came to Ohio, and located at North Bend, where he was engaged in farming and hunting, remaining there until 1802 or 1803, when he moved two miles east of Urbana, remaining there until 1812; he then moved to what is now known as Bellefontaine, Logan Co., with his wife and ten children, two of whom are now living in Bellefontaine—James Powell and Mrs. Powell Mays, who was born near Urbana, O., Dec. 25, 1806; came here with her parents in 1812, and married John Mays, of Kentucky; by this marriage they had two children, a son and daughter. The daughter, Elizabeth, was married in 1846 to E. B. Lowe, to whom she bore seven children. The Powell family came here at an early day, when the Indians and wolves were plentiful. William Powell died in 1835, at 77 years of age, his wife having died in 1840, at 76 years of age.

R. E. PETTIT, County Judge; Bellefontaine; was born in Onondago Co., N. Y., Oct. 20, 1815, and is the son of David and A. (Elms) Pettit, both of whom were born in New York; in 1832 he moved to Ohio, and located at Mt. Vernon, and in 1834 came to Logan Co., locating in Jefferson Tp., from whence, in 1848, he moved to West Liberty, and in 1878 to Bellefontaine. In 1840 Judge Pettit taught his first school in Jefferson Tp., being now one of the old pioneer teachers; he also taught school for a number of years at West Liberty. In 1878 he was elected Probate Judge, which office he is now filling. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married in 1853, to Miss Caroline Todd of Pennsylvania, deceased, and married his present wife, who was Mrs. Susanna (Hoover) Hamilton, in 1863. By his first wife he had two children, and two have been born to him by his second marriage.

E. PRATT, M. D., Bellefontaine; was born near Grandville, Licking Co., O., Nov. 17, 1827, and is the son of Moses and Abigail (Bigelow) Pratt; both parents of Vermont. Our subject, in 1846, commenced the reading of medicine under his uncle, Dr. Pratt, then with Dr. Thrail. In 1848 he attended a regular course of lectures at the Starling Medical College, and in 1849 he began the practice of his profession at Chatham, Licking Co. In 1850, he came to Logan Co., and located at Bloom Centre; was the first physician to locate at that place. Starting in a new country, with rough roads, his practice extending over territory some twenty miles away, he remained in Bloom Centre until 1865, and during which time he was Postmaster of the place for twelve years, and Treasurer of the Township for four years. He was one of the organizers of the Methodist Episcopal Church at that place, coming to Bellefontaine in 1865; he continued there during Dr. Pratt's practice in Bloom Centre, he treating a number of cases of milk sickness, with which he was very successful. He is a member of the Logan Co. Medical Society. Married twice; first wife, Maria L. Cross, who died in 1866, by whom he had three children; married second time to Miss Catharine Rowand, by whom he has had two children.

HOWBERT & REYNOLDS, book and notion dealers; Bellefontaine. Among the leading merchants of Bellefontaine stand the firm of Howbert & Reynolds, who commenced business in April, 1880. P. J. Howbert was born in Hamilton, Butler Co., O., Feb. 9, 1849, and is the son of A. and Sarah (Helwig) Howbert. His mother is a native of Ohio, and his father of Virginia. When Mr. Howbert was but six years of age he,

with his parents, moved to Crawford Co., remaining there until 1861, when he moved to Bellefontaine, which has been his home ever since, with the exception of some eighteen months in Kansas and one year in Illinois, in which State he engaged in the grocery business. In 1868 Mr. H. entered the book and stationery business in Bellefontaine, remaining in business some two years. D. R. Reynolds was born in Juniata Co., Pa., July 24, 1838, and is the son of Isaac and Nancy (Rothrock) Reynolds. In tracing up Mr. Reynolds we find his life has been very active; his first experience in business was in Mifflintown, Pa., in the drug and book business, for ten years, when he went to Altoona, Pa., and clerked in a clothing establishment one year. In 1861 he came to Lima, O., where he was engaged as salesman with a wholesale grocery house for a short time; here during the late civil war he enlisted, in 1862, in Co. B, 99th O. V. I., and served for two years, participating in the battle of Chickamauga; on account of sickness he was honorably discharged, when he returned to Lima, O., remaining there two years and engaging in the photograph business, and was a resident of Kenton two and a half years; also of Columbus a short time, and of Delaware two years, in the drug and book business. In 1875, he came to Bellefontaine, and was bookkeeper in the Miller Bros.' carriage works until 1879. Dec. 17, 1878, Mr. Reynolds took out a patent on a stationery binder—one of the best binders manufactured —meeting with good success with his patent. Their place of business is located on Main street, occupying a large room 18x70 feet, keeping the largest stock of books and notions in Bellefontaine; doing a leading business.

GEO. J. RAUSENBERGER, butcher; Bellefontaine; was born in Champaign Co., O., in 1850, and is the son of John Rausenberger, who came to Ohio at an early day; was for a number of years engaged in the butchering business in West Liberty, Logan Co., O.; he afterwards retired from butchering, and located in Union Tp., on a farm, where he is now engaged in farming. Our subject, when very small, entered the butcher shop with his father, and remained with him engaged in butchering; he moved to the farm; he followed farming; he was for a short time engaged in the butchering business in Lima; he returned to the farm, and in 1877 came to Bellefontaine and embarked in the butchering and meat store business; he to-day is doing a leading business in his line; his place of business is located on Main street, near the First National Bank.

J. H. ROBISON, Superintendent of the Bellefontaine Woolen Mills; Bellefontaine. Among Bellefontaine's leading business men is the above-named gentleman, who was born in Wayne Co., O., in 1828; he entered his father's woolen mills at Wooster, O., when a boy, first working in the carding-room, then the finishing; thence to the dye rooms, working in each department until he was thoroughly posted in all departments of the woolen mill business. At the death of his father the woolen mills were placed in his charge, he operating them until 1862; during the late civil war he enlisted in Co. I, 102d O. V. I., and served as Captain for nearly two years; returning to Ohio in 1864, he returned to the woolen mill business in Springfield, O., in company with Chas. Rabbitts. They were known as the Springfield Woolen Mills, these mills turning out at that time the celebrated Springfield jeans, which became widely known throughout the country. In 1875, Mr. Robison came to Bellefontaine, and in company with other leading men of the city began the erection of the Bellefontaine Woolen Mills, which was built under Mr. Robison's supervision, and is, perhaps, one of the most complete and perfect mills in the State. In 1879, the firm was changed to J. H. Robison & Co., the company consisting of John F. Miller and Charles L. Cooley, two wide-awake business men of Bellefontaine.

JACOB A. RYSER, florist; Bellefontaine; was born in Germany, May 21, 1821, where he married Sophia Vassaux, of Germany. He learned his trade as a miller and baker, coming to America with his wife in 1861; came direct to Bellefontaine, where he was engaged in the confectionery business for several years. Mr. Ryser also was engaged in the milling business at Mingo, Ohio. In 1876 he first embarked in his present business of florist, and located south of the city, near the fair grounds; he has under cultivation some two acres; three hot-houses, 14 x 68 each; he doing the leading business in his line in the city.

STIEG & ZEARING, merchant tailors; Bellefontaine; are recognized as the leading merchant tailors of Bellefontaine; the firm is composed of G. W. Stieg, a native of York, Pa., and a practical cutter, having had some twenty years' experience inthe merchant tailoring business, first commencing business at his native place; thence to Dayton, O., and, in 1875, to Bellefontaine. J. Zearing is a native of Ohio, and served in the late war, enlisting in Co. G, 131st O. N. G. In 1875 the firm of Steig & Zearing was formed; their place of business is on Columbus street, occupying a room 18x127 feet; front room is used as salesroom, where may be found one of the most complete stocks of broadcloth, cassimeres, piece goods, and a full stock of gent's furnishing goods; the rear room is used as a workshop. This firm, in all departments, employ as high as fifteen hands, doing the leading business of the kind in Bellefontaine, carrying a stock of goods amounting to nearly $8,000.

JOHN H. STEWART, County Auditor; Bellefontaine; was born in Guernsey Co., O., May 1, 1828, and is the son of William Stewart, who was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1803; his grandfather, John Stewart, came to Ohio from Virginia when this State was a Territory. John's father was a soldier in the late civil war; he enlisted from Logan Co., in Co. D., 66th O. V. I., at the age of 61 years; he did good service and was honorably mustered out. Mr. Stewart, in 1832, with his parents, moved to Logan Co., and settled in Bellefontaine, where his father was engaged in the tannery business; the family afterward moved to McArthur's Tp., on a farm. Mr. Stewart afterward removed to Rush Creek Tp. where he remained until 1847, during which time he was engaged in working on the farm and in a saw-mill. Leaving Rush Creek Tp., he went to Germantown and learned the potter's trade, which business he followed, working in different parts of Ohio and Indiana. He returned to Bellefontaine and worked at his trade until 1859, when he retired from this business on account of ill health, and entered the produce business, which he continued for some four and a half years, when, in 1866, he was appointed Deputy Auditor of Logan Co., which he filled for some seven years, performing his duty so satisfactorily that, in 1873, he was elected to the office of Auditor of Logan Co., and re-elected to the same office in 1875 and 1877, where he has given entire satisfaction to the people, and is recognized as b ing one of the most faithful county officers that Logan Co. *ever had.* Mr. Stewart is a Republican and a worker in the party ranks, also a member of the U. P. Church for the last thirty-three years. He married in Findlay, Hancock Co., Ohio, to Miss Amanda R. Beardsley, of Ohio. By this marriage they have one child, a son, who is clerk in the Auditor's office. Mr. Stewart's father and two brothers were in the late civil war.

W. D. SCARFF, M. D., Bellefontaine; is the oldest practicing physician in Bellefontaine, having commenced the practice of medicine here some thirty-six years ago; he was born in this State, in Green Co., on the 12th of May, 1819, and is the son of Dr. John and Rachel (Curl) Scarff; both parents are natives of Virginia, but moved to Ohio in about 1817; his father followed the practice of medicine for several years, when, on account of ill health, he retired to a farm. Mr. Scarff, after receiving a good common school education, went to Cincinnati, where he attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College; he then went to Louisville, and graduated from the Louisville Medical Institute (one of the best in the country) in 1844, and after graduating, he came to Bellefontaine, and began the practice of his profession, making, including himself, only three regular practicing physicians. Of that three, Dr. Scarff is the only one left in the active practice of medicine, and is perhaps the oldest physician in Logan Co. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Ohio State Medical Society, and the Logan County Medical Society. In 1875 he was President of the Logan County Medical Society, and in 1876 was First Vice-President of the Ohio Medical Society; he has written valuable articles for the *Lancet and Observer*, and other journals. During the late civil war, he was appointed Examining Surgeon; at the close of the war he was appointed Examining Surgeon for pensions, which office he has filled ever since. Dr. Scarff is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married in 1851, to Miss Lois Whitehead, of

Ohio; they have two children, a son and a daughter.

REV. W. H. SINGLEY, minister of the Lutheran Church; Bellefontaine; was born in Johnston, Cambria Co., Penn., Feb. 18, 1848, and is the son of G. W. and Mary Ann (Trefts) Singley; both parents are natives of Pennsylvania; his grandfather, George Singley, of Pennsylvania, a soldier of the war of 1812, is now living in Iowa, being 110 years old. Our subject's father was a machinist in early life, but later went to farming. In 1856 our subject, with father and family, moved to Iowa, and located on a farm; here Rev. Singley engaged in farming in the summer months, and in the winter attending the district schools, where, after receiving a good common school education, he began teaching school; afterwards he entered the Bryant, Stratton & Co. Business College of Davenport, Iowa, and graduated from this place of learning with the highest honors in 1866. In 1868 he came to Springfield, Ohio, and entered the Wittemberg College, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1873, filling one of the highest positions of his class. After graduating from this college, he entered the Theological Department at Yale. After remaining there a short time he returned to the Wittemberg College, and finished his studies in the theological department in 1875. During the last year he was editor of the college paper called the *Wittenberger*. His first pastoral work was the Lutheran charge at Osborn, Ohio, where he remained until Aug. 1, 1876, when he came to Bellefontaine and became the pastor of the Lutheran Church of this city, where he has remained since, doing good work. In January, 1877, he, in company with several others, entered into the publication of the *Lutheran Evangelist* Rev. Singley being associate editor. In January, 1878, he edited and published a Sunday School paper called the *Sunshine and Shadow*, a neat illustrated paper with a circulation of some 6,000. In 1879 he became sole editor of the *Lutheran Evangelist*, which is to-day one of the leading papers of the Lutheran Church, with a circulation of some 3,000 copies weekly. Besides Rev. Singley's regular pastoral work and editing two religious newspapers, he fills the office as a member of the Logan Co. School Board. Rev. Singley married in Springfield, O., May 20, 1875, Miss Emma E. Houck, daughter of W. H. Houck, one of the old and respected citizens of Springfield; by this marriage they have had two children—one deceased.

THOMAS M. STEVENSON, Bellefontaine; was born in Washington Co., Penn., April 27, 1807, and is the son of Rev. Joseph and Sarah (Marquis) Stevenson. They, in 1825, with a family of nine children, started in two wagons drawn by six horses, for Ohio. They arrived in Logan Co. on the 7th of May, of that year, and located on a farm in a dense wood. They moved into a log cabin built on the site of the brick house now known as the old homestead, remaining in this log cabin until 1828, when they built the present brick house, which is, perhaps, one of the oldest residences in Lake Tp. Rev. Joseph Stevenson, who was born March 25, 1779, was a minister in the Presbyterian Church, taking an active part in organizing the Presbyterian churches at Bellefontaine, Sidney, Stone Creek and West Liberty; he died Feb. 24, 1865. His wife, Sarah (Marquis) Stevenson, was born Sept. 5, 1780; she died July 25, 1849. Our subject was married in 1828 to Judith Hover, who was born Oct. 29, 1806, having come to this county with her parents at an early day. By this marriage they had nine children, of whom six are living. She died Feb. 12, 1865. Mr. Stevenson built his present home in 1829, where he has lived ever since building his log cabin in the woods. He set out in clearing the land, and to-day, by hard work, the green fields and pastures stretch out from the old homestead on every hand. Mr. Stevenson, in his younger days, has hunted the deer and wild cat, having killed as high as three deer in one day. The farm is now worked by his son, D. M. Stevenson, who is engaged in the dairy business. He has one son, Joseph H., who is a Presbyterian preacher, now located in Pennsylvania.

JAMES W. STEEN, attorney at law; Bellefontaine; was born in McArthur Tp., Logan Co., O., June 16, 1855, and is the son of James L. and Margaret A. (Wallace) Steen; his mother was born in Pennsylvania, and his father in Virginia; he was a farmer, and moved to Logan Co. in about 1849. Our subject was left an orphan when a babe. At four years of age he was placed in the hands of

his grandfather, James Steen, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age, during which time he was engaged in farming and attended the district schools; at sixteen he went to DeGraff, and accepted a clerkship in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of DeGraff, where he remained about two years, when he entered the Wooster College, where he remained one year, and soon after entered the Monmouth College, of Monmouth, where he staid four years, and graduated in class of 1877, with forty-five in the graduating class, Mr. Steen ranking fifth of his class; after graduating with high honors from the Monmouth College, taking an active part in a very exciting debate on the following question: "Resolved, that the President of the Senate, with the aid of the Teller, has a right to declare the electoral vote." The subject was taken up by two Democrats and two Republicans, the latter of whom (one was Mr. Steen) came off victorious. In 1877, Mr. Steen came to Bellefontaine, and began the study of law in the office of the Hon. John A. Price; in 1879, he was admitted to the bar, and the same year formed a partnership with Mr. Price, styling the firm Price & Steen, which is one of the leading law firms of the Logan Co. Bar. In 1880 Mr. Steen was elected to the office of City Solicitor of Bellefontaine, and which office he is now filling with credit.

J. O. SWEET, attorney at law; Bellefontaine; was born in Urbana, Champaign Co., O., Sept. 26, 1842, and is the son of William T. and Elizabeth (Guyton) Sweet; his mother is a native of Maryland, and his father of Ohio. When our subject was about 1 year of age, he, with his parents, moved to Logan Co., and located on a farm in Union Tp.; from this township he moved to McArthur Tp., where he engaged in farming. At the breaking out of the late civil war he enlisted as a private in Co. G, 1st O. V. I., and served with this regiment two years, participating in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Stone River and Liberty Gap. On account of sickness, he was honorably discharged, when he returned home, and, on the 2d of Sept., 1863, he re-enlisted in Co. C., 12th O. V. C., as Quartermaster-Sergeant, participating in the battle of Mt. Sterling, Ky., June 9, 1864, where he was wounded in the right ankle joint, causing amputation of the foot, returning to his home in Logan Co. In 1869 he was elected from Richland Tp. to the office of Recorder of Logan Co., and re-elected in 1872–'75, filling this office for nine years, serving the people of Logan Co. as he served the Union, faithfully discharging his duty. In 1871 Mr. Sweet began the study of law in the office of E. J. Howenstine. In 1874 he was admitted to the practice of law. In 1878 the law firm of Howenstine & Sweet was formed, and to-day is one of the leading law firms of Logan Co. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MILTON STEEN, attorney-at-law; Bellefontaine; was born in Brook Co., Va., Dec. 24, 1832, and is the son of James and Jane Steen, both parents being natives of Virginia. Mr. Steen, with parents, in about 1835, came to Ohio and located three miles east of Delaware, where they remained until 1838; then moved to McArthur Tp., Logan Co.; thence to Rush Creek Tp., returning to McArthur Tp., where he remained until 1855, during which time he received a good common school education and taught in the district schools. He began the study of law, studying for a short time at Tiffin, O.; thence to Bellefontaine, in the law office of West & Walker, his preceptors. In 1859 he was admitted to the practice of law, and commenced his chosen profession at Bellefontaine, meeting with good success, quitting the practice of law to accept a position in the People's Bank of Bellefontaine as Cashier; he remained there some three and a half years; then, as Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of same city, three years, when he went to DeGraff, and was Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of that place for eight years, when he returned to Bellefontaine and resumed the practice of law, being now one of the oldest attorneys at the Logan Co. Bar. Mr. Steen was a law partner of John Pollock for two years. Republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church.

JOSEPH SHAW, deceased; Bellefontaine; Ex-Superintendent of the Bellefontaine City Schools. It is supposed that he was born in Kentucky. He was the son of Robert Shaw, who was engaged in farming, and when quite young, he, with his parents, moved to Brown Co., O. Here he remained for a number of years, during which time he graduated from

the Athens College of Ohio, and was ordained as a preacher. He married Miss N. Waite, daughter of Jonathan Waite, an early settler of Adams Co., O. In 1840 he moved to Washington Co., Penn., where he remained some twelve years, during which time he was preaching and teaching a select school, afterwards returning to Brown Co., O., and remained there three years, when he came to Bellefontaine and was teacher in the Union Schools under Superintendent Parsons, remaining in that capacity some two years. He then went to Sidney, where he was Superintendent of the Public Schools about two years. He then returned to Bellefontaine and was made Superintendent of the City Schools, and, after filling that position with marked ability for about three years, he moved to Franklin, Ind., and was Principal of the Academy at that place for two years, when he returned to Bellefontaine and was again elected to the Superintendency of the Public Schools. He was also engaged in the drug business in Bellefontaine for a number of years, and also in the insurance business. Mr. Shaw was also, for a short time, engaged in teaching school in Carroll Co., Va. He died in 1875, respected and beloved by his fellowmen, leaving a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

E. J. SHORT, merchant; Bellefontaine; was born in Bellefontaine, O., April 9, 1850, and is the son of H. D. and Elizabeth (Riveley) Short; both parents are natives of Pennsylvania, having come to Bellefontaine at an early day. The father was a contractor and builder, having erected some of the leading houses of this city—Logan House, Fountain House, etc. He was for several years Master Mechanic on the C., C., C. & I. R. R. Our subject commenced as clerk; he managed to save a small capital, and embarked in business for himself, in the frame house west of his present place of business; in a few years he managed to save enough to erect his present business block, which is one of the neatest on Columbus street. He is holding office as Township and City Treasurer, and married Miss Mary Rutan Magruder, daughter of T. J. Magruder.

J. THATCHER, milling and lumber; Bellefontaine; was born in Green Co., O., July 9, 1838, and is the son of A. and I. (Hedges) Thatcher, who came to Ohio as early as 1825, and located in Greene Co. Our subject, when in boyhood, moved to Champaign Co., thence to Indiana. In 1870, he came to Logan Co., and entered the lumber business in DeGraff; in 1880, he entered the milling and lumber business in Bellefontaine, in company with Mr. J. M. Dickinson, and to-day this firm is doing the leading building and lumber business of the city; their planing mill is 40x80 feet, two stories high, with steam power, and employing six hands. Mr. Thatcher was a soldier in the late civil war, enlisting in the 66th O. V. I., being discharged on account of sickness, contracted while in West Virginia; regaining his health, he re-enlisted in the 33d Ind. Vol. I., where he remained until the close of the war, participating in a number of battles—Antietam, Nashville, Cedar Mountain, etc.; was a brave soldier and prompt to duty. Mr. Thatcher married Miss L. Long, of Champaign Co., O., and have seven children, five sons and two daughters.

THOMAS LEE WRIGHT, M. D.; Bellefontaine; maternal grandson of Dr. Samuel Huntington, of Craftsbury, Vt., and son of Dr. Thomas and Sophia (Huntington) Wright; his mother was born in Vermont, his father, lately deceased, of Hamilton Co., Ohio. Thomas L. was born at Windham, Portage Co., Ohio, Aug. 7, 1825. He was educated at the Miami University and at the Ohio Medical College. He graduated as an M. D. from the latter institution in 1846, and practiced at Kansas City until 1854, chiefly among the Wyandotte Indians, located near that city at that time, but has been since that date established in Bellefontaine. During the session of 1855–56, he was lecturer upon theory and practice in the Wesleyan University. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society and of the Logan County Medical Society, and in 1877 was President of the latter. Among his published writings may be mentioned: "Notes on the Theory of Human Existence," 1 vol., 8vo. p. 37, 1848; "Disquisition on the Ancient History of Medicine," 1 vol., 8vo. p. 84, 1860; "Inquiry into the Value of Testimony Respecting Facts as they Appear to a Mind Partly Conscious;" "Transactions Ohio Medical Society, 1860;" "The Deterioration of the Race upon the Western Continent," in Cincinnati *Lancet and Observer*

in September, 1874, and a paper upon "Transcendental Medicine," the publication of which was begun in the November number of the *Lancet and Observer* of 1878. In 1848 he edited the *Ohio Censor*, a political journal published at Bellefontaine. He has written two essays on "Insane Responsibility—Partial Insanity," and "Responsibility Restricted by Insane Delusion." Dr. Wright married, March 31, 1846, Lucinda, daughter of Dr. A. H. Lord, of Bellefontaine. He has two children —Dr. Abiel L. Wright and Thomas H. Wright, attorney-at-law. While Dr. Wright was a resident of Kansas City, he was adopted into the Wyandotte tribe of Indians, at one of their national feasts. The medical lectures delivered by Dr. Wright in the city of Keokuk, Iowa, were given before a class in the medical department of the Wesleyan University of Iowa. While in Keokuk, Dr. W. delivered two or three lectures on scientific subjects before large and intelligent popular audiences. Of one of these lectures the *Daily Evening Times* of Feb. 14, 1856, contains an elaborate notice, the editor remarking: "We attended the lecture of Prof. Wright last night, at Burrow's Hall, on the 'Relations of Physiology to Education,' and were highly pleased at the ability with which the lecturer handled his subject, and the fidelity with which he depicted the various and interesting mental phenomena that presented themselves in connection with its consideration," etc. Dr. W. has also delivered several addresses on subjects pertaining to politics, some of which have been published. One of them can be found in the Bellefontaine *Republican* of October, 1860, and another in the same paper of the 15th of May, 1863. An address on the subject of temperance, delivered on the 8th of December, 1866, will be found in a subsequent issue of the *Republican*. Some of the papers of Dr. Wright, in addition to those above mentioned, are: An article on "Croup" (Cincinnati *Lancet and Observer*, August, 1857); "Convulsions" (*Ibid.* October, 1859); "*Cannabis Indicus*" (*Ib.*, February, 1863); "Scarlatina" (*Ib.*, February, 1865); "Cholera" (*Ib.*, May, 1866.)—the article on Cholera received an elaborate review in the Chicago *Medical Examiner* of August, 1866—"Illeus" (Cincinnati *Lancet and Observer*, February, 1867); "The Use of Tobacco" (*Ib.*, May, 1872)—this article was extensively copied into scientific papers—"Cerebro-spinal Meningitis" (*Ib.*, July, 1872); "Science and Revelation," a pamphlet, 1878; "Some Points Respecting the Responsibility of the Partially Insane" (Cincinnati *Lancet and Clinic*, July 5–12, 1879)—extensively noticed in scientific works, and quoted by the distinguished legal authority, Francis Wharton, in "The Criminal Law" magazine for January, 1880—"Responsibility Restricted by Insane Delusion" (Cincinnati *Medical News*, November, 1879)—very extensively noticed, and eliciting letters of inquiry from Canada to Texas, and from Connecticut to Utah. Dr. Wright has also written for the Cincinnati *Lancet and Observer* a series of articles on "Magnetism, Light and Topographical Changes in the Earth's Surface," as they severally influence the cause and course of disease, and the methods of cure. The latest production from the pen of Dr. Wright is entitled, "Cerebral Trance—A Cure—with Some Critical Remarks," which is printed in the Cincinnati *Lancet and Clinic* of Sept. 11, 1880. The Doctor has projected and partly written an essay inquiring into the truth and expediency of the arguments against Revelation, which are founded upon the natural sciences; also, questioning the legitimacy of the objections to the doctrine of a first and intelligent cause, which are derived from the same source. Dr. Wright is still practicing medicine in Bellefontaine, and seems to be always hard at work with his brains or his hands.

JOHN W. WARD, Bellefontaine; was born in Yates Co., N. Y., April 21, 1821, and remained in his native State until he was 14, when he came to Ohio and located in Huron Co., there remaining until about 1839, when he went south, and while there the war with Mexico broke out, when he enlisted, at Louisville, in the 16th U. S. I. regiment, under Capt. Branham, for three years or during the war. Mr. Ward went to Mexico with the regiment and did good service, participating in some skirmishing and hard marching. Mr. Ward enlisted as John W. Denslow, which was his mother's maiden name. Returning from Mexico, he, in 1855, came to Bellefontaine, where he purchased a lot and built a hotel, which afterward burned. Mr. Ward was engaged

in flat-boating, on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from 1840 to 1853.

A. G. WRIGHT, merchant; Bellefontaine; was born in Hillsborough Co., N. H., in 1829, and came to Ohio in 1855; he engaged in railroading, being connected with some of the leading railroads in Ohio and Kentucky, and was connected with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad when Gen. Geo. B. McClellan was its President. In 1862 he came to Bellefontaine and accepted a position on the C., C., C. & I. R. R. as Master of Bridge Building; he filled this place until 1878, retiring on account of his health. In 1879 Mr. Wright entered the drug business, and it is said that Butler & Wright own one of the finest drug stores in Logan Co.

THOMAS N. WRIGHT, Bellefontaine; was born at Bellefontaine, Logan Co., Ohio, on the 30th of April, 1849. He read law with the firm of Kernan & Kernan, and was admitted to the Bar at the spring term of the Supreme Court at Columbus, in 1871, and subsequently in the Supreme Court at Denver City, Colorado, in which city he mastered his profession with Gov. Bela M. Hughes, and practiced in that Territory for one year. Returning East, he was appointed to a position in one of the Government departments at Washington, which he held several years; resigning at length, he returned to his native town, where he is now engaged in the practice of the law.

FRANK J. WERLEY, Bellefontaine; was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1853, where he remained for a number of years, entering the employ of the C., C., C. & I. R. R., and was engaged in helping to build bridges, working at the stone mason's trade; here he remained for some four years. Mr. Werley also learned the butcher's trade; this he learned at Bellefontaine, working at his trade for a few years. In 1879 he entered the sample-room business, becoming sole owner of his business in 1880. His place of business is located at the corner of Main and Chillicothe streets.

JAMES WALKER, attorney-at-law; Bellefontaine; was born in Washington Co., Penn., April 13, 1826, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Lowther) Walker. His mother is a native of Maryland, and his father of Pennsylvania; he was a cabinet-maker by trade, and a soldier of the war of 1812. Our James, at 13 years of age, with his parents, moved to Ohio and located in Knox Co., where he remained until 1850, during which time he graduated from the Martinsburg Academy. In 1848, he began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Columbus Delano, of Mt. Vernon, where he remained for two years. In 1850 he was admitted to the Bar, when, in the same year, he came to Bellefontaine and commenced the practice of law. In 1854 he formed a partnership with Judge W. H. West in the practice of law. This firm (West & Walker) continued until 1867, when the law firm of West, Walker & Kennedy was formed, which continued until 1878, when Gen. Robert P. Kennedy was appointed to the office of United States Collector, he retiring from the law firm of West, Walker & Kennedy. In 1878 the firm was changed to West, Walker & West, and to-day ranks as one of the strongest law firms of Central Ohio. In 1854 Mr. Walker was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Logan Co., and re-elected to same office in 1856, filling the office for two terms with marked ability. At the breaking out of the late civil war he was appointed by Gov. Chase as Loan Agent for the United States Government in raising funds to carry on the war. In this agency he raised $500,000 for the Government. In 1862 Mr. Walker was appointed U. S. Assessor of the 4th District of Ohio, filling this office until 1865. In 1868 he was elected Mayor of the city of Bellefontaine, filling that office with honor and credit for twelve years, when he resigned to take his seat as a R presentative, being elected to this office in 1879. He was married May 4, 1859, to Miss Mary Hanger, who was born in Logan Co., O., and is the daughter of Frederick Hanger, one of the old settlers of this county. By this union they have three children.

REV. JOHN WILLIAMSON, minister of the United Presbyterian Church; Bellefontaine. This gentleman was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., March 9, 1837, and is the son of Joseph and Agnes (Mitchell) William son; both parents were born in Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1832. Our subject, in 1842, with his parents, moved to Pennsylvania and located in the western part of that State; he graduated from the Westminster College of Pennsylvania in 1863; completed the

theological course at the Allegheny Seminary, and was licensed to preach in 1866, and ordained in 1867; his first preaching was in Oil City, Pa.; from there he came to Bellefontaine and took charge of the United Presbyterian Church of this city in 1866; his first preaching, July 1, 1866, in Bellefontaine; here he has been located ever since, and, with one exception, is the oldest resident minister of Bellefontaine. During Rev. Williamson's residence in Bellefontaine he has filled the office as a member of the Board of County School Examiners for about eleven years, with honor and credit; he was for ten years President of the Logan Co. Teachers' Association. Rev. Williamson was a soldier of the late civil war, having enlisted in the three months' service in Pennsylvania during Lee's invasion of that State.

J. M. WILLIAMSON, lumber merchant; Bellefontaine; was born in Warren Co., O., in 1827, and is the son of George and Jane (Morrison) Williamson, who came to the State of Ohio at an early day. Our subject was engaged some two years in Warren Co., in the lumber business, when he, in 1873 came to Bellefontaine and entered the lumber business with E. W. Hoge, which partnership continued up to 1878. In 1879 the firm of Williamson & Lesourd was formed, which to-day is one of the largest lumber firms of Logan Co.

DR. ABIEL LORD WRIGHT; Bellefontaine; was born in Bellefontaine, O., April 3, 1847; he received his preliminary education at the high schools in the town of his nativity. At the age of 18, the civil war yet pending, he entered into the study of medicine with a view to entering the service in the capacity of Surgeon, but the war closed before he had completed his medical studies. Dr. Wright attended a course of lectures at Starling Medical College, and graduated at the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati. After a practice of three years, he was compelled to abandon his profession on account of greatly impaired health, attended by an intense headache. Rest and time have accomplished a cure of this trouble, and the doctor is now employed as a reporter for several prominent newspapers in Cincinnati and Chicago. In this difficult business he is aquitting himself with great credit.

J. P. WALLACE, physician; Bellefontaine; was born in Oxford, Ohio, Aug. 5, 1849, and is the son of the Rev. Samuel and Nancy A. (Barnett) Wallace, both of Ohio. He received the principal part of his education at the Pickaway High School, and graduated from the Monmouth College in 1869. In 1871 he commenced the study or medicine and graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1874, and the Belleview Hospital Medical College of New York in 1875. He commenced the practice of medicine in Pickaway in 1877, and came to Bellefontaine and began the practice of medicine with Dr. Fuller.

DAVID WATSON, physician; Bellefontaine; was born in Adams Co., O., Aug. 11, 1819, and is the son of William and Ruth (Farin) Watson, both natives of Ireland. They married in Ireland, and, with two children, came to America in 1806, locating in Philadelphia, afterwards moving to Adams Co., O., and from there, in 1823, came to Logan Co., and located in McArthur Tp., where he died at 85 years of age, and his wife over 80 years of age, respected and honored by all. They had twelve children, of whom only three are now living. Our subject remained in McArthur Tp. until 1839, when he came to Bellefontaine and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Benjamin S. Brown, one of the pioneer doctors of Logan Co., and in 1845 commenced the practice of medicine in La Fayette, Allen Co., remaining there two years, when he went to Upper Sandusky, where he remained a number of years, spending one summer in Iowa. In 1857 he came to Bellefontaine, where he has continued the practice of his profession ever since, enjoying one of the leading practices of Logan Co., and perhaps has been the most successful physician of the county. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Dr. P. D. Covington, which continued up to 1877. Dr. Watson is a member of the Logan Co. Medical Society, of which he has been President. He married Miss Eliza Richardson, of Shelby Co., O., who has borne him six children, one of whom is living—a daughter. The doctor lost one of his legs April 13, 1839, from injuries received at a log-rolling.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN H. ALEXANDER, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Pennsylvania, June 14, 1819; is a son of William and Elizabeth Alexander, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Logan Co. in 1837, and have lived in the county ever since. Mr. Alexander went his youth with his parents, and received a common school education. He was married, Jan. 25, 1848, to Lucinda Inskeep, whose parents were very early settlers of the county, and were natives of Virginia. From this union there are eleven children. Mr. Alexander purchased the farm that he now resides upon, while heavily wooded, and has cleared and improved it. He began business for himself a poor man, and now is in good circumstances. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are respected members of society.

ANNA BRENNER; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1818. She is the daughter of John and Maria Shenk, who were also natives of Pennyslvania. She resided with her parents until her marriage, which was in 1835, to Christopher Brenner, who was born in Pennyslvania in 1812. They were both of German descent. From this union there were ten children—Mary A., Elizabeth, Jacob, Catharine, John, Philip, Romanas, Susan, Garhart and Henry. The father and four of these children are now dead. They all died within fifteen months of the death of the first one. The father died Aug. 17, 1876. Philip was born Aug. 11, 1846, and died Dec. 8, 1875; Garhart, born Apirl 2, 1853, and died Oct. 22, 1875; Henry, born Oct. 23, 1855, died July 20, 1876; Susan, born April 29, 1851, died Jan. 7, 1877. Mrs. Brenner came to Logan Co. in 1837, with her husband, and settled in Harrison Tp., three miles west of where she now lives, and where they lived until 1864, when they came to their present home. The farm that they first settled on was heavily timbered; they cleared and improved it, and afterwards sold it and purchased the farm that Mrs. Brenner now lives on. They began business for themselves very poor, and by their industry and perseverence gained quite a fortune. Mrs. Brenner and husband were members of the German Baptist Church, and lived consistent with its teachings.

J. E. CARR, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Virginia in 1826. Daniel Carr, his father, was born in Germany, and came to America when quite young. They settled in Virginia and resided there until about 1826, when they came to Logan Co. The mother was a native of Virginia. They settled in Bellefontaine, where the father died in about 1831. The family, after the death of the father, lived in various places in the county. They were very poor, and our subject had to help maintain the family. The county was quite new then and he did a great deal of clearing, and splitting rails, and in this way laid the foundation of his fortune. He now owns as fine a farm and as well improved as any in his part of the county. His business since his marriage has been farming and stock-growing. He did not have the advantages of education when he was young, as is afforded at the present time, therefore his was limited. He was married in 1851 to Nancy Douglass. She was born in Pennsylvania and her parents were natives of the same State. They came to Logan Co. in 1832. From this union there were ten children, two now dead. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Carr has resided on the farm he now lives upon since 1856, and he has cleared and improved his land himself. He is in every respect a self-made man.

CHRISTOPHER CULP, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Logan Co., July 4, 1847; is a son of David and Catharine Culp. The father was a native of Virginia, and the mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. Culp's parents came to Logan Co. in a very early day. He was raised on a farm, receiving a good education, and began business for himself at 29 years of age. He was married in 1871 to Mary A. Roof, who was born in Virginia, and

came to Logan Co. with her parents in about 1862. From this union there were five children, one now dead—Ettie, William D., Annie, Catharine and John. Mr. Culp entered business for himself, but has since been assisted by his father to a farm. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

RHODA CARNS; Bellefontaine. The subject of this sketch is one of the oldest residents of the county; she was born in Rose Co., O., March 9, 1806. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of New Jersey. The mother died in Fayette Co., O., and Mrs. Carns came to Logan Co. with her father in about 1818. Her father, Geo. W. Heath, was a soldier in the war of 1812; he died in about 1840. She was married in 1824 to Michael Carns, who was a native of Virginia, and came to Logan Co. at about the same time that his wife's people did. They had a family of eleven children, four of whom are now dead—Annie, Rachel, Elizabeth, Catharine, Nancy, Jane, George W., John and Michael; two died in infancy. The father of these children died in about 1850. Mrs. Carns was here before the county was organized, and has seen all the changes, as they have taken place, in the county.

HENRY CASEBOLT, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Logan County in 1827, is a son of Robert and Hannah Casebolt. The father was a native of Virginia, and the mother of Ohio. They settled in Champaign Co. in about 1813, where they resided a short time, and in 1814 or' 15 came to Logan Co. where the parents lived and died, and where Henry still lives. The father died in 1861, and the mother in 1865. Mr. Casebolt was married in 1856 to Sarah J. Taylor, who was born in Virginia and came to Logan Co. with her parents in about 1843; from this union there were ten children, two of whom are now dead. He began business for himself entirely upon his own responsibility, and by hard work and proper economy he has accumulated quite a fortune; he now has a farm of 248 acres of well improved land, most of which he cleared and improved himself. He has always followed farming and stock-growing for a business. His father was a Methodist minister and preached for a great many years. Mr. Casebolt and family are members of the same church.

GEORGE CULP, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Logan Co. in 1844; is a son of David and Mary C. Culp. The father was a native of Virginia, and the mother of Pennsylvania. They came to Logan Co. in a very early day. George Culp was married in 1867 to Mary E. Kerr, whose parents were very early settlers of the county. From this union there are three children—Laura, Ada and David. Mr. Culp, after proving his willingness to do for himself, was assisted by his father to a good farm, which he is now in possession of. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

JOHN DETRICK, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Logan Co., June 26, 1830. His parents, Peter and Sarah Detrick, came from Hardy Co., Va., to Logan Co. in 1829, settling in Harrison Tp., where they resided about three years, when they went to the adjoining township of Union, where they died. The father died in 1868 and the mother in 1878. John was raised on a farm, received a common school education, and at the age of 21, began business for himself, with a pair of willing hands for his capital, and by using them to good advantage, has accumulated quite a fortune. He was married Nov. 27, 1855, to Prudence J. Cummins, daughter of George and Sarah Cummins, who came to Logan Co., previous to the war of 1812. From this union there are four children, Benjamin E., James O., Anis A. and Peter A. Mr. Detrick was in the late rebellion. He went out May 2, 1864, and received his discharge Sept. 2 of the same year. He was in Co. B, 136 O. V. I.

PHOEBA DUNSON, Bellefontaine, was born in Logan Co., O., in 1829; is daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Thomas. She resided with her parents until her marriage, which was about 1849, to Benjamin Deerwester, who was born in Licking Co., Ohio. From their union there were ten children, four of whom are now dead—Mary J., Louis, Sarah E., Elisa, Phoeba A., George, Joel, Rachel F.; two also died in infancy. Mr. Deerwester died in 1863, and she was again married in 1875 to William Dunson, she being his third wife. They lived together about four years, when he died and she was for the second time left a widow. Her last husband was born in Logan Co., in 1806. He was

father of eleven children by his first wives.

GEORGE E. EMERY, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Chester Co., Penn., in 1846; is a son of James and Eliza A. Emery, who were natives of the same county in Pennsylvania; they came to Logan Co. in 1854. Mr. Emery was raised on a farm, and has followed farming principally for a business; he taught school four winters previous to his marriage; he took a commercial course and graduated at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; was married in 1872 to Nancy Horn; she was born and raised in Logan Co.; from this union there is one child, Effie A. He has followed farming and stock-growing for a business since his marriage, and has been very successful; his wife is a member of the Lutheran Church, as are all her folks. Mr. E. is a Republican.

JOHN H. EATON, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Jefferson Co., Kentucky, June 14, 1828; is a son of William G. and Elizabeth Eaton, the father is a native of Woodford Co., and the mother of Shelby Co., Ky.; her maiden name was Bridgewater; her father, and also our subject's father, served in the war of 1812, and his grandfathers on both sides served in the Revolutionary war. In 1831, Mr. Eaton went with his parents to Shelby Co., Ind., and resided here with them until about 1846, at which time he began business for himself. Starting out at eighteen years of age, and no more of a start in life than his two hands and his thorough willingness to use them, he has been very successful. He followed various occupations, and of late years has been farming. He was married Dec. 16, 1858, to Smyra A. Runyan. She was born in Jennings Co., Ind. Her mother was a Branam, and a native of Kentucky, and her father was a native of New Jersey, and came to Indiana in a very early day. From this union there are three children, Charles S., Henry W., and Layton H. Mr. Eaton's father resided in Indiana until 1856, when he went to Illinois, where he died in 1874. He was a Baptist preacher, and preached the gospel for more than fifty years. The mother died in 1877. Mr. Eaton and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church and aim to lead exemplary lives.

HENRY GOOD, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Logan Co., March 16, 1828, and is son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Houts) Good, who were natives of Loudoun Co., Va., and came to Logan Co. about 1820. They settled in Harrison Township, one mile west of Bellefontaine, on the farm where Henry Good now lives. They purchased this farm in the woods and improved it; the father and mother both died on this farm. Mr. Good spent his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, receiving a good education, and at the age of nineteen went to learn the carpenters' trade, a business he followed for about twenty years. He has lived on the old homestead most of his life, being away some ten or twelve years in his earlier married life. He was married April 12, 1855, to Elizabeth King; she was born in Logan Co., April 27, 1833; her parents were natives of Kentucky and came to Logan Co., in a very early day, where they resided until their deaths. From their marriage there were six children, three of whom are dead. Maneroy J., Jacob K., John, Ella and Minnie E.; one of their children died also in infancy. Mr. Good began business for himself entirely upon his own resources, and by hard work and proper economy, and the aid of an industrious wife, he has accumulated enough to keep himself and family without the necessity of hard work. He owns the old homestead which has been brought to its present excellent state of cultivation, principally by his own work.

WASHINGTON HAMER, farmer; P. O., DeGraff; was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1820; is a son of William and Margaret Hamer, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Green Co., O., in 1825, and in 1831 to Logan Co. Mr. Hamer remained at home during his youth; he was married Nov. 13, 1845, to Margarie Stewart, who was born in the adjoining county of Champaign. From this union there were two children, both of whom are now dead. His father died in 1863, and his mother in 1871. Mr. Hamer, by hard work and proper economy, has accumulated quite a fortune; he has always followed farming and stock-growing for a business.

JACOB HORN, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Preble Co., Ohio, in 1818; is a son of John and Nancy Horn, who were natives of Virginia, and came to Preble

Co. in about 1814, where they resided until 1828, when they came to Logan Co., where the family have ever since resided. The father died about 1864, and the mother is yet living on the old homestead, north of Bellefontaine. Mr. Horn was raised on a farm, and has always followed farming and stock-growing for a business. He has been more fortunate than the majority of people in the way of acquiring wealth; he began for himself, entirely upon his own resources, and is now in good circumstances, and has been able to give his children a good start in life. He was married April 2, 1844, to Eliza Lang, who was born in Washington Co., Pa., and came to Logan Co. with her parents about 1830. From this union there were six children, John L., William H., Nancy M., S. L., Columbia A. and Mary E. The mother of these children died Sept. 30, 1879. Mr. Horn and his entire family are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically, he is a Republican. S. L. Horn, his married son, resides on the farm with him. He is a young man of fine abilities, and is much respected by all. He was married in November, 1877, to Margaret A. Makemson. Her father was born in Logan Co., and her mother was a native of Virginia. They have one child, Tiry W. S. L. has always followed farming for a business; also deals some in stock.

ALEXANDER B. HAZEL, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Maryland, in 1806; his parents were natives of the same State, and where they died when he was quite young. He was cast on the charities of the world when he most needed the care that only a parent can give. He came to Logan Co. with a friend when but 10 years of age, and has resided in the county ever since. The education he received was very limited. Left wholly upon his own resources in the world, he set diligently to work, and so gained in time something of a fortune. He began in the woods, and the farm that he now lives on was cleared and improved by him. He was married, in 1827, to Eliza Powell, who came from the State of Delaware to Logan Co. in a very early day. They had a family of nine children, five of whom are now dead. Mr. Hazel is one of the oldest surviving settlers of the county. He came in 1818, one year before the county was organized, and has seen all the changes that have taken place in the county in that time. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

EDWARD HAMSHER, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in York State in 1830, is a son of Peter and Abalina Hamsher, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They went to York State in 1820, and from there they went in 1834 to Michigan, coming to Logan Co., in 1837, where the parents died—the father in 1842, and the mother in 1878. Mr. Hamsher was raised on a farm, and has always followed farming for a business. He was married, in 1854, to Margaret Houts, who was born in Logan Co. Her father was a native of Virginia, and came to the county in a very early day. From this union there is one child, James. The mother of this child died in 1855. Mr. Hamsher never married again. He began business for himself a poor man, and by hard work and proper economy has accumulated something of a fortune. The farm that he now lives on was cleared and improved by himself.

JOHN HOUTS, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Virginia, Jan. 25, 1799. His father was born in Pennsylvania; went to Virginia when quite a young man, where he raised his family, and in 1816 came to Logan Co., John coming with him. The father died here in 1824. Mr. Houts spent his youth and early manhood with his parents, and received such an education as the common schools of those early days afforded. He was married twice; his first marriage was to Catharine Wise, in 1825. She was born in Switzerland, and came to America when 16 years of age. From this marriage there were ten children. She died March 27, 1842. Mr. Houts was again married, in 1843, to Elizabeth Shawver, who came from Virginia to Logan Co. in a very early day, and from this marriage there were four children. He yet lives on the farm that his father purchased on coming to the county, and which he cleared and improved. His second wife died June 15, 1855. Mr. Houts now is among the oldest settlers of the county, and has vivid recollections of the hardships of the old pioneers.

JOHN M. HUBER, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Logan Co., Aug. 23, 1834; is a son of Joseph and Barbara A. Huber, the father was born in Baden, Germany,

and the mother in Ohio. The father came to America in 1830, and settled in Logan Co. in 1831; he was a shoemaker by trade, a business he followed for a great many years. John M. Huber resided with his parents until of age, learning his father's trade; he followed this business for about eleven years, and then went to farming, and has been farming for the last twenty years. He was married in 1859 to Sarah C. Moor, she was born in the county, her father was born in Licking Co., O., and the mother in Pennsylvania. They came to Logan Co. in an early day. From this union there are eight children. Mr. Huber, by hard work and economy has gained a competency. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH HUBER, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Baden, Germany, in 1809; he resided there with his parents until 21 years of age. He was partly educated for a Priest, but having no taste for the profession, he managed to be released from his studies, and came to America. His father was a shoemaker, and Joseph had learned the trade of him, and afterwards followed that business in Bellefontaine, O., for a great many years; he came to America in 1830, and followed the clock business for several years; he settled in Logan Co. in 1831, and has been in the county ever since; in 1861 he came to the farm that he now resides on; he was married in 1831 to Barbara A. Smith, who was born in Jefferson Co., O. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania. From this union there were eight children, two now dead—John M., Margaret, Catherine, Mary, Sarah, Lydia M.; two died when young. Mr. Huber began business for himself when he came to America, entirely upon his own resources, and, by hard work and proper economy, has made quite a fortune. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH S. HORN, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Logan Co., July 18, 1848; is a son of Henry and Mary Horn. The father was born in Preble Co., O., and the mother in Pennsylvania. They came to Logan Co. in a very early day. Mr. Horn was raised on a farm, and has always followed farming for a business. He resided with his parents until his marriage, which was Sept. 28, 1871, to Elizabeth Albright. She was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Logan Co. with her parents when quite young. They had a family of three children, one of whom is now dead—Dora P., Henry E. and Charley R. Mr. Horn has been very successful in his business, and is in good circumstances; beginning on his own responsibilities and making most that he now has by his own efforts. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN F. KAYLOR, farmer and miller; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Rockingham Co., Va., Aug. 15, 1829; his parents were also natives of Virginia, and came to Logan Co. in 1833. Mr. Kaylor was raised on his father's farm, and received a common school education. He was married Dec. 25, 1845, to Eliza A. Baldwin, whose parents came to Greene Co., O., from Virginia, at a very early day, and from there went to Ottawa Co., O., where her parents died, and where she lived until the date of her marriage. From their marriage twelve children, one now dead—James R., Amy E., Winfield S., Ida M., Mary K., Frank B., Charles E., Immogena S., Pearl A., Leonidas, Arthur C., Hattie F. Mr. Kaylor began business for himself entirely upon his own resources, and by proper economy and industry has accumulated something of a fortune. He now owns a farm of 50 acres, well improved. He has on this farm a grist-mill, which was the first mill built in his part of the county. It is run by water-power and was built in 1830 by Daniel Shawver, and was purchased from him by J. R. Milliner, who remodeled it and put in the later improvements of that day. J. F. Kaylor was the next purchaser of this mill, and he is the present owner. Mr. Kaylor has a business here that is profitable, although the old mill has not the business that it had in former years.

JOHN MARCH, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Germany May 19, 1825. He came to America in 1855, and settled first in Fairfield Co., where he only stayed a short time, going from there to Pickaway Co., where he remained two years, and in 1858 came to Logan Co. He received his education in the old country. He was married in Fairfield Co. to Caroline Gerstacker, who was also born in Germany and came to America in the same year with Mr. March. They were married in 1855, and have a family of five children—

Sallie J., Annie E., Mary, John W., and Charley S. Mr. March began business for himself on first coming to America, a poor man, and, by that close attention to business for which the German is specially noted, he has gained quite a fortune, and now owns 134 acres of well improved land near Bellefontaine.

J. B. MILLER, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine, was born in Claremont Co., O., Oct. 7, 1804. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Kentucky in a very early day, and shortly after to Claremont Co., where the mother died in 1813. The father moved from Claremont Co. to Montgomery Co. shortly after the mother's death, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1865. Mr. Miller resided with his father until of age, at which time he began business for himself; he was married, in 1828, to Catharine Neer, who was born in Virginia in 1805, and came to Ohio with her parents when twelve years of age. From this union there were seven children—two of which are now dead—Annie, Stephen, John, Samuel, Noah, Mary and Daniel. Mr. Miller came to Logan Co. in 1834, and purchased the farm that he now resides upon, and which he cleared and improved and which he has lately sold to his son Samuel, who was born on the farm and was desirous of owning the old homestead; he was born in 1840, and spent his youth with his father, and received a common school education, and was married Dec. 22, 1863, to Elizabeth A. Milliner, who was born in this county Oct. 7, 1841; her parents were born in Ohio. From this marriage there were nine children—two now dead—Albert L., Annie A., William H., Edward F., Charles M., Mary B., Harvey A., Andrew J. and Ada E He began business for himself entirely upon his own responsibility, and is now in independent circumstances, and owns a farm of 169 acres of well improved land.

S. B. MYERS, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in York Co., Pa., in 1822; his parents were natives of the same State, and where they died. Mr. Myers is a cooper by trade, a business he followed but a few years, his principal business being farming. He was married in 1843 to Susan Elcook, who was born in the same county in Pennsylvania. They have a family of two children—Alvina S. and Wesley C. Mr. Myers came to Logan Co., O., in 1853, where he has since lived with the exception of two and a half years that he resided in Champaign Co. He began business for himself entirely upon his own resoures, and is now in good circumstances.

WILLIAM H. NEER, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Licking Co., O., in 1823; son of Adam and Elizabeth Neer, who were born in Lancaster Co., Pa., and where they resided until about 1803, when they left the place of their nativity for that of Licking Co., and in 1832 they came to Logan Co., where the parents died; the father died in 1861 and the mother in 1852; they had a family of twelve children, five of whom are now dead. Our subject, William H. Neer, was raised on his father's farm, and had the advantage of a common school education; he was married in 1850 to Elizabeth Carnes; her parents were among the earliest settlers of Logan Co. From this union twelve children also, the same as in his father's family; three of them are now dead. Mr. Neer began business for himself, relying entirely upon hir own resources, and has made all he now has by his own hard work; he owns a good farm two miles west of Bellefontaine, most of which he cleared and improved; he has always followed farming and stock-raising for a business; he and family are members of the Christian Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH M. PORTER, P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Washington Co., Pa., April 14, 1824; his parents, Charles and Margaret Porter, were natives of the same county; they came to Licking Co., Ohio, in 1825, where they resided until 1832, and came to Logan Co., where the parents died; the father died May 14, 1863, and mother, June 29, 1867; the father was a carpenter by trade, and held the office of Justice of the Peace in Bellefontaine for nine years. Joseph Porter was raised principally on a farm, and was married, in 1854, to Margaret S. Sullivan; she was born and raised in the county; her father was of Virginia and her mother of North Carolina; they came to the county in a very early day. From this union there were five children, two of whom are now dead—Addie M., Ida M., Charles L., Lucy and Lilly J. The

two last named are deceased. Mr. Porter resided in Logan Co. until 1849, when he went to Michigan, where he remained until 1852, at which time he returned to Logan Co., and worked on the railroad until 1855. He went to Illinois in 1856, and resided there until 1863, when he again returned to Logan Co., and, always being willing to work, he found plenty to do, and by industry and economy has acquired a neat fortune. In 1865, he was appointed Superintendent of Logan Co. Infirmary, a position he held until 1872, when he was superseded by Benjamin R. Kemper. Mr. Porter went to his farm, and farmed for himself until 1875, when he was again appointed to superintend the Infirmary, and he has held that place ever since. The people find his services invaluable in this respect, owing to his strict honesty and unswerving integrity. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

JOHN ROYER, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Rockingham Co., Va., Dec. 7, 1794; is a son of Philip and Catharine Royer, who were also natives of Virginia. Mr. Royer spent his youth and early manhood on his father's farm, receiving an education such as the common schools of Virginia afforded at that day; he was married in 1818 to Elizabeth Hartman, whose parents were natives of the same county in Virginia. From this marriage there were ten children, three of whom are now dead—John, Jeremiah, William, Mary, Benjamin, Lucy A., Sarah, George and Elizabeth; one died in infancy. In 1831, Mr. Royer left Virginia, and came to Preble Co., O., and in 1832 came from there to Logan Co., where he has since resided; he purchased 160 acres of land when he came to the county, all of which he cleared and improved; he resides on this farm at the present time; he served four months in the war of 1812, and had a son in the Mexican War, who died on his way home, after his discharge. Mr. Royer's wife died Sept. 9, 1855. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and aims to live consistent with the teachings of the same.

JOHN SMITH, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, March 15, 1816; is son of Michael and Mary (Burd) Smith, who were natives of Northumberland Co., Pennsylvania, and came to Jefferson Co. in about 1800, where they resided until 1833, at which time they came to Logan Co., where they lived the balance of their days. The father died in 1864, and the mother in about 1869; Mr. Smith was raised on a farm; received a common school education. In 1838, he was married to Indiana Tullis, who was born in Logan Co., Jan. 15, 1816; her parents were natives of Kentucky, and came to Ohio in a very early day. From this union there were eleven children, six of whom are now dead; the ones living are John W., George W., Robert R., Rebecca and James. Mr. Smith began business for himself entirely upon his own resources, and, by hard work and proper economy, has accumulated quite a fortune. He owns a farm of 320 acres of the finest land in Logan Co., and it is conceded to be the best improved and best managed farm the county can boast of. Mr. Smith has brought this farm to its present state of cultivation, making all the improvements, and clearing most of the land; he has always followed farming and stock-growing for a business, and has shown himself to be master of the profession. He had two sons in the late war, Samuel and Michael; they are now both dead. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, by which faith they aim to live consistently.

NEIL SLICER, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Maryland, Aug. 14, 1814; his parents, Nathaniel and Susan Slicer, were also natives of Maryland; Mr. Slicer resided with his parents until 15 years of age, at which time he went to learn the printer's trade, and worked at this business for about 10 years; he came to Bellefontaine, Logan Co., Ohio, in 1840, working here for a while at his trade, and at several other places in the State. In 1841, he quit his trade and went into the mercantile business in Bellefontaine, with Mr. Casad, and afterwards with Judge William Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence dropped out in a few years, but Mr. Slicer continued in the business until about 1852, when he quit the mercantile business and purchased a farm, and has since been farming; he brought this farm to its present state of cultivation; it is now a very valuable farm. He was married, Nov. 23, 1843, to Sarah A. Rhodes. She was born in Loudoun Co., Va., and came to Logan Co. in 1841. They had eight children,

one now dead, Mary C., Albert W., George F., Mary E., Norval W., Emma M., Sallie and Clarence. Mr. Slicer and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JACOB SHAWVER, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Carroll Co., Ohio, Oct. 1, 1812; his father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Virginia. They came to Carroll Co. in a very early day, where they resided until 1836, when they came to Logan Co., where they resided until their deaths. Jacob resided with his parents until of age, at which time he began business for himself. He received a common school education, and has always followed farming. He was married, in 1838, to Sallie Detrick, who was born in Virginia, and came to Logan Co. with her parents when quite young. From this union there were two children, Samuel, and the other died in infancy. The mother of these children died in 1840. Mr. Shawver was again married, in 1841, to Mary J. Carr, who was also born in Virginia and came to Ohio when young. From this marriage one child, Rosana (King), was born. Mr. Shawver began a poor man, and by diligently applying himself to his profession (farming) has gained quite a fortune. He has a well improved farm, consisting of 120 acres, all of which he cleared and brought to its present state of cultivation.

THOMAS J. TURNER, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine. The subject of this sketch was born in Logan Co. in 1827; son of Joseph and Rebecca Turner. The mother was a native of Pennsylvania, and the father was born at Chillicothe, O. They came to Logan Co. previous to the war of 1812, and resided in the county until their deaths. The mother died in 1844, and the father in 1853. There were seven children. T. J. Turner resided with his parents until 25 years of age, and received a limited education. He was married in 1854 to Mary M. Horn; she was also born in Logan Co. Her parents were natives of Virginia, and came to Logan Co. in a very early day. From this union they had two children—Joseph A. and Hattie E. Mr. Turner began business for himself entirely upon his own resources, and, by hard work and proper economy, has made quite a fortune. He now owns a farm of 158 acres of well improved land. He has always followed farming and stock-growing for a business; has held the office of Township Treasurer of his township for nineteen years, also office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and is much esteemed by his fellow-men.

DAVID B. TANGER, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1842, he came with his parents, David and Elizabeth Tanger, to Logan Co., O., in 1848, and has resided in the county ever since. He was raised on a farm, and was educated at Witenberg College, Springfield, O. He now resides on the farm that his father settled upon when he came to the county, and which now belongs to him. The father died in 1874, and the mother is yet living. Mr. Tanger was married Oct. 7, 1869, to Martha R. Wheeler; her parents were natives of York State, and came to Logan Co. in about 1852. From this marriage there are four children—Winona A., Clarence E., Minnielulu and Aureola. Mr. Tanger is now engaged in farming and stock-growing, and, as he is something of an inventive genius, he uses his leisure moments in that direction.

ROBERT W. TAYLOR, farmer; P. O. Bellefontaine; was born in Columbiana Co., O., in 1831; his father was a native of Pennsylvania, and mother of Columbiana Co. The father came to that county when quite young. The parents came to Wayne Co., O., where they resided until 1834, when they came to Logan Co.; the father died here in 1840 and the mother in 1847. Mr. Taylor was raised on a farm, and received a common school education. He has been married twice; his first marriage was in 1861 to Sarah F. McClure; she was born in the county; her parents were from Virginia. From this union there were two children—John W. and Mary H.; the mother of these children died in 1865. Mr. Taylor remained a widower until 1875, when he was again married; this time the lady of his choice was Mary R. Willowby; she was also born and raised in Logan Co. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Logan Co. in a very early day. From this marriage there were also two children—Sarah E., and James F. Mr. Taylor began business for himself entirely upon his own resources, and has, by hard work and industry, gained a

competency. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. C. YODER, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Pennsylvania, July 25, 1833; is a son of David C. and Martha Yoder. Mr. Yoder came to Logan Co. with his parents in 1845, and settled in Liberty Tp., where the parents died, the father in 1849, and the mother in 1872. He received a limited education, and was married in 1858 to Fannie Kennagy, who was also born in Pennsylvania. She came to Logan Co. in 1856. From this union there are eight children—John A., Sarah E., Martha E., Elmira, James D., David C., Eli and Lydia. In 1864, Mr. Yoder moved with his family to Michigan, where he resided four years, and from there went to Indiana, where he resided six years, when he returned to Logan Co. He began business for himself entirely upon his own resources, and has been successful. He is a minister of the Ormish Church, of which his wife is also a member.

STOKES TOWNSHIP.

G. M. CLOVER, blacksmith; New Hampshire; is a son of Joshua and Rachel Clover, and was born Dec. 8, 1823, in Franklin Co., O. His father was born and reared in Virginia, and accompanied his parents to this State. They settled in Ross Co., and, while there, four of the sons entered the army and served through that memorable war, being with Hull when he surrendered. Joshua was one of the number, and shortly after his return was married. In 1815, they all moved to Franklin Co., where the father bought a section, and each of those who had served in the war entered a quarter section of new land. There were ten sons and two daugbters of the family, and, as they all located in one township, the "Clover Settlement" was known for miles around. They nearly all lived there until their death, Joshua dying in 1842, and his devoted and loving companion in 1866. G. M. Clover was united to Sarah M., daughter of Abraham and Jemima (Benjamin) Wright. She was born in New Jersey Sept. 23, 1824, and came to Franklin Co. during her childhood. Their marriage was celebrated Dec. 22, 1843, and he then went to the blacksmith's trade in Madison Co., and after serving an apprenticeship, returned to his native county, where he continued working at the trade until October, 1875, when he came to where he now resides. He has built up a good business, which speaks well for his reputation as a mechanic. His marriage has produced a family of eight children, five of whom are living—Benjamin, Zachariah T., Abraham, Maggie and Byron. The eldest two are married, the eldest being a farmer, the second a wagon-maker, and the third a blacksmith and engineer. Mr. Clover held all the township offices while in Franklin Co., except one, being Justice of the Peace six years, an office he is now filling, having been re-elected in April, 1879. Both he and wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church in early life, in which he was class-leader seventeen years. Since the war they have belonged to the M. P. Church. He has always been a Democrat, and voted first for James K. Polk.

ADAM FRANK, carpenter and farmer; P. O., Bloom Centre; is one of our enterprising citizens, and can trace the family history back to the time when they emigrated to the New World. Near the year 1763, a family of this name emigrated to this country from Holland, and one of the sons, who bore the name of Adam, was then about 10 years of age. The family were in straitened circumstances, and Adam's services were contracted for a number of years in order that they might pay their passage and get started in the new country. He served through the Revolutionary war, and was married to an English lady, by the name of Elizabeth Dryburg; he lived for many years in Virginia, and from there moved to this State; he died in his 87th year, and his companion a few years later, at the same age. One of their sons, named James, was born in September, 1791, in Virginia, and accompanied his parents to this State; he

was married, in 1815, to Elizabeth Merrill, who was born in Pennsylvania, but was then living in Columbiana Co. They lived in that county until 1829, when they moved to Licking Co., and bought a tract of new land, on which they resided until the spring of 1847, when they moved to this county; he died Aug. 28, 1849, and his wife Aug. 15, 1851. Their union produced eleven children, our subject being the fourth; he was born Feb. 26, 1821, and was married Jan. 24, 1841, to Rhoda A., daughter of Alva and Maria (Conklin) Page; she was born Dec. 17, 1825, in Broome Co., N. Y., and came to this State when 10 years old. In 1844, they went to Illinois, and lived there one year, then two years in Iowa, and returned to this county, where they have since lived, except the year 1878 they were in Tennessee. Mr. Frank has cleared a good farm, and has also worked at the carpenters' trade many years. He served in Company F., 191st O. V. I., and both he and wife belong to the First Christian Church, in which she has been preaching since 1862, her labors for the Master having been crowned with success. Mr. Frank has served as deacon over twenty years. They have four children living—Adaline, Caroline, Maria and Edward A., all of whom are married. Mr. Frank is at present identified with the Prohibition party.

MOSES SMITH, farmer; P. O., Bloom Centre; is one of the prominent and well-to-do farmers of this township, and is highly esteemed by all; he was born Oct. 12, 1819, in Pickaway Co.; his father, Jacob Smith, was born in 1792, in Lehigh Co., Pa., and when 14 years of age accompanied his parents to this State; they moved here in a wagon, and bought a tract of new land in Pickaway Co., on which they lived till their death; Jacob served in the war of 1812, and, in the above-named county, was married to Christina Smith, who was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio at an early day; their union took place in 1812, and they always lived on the farm on which they commenced housekeeping. Their union was blessed with nine sons and five daughters, all of whom were living at the time of his death in 1871. His companion departed this life in 1873. Moses commenced for himself shortly after he arrived at his majority, and for several years worked out and farmed; he rented property until he possessed the means to buy a farm of his own. In October, 1851, he moved to where he now lives; the farm was partly cleared, but it was only by years of patient toil that it was brought to its present state of usefulness and value. Mr. Smith held the office of Postmaster for eighteen years after coming to this township, it being known as the Muchinippi postoffice, and was discontinued a number of years ago. He has been well connected with the township offices, and is now serving his twelfth term as Treasurer, a sufficient guarantee of his integrity and worth. He cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren, and has never deserted his first love, the old Democratic party. His marriage was celebrated Oct. 14, 1847, and has produced seven children; those living are—Marinda Irene, George M., Andrew M., Christina E., Maggie S. and Moses A.; the eldest two daughters are married; Andrew and Maggie are schoolteachers, as was also their sister Christina before her marriage.

JACOB H. TANNEHILL, tile manufacturer; Lewistown; is the third of a family of eight children, and was born Sept. 27, 1840, in this township. His father, William Tannehill, was born in 1809, in Champaign Co., and although he often worked at the coopers' trade, and was an adept at others, yet he paid his principal attention to farming. He secured a help-meet in the person of Miss Sarah Harner, and in 1838 moved to this county, and soon after bought 120 acres of land in this township. It was all forest and he endured many hardships and privations while developing it and supporting his family of small children. He died in October, 1853, and had just previously sold his property, but had not moved away. The family soon moved to Washington Tp., where they resided until 1867, and then went to Minnesota, a part of them being there and part in Nebraska. The mother being in these two States alternately with her children. Since arriving at his majority Jacob has been "shifting" for himself, and has been a contractor for a large part of the time, engaging in any kind of business that promised success. He has been unfortunate in some instances, but for the last six years has been engaged in the manufacture of drain-tile, with good success. He makes

over 10,000 rods every season and finds ready sale for all he can manufacture. Realizing the truth of the saying: "It is not good for man to be alone," he, on June 19, 1879, was united to Miss Aleda M. Bennett, of Shelby Co. She is a daughter of Lucius Q. and Clarinda Bennett, and was born in Clark Co., Oct. 13, 1863. He has always been a Democrat.

ZANE TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN, farmer, stock-raiser and shipper; P. O., West Middleburg; came from that beautiful island across the sea, which has sent so many stalwart and progressive sons to Zane Tp. Ireland, and especially King's County, is well and honorably represented in the farming interests of this section, and the industry and zeal of these sons of Erin speak volumes for the Mother Country. William was born in County Kings, Parish of Clarrey, Feb. 1, 1819; his parents, William and Ann (Allen) Blackburn, raised a family of nine children, of which William was the youngest. The subject of our sketch received a common school education, but was compelled to remain a large share of his time on his father's farm. However, he had the good fortune to to attend a good agricultural school for two years, and applying himself with the perseverance of one who realized the privilege that he was enjoying, he made most excellent progress, and considers these two years the most beneficial spent while a boy; a short time after he was appointed Superintendent for a rich Quaker, named Robert Goodbody, having from 50 to 100 men under him; he remained with Mr. Goodbody for two years, when he returned to help his father, remaining with him until he emigrated to America in 1849; he came to Zane Tp., and bagan to work at the meagre salary of 50 cents per day, and besides not having work more than half the time, he was compelled many times to accept store bills in lieu of payment in cash; he worked in this desultory manner for two years, and then, having accumulated a small sum of money, bought a farm; he continued to add to his original purchase, until he owned at one time some 335 acres; at present his farm consists of 171 acres, well cultivated, well cleared and well drained, he being the first man in this township to ditch. Upon his farm, which is well adapted to the the raising of stock, he raises corn and wheat to a considerable amount, but pays especial attention to his stock, having very fine sheep and as good cattle as can be found in this locality; he has a camp of 1,300 trees which also add to the value of his farm. As an incentive to labor and industry be it known that when he commenced he had just $2 in his pocket. In 1846, he married Miss Maria Wilson, who was born March 3, 1825, and the sketch of whose father appears in another portion of this work. From this union one son, Talford, was born Aug. 19, 1848. Talford has followed faithfully in the footsteps of his father, and imitating his industry and prudence, has accumulated considerable property, and with his father does a large agricultural business. They are both good citizens, and although frequently solicited to hold office, have ever kindly but firmly declined.

JAMES. W. BALLINGER, contractor and builder; West Middleburg; was born at Camden, New Jersey, August 21, 1827, and at the age of 18 came with his parents to Perry Tp. His father, William, and mother, Beulah (Ward), were natives of New Jersey. The subject of our sketch received his education partly here, and partly in his native State, but his present broad and liberal culture comes from assiduous reading, and his keen observation of men and facts. His father by trade was a carpenter, and James when 16 years of age, also began to learn the trade, working for his father for several years after becoming of age. On November 17, 1850, he married Angeline Curl, a sketch of whose father appears in another portion of these biographies, and from this union there were ten children—Warren, Joseph, Bulah, Lewis,

Ulysses, Asa, Ira, Perry, Jose and Maria Gertrude. Although a carpenter by trade, he owns a farm of 42 acres, good land, well improved, and upon which he makes a speciality of raising fruit; James W. was in the 132nd O. V. I., under Col. Haines. He is a Mason, Lodge 247, Chapter 60, Logan Council, No. 34; he is at present Township Trustee, and is eminently respected by both parties for his honesty and integrity. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL BALLINGER, farmer; P. O., West Middlebury; a son of one of the earliest settlers of Logan Co., was born Nov. 2, 1835. His grandfather, Samuel Ballinger, was a native of the Old Dominion, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Logan Co., settling in Zane Tp., on the edge of what is now Middleburg, as early as 1810. He raised a family of nine children. Joshua, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia in February, 1803. He married Miss Deliah Inskeep, the eldest daughter of John Inskeep. He first settled on the farm upon which Samuel Ballinger now lives in 1826. This farm, consisting of 450 acres, is one of the best farms in Logan Co. Well watered, with an excellent under-drainage consisting 1,200 rods of tile, it is adapted to the raising of all cereals, besides being especially favorable to the propagation of stock. Samuel Ballinger and his brother Oliver run the farm conjointly, owning and sharing everything in common. They are farmers in all that that word at present implies. They are energetic, taking a deep interest in all that appertains to the welfare and growth of agriculture. In 1861 Samuel married Mary Runyon, who was born in Pennsylvania, April 9, 1839, and came with her parents to Ohio, settling at Troy. He has a family of six children—two boys and four girls. Jenny, born in 1862; William, 1863; Edward Everett, 1864; Edith, 1873; Gertrude, 1874; Lydia Jane, 1878. He has occupied several positions of trust and honor, and in politics is a Republican, having cast his first vote for Fremont.

GEORGE W. CREVISTON, farmer; P. O., Mingo; was born Dec. 3, 1832., and at an early age evinced that deliberation of manner and thought, now so characteristic of him; his father, John Creviston, was born June 18, 1803, and came to Zane Township as early as 1820. In 1830 John Creviston married Miss Elizabeth Miller, a native of Ohio, who was born April 16, 1806, and at the time of her marriage was living in Champaign Co. John located in the southwestern part of Zane Township in 1840, where he resided the balance of his life. George W., the subject of our sketch, received a common school education, spending one term at the Union School at West Liberty; when he arrived at his majority he "struck out" for himself; he married, February, 1852, Miss Mary E. Stewart, a native of this county, born in May, 1833, and who is now dead; her parents came to this locality from Virginia at an early date. George located on a part of the same farm that his father occupied immediately after his marriage; he has raised a family of four children. The subject of our sketch is a man held in high respect by his neighbors, and, although often solicited to accept office, has persistently refused to dabble in politics; he is a member of Jericho Grange, No. 277; his daughter Viola Jane, is married to Talford Blackburn. His oldest son, Thomas J., born Dec. 31, 1855, is farming in connection with his father; he married Miss Mary A. Connolly, Jan. 1, 1878; they have one child—Sylva May, born Jan. 9, 1879.

HARRISON CURL, farmer and harness-maker; P. O., West Middleburg; in the front rank of those who by their labor and industry deserve special and honorable mention as progressive citizens of Zane Tp., stands the above name. He was born in Zane Tp., Oct. 24, 1840; his father, Joseph Stratton Curl, was born on July 28, 1797, in the immediate vicinity of Lynchburg, Va., and moved with his parents to Columbiana Co., 1801. The latter's father's name was Joseph Curl and his mother's name Sarah (Stratton) Curl; they were both natives of Virginia, and purchased the farm now owned by Harrison Curl of Job Sharp in 1809 and located upon it immediately. The father eventually moved to Green Co., where he died, and Joseph bought the home farm; he married Miss Hunt and by her had three children; he next after her death married Lillah Gregg, one child blessing this union; after her death he married Hulda Culver, and had the following children—Jose H., Angeline, Huldah Ann, Harrison, Sarah Rebecca, and Asa. At 30 years of age Joseph

drove stage from Urbana to Springfield; he was elected Township Trustee, and took an active interest in educational matters. Harrison received a good common school education, teaching school when a young man for a few years. He remained at home until he was 21, when he enlisted in 1861 in Company C, 17th O. V. I.; he participated in various battles during the war and was slightly wounded at the battle of Chickamauga; he marched also with Sherman to the sea. The brothers, Jose H., Marion and Asa, were also in the war; his brother Marion was especially noted for his bravery; he was one time taken prisoner, but not until he had killed five of his assailants; he was killed at the battle of Winchester, Va. He upon his return from the army went to Iowa, but remained there only a short time, and then returned to Zane Tp., and married Miss Arrena McCampbell, whose parents were Robert and Elizabeth McCampbell; she was born in Union Co., in 1846. Five children bless this union—Alice, Lois, Mary, Robert Bruce, French G. Harrison has an excellent farm and is in every sense a progressive and wide-awake farmer; he has a fine sugar camp, and cultivates choice apples and pears. He is in politics a Republican.

EUREM CARPENTER, carriage and wagon maker; West Middleburg; was born in Randolph Co., Va., April 21, 1813; he is of German descent, and is one of the oldest citizens of this place, having come here Dec. 9, 1835, and begun business; he learned the wagon-maker's trade in Virginia with his father, and came to Ohio at the age of 20, and was followed two years later by his parents, Solomon and Catherine Carpenter; he worked a short time in Guernsey Co., and July 9, 1835, married Miss Betsey Ann Allen—born in Union Co., July 9, 1819—and a few months later located here. Mr. Carpenter owes his success in life to his close attention to business and the superiority of his work, every piece of which, if not made by himself, passes under his close observation, hence the superiority of his work is far-famed. One of the first carriages made by him was for Waller Marshall, one of the earliest settlers, and has been in constant use in the family for about forty years. Can another carriage-maker cite a like example? He continued to follow his business here with good success until 1868, when he moved to North Lewisburg, where he remained until 1875, when he returned to Middleburg, and is now giving his exclusive attention to his business; he has had a family of five children, three of whom are now living—Franklin, a wood-worker and painter at Watseka, Ill.; George, a blacksmith, with Warren & Gommer, Urbana, and Albert, foreman in the wheel department of Columbus Buggy Co. His daughter died in her 35th year, leaving four children. He has not aspired to lead in anything except his legitimate trade, in which he has made uncommon success. He has, in addition to his business, a farm of 78 acres in the outskirts of the village. As a citizen he is highly esteemed.

JOHN BISHOP COWGILL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., North Lewisburg; identified himself with the agricultural interests of this county, and by his force of character and honesty of purpose has done a great deal to give his community its present enviable reputation. He was born in Union Co., Sept. 15, 1835. His father, Elisha, was born in Columbiana Co., in 1804, and came to Zane Township with John Cowgill, his father, about 1806. John Cowgill was a native of Culpepper Co., Va. Elisha raised a family of ten children, having married Mary (Bishop). John Bishop received a common school education, and when he was 21, such had been his industry and economy, he purchased 85 acres of land. By careful investment, but more by arduous toil, he added to his original purchase, until he became a large land owner. He possesses a farm of 198 acres in Logan Co., with fine water privileges, being well watered by two branches of Darby Creek, besides a number of limestone springs. The land is well ditched and under-drained, 500 rods of tiling being used in the latter. He has a good barn and out-buildings. He has a fine sugar camp of some 1,500 vessels, and manufactures annually about 3,500 pounds of sugar. Besides this farm, John Bishop also possesses 240 acres in Allen Township, Union Co., used more particularly as a stock farm, to which latter occupation he has been devoting more especially his attention. The Logan County farm is rich and very productive, both of wheat and corn. In the spring of 1867, John married

Miss Anna Sharp, daughter of John and Alcy (Bowker) Sharp. Her parents were natives of the East. She was born in 1833. From this union there are two children, Elisha John, born April 10, 1869, and Mary Alcy, born Sept. 25, 1871.

JORDON DOWNS, retired farmer; P. O., North Lewisburg; was born Oct. 26, 1824; his father, Joseph Downs, was born in New Jersey, Jan. 23, 1795, and his father's name was Samuel, and his mother's name Abigail Downs. Joseph Downs came to Ohio in 1818, and located on Kings Creek, Champaign Co.; on March 25, 1819, he married Esther Williams, who was born April 20, 1797, and came to the North Fork of Kings Creek with her parents in 1814; her parents were Silas and Mary (Hunt) Williams, the latter being of Scotch extraction. Joseph Downs was a farmer by occupation, but by trade was a spinner, and assisted in establishing probably the first carding and spinning mill in either Champaign or Logan Co., and resided in the vicinity until his death. The subject of our sketch remained with his father until his 24th year, when he "struck out" for himself. At the age of 25 he had but $500 to invest in land in Zane Tp.; he continued to work earnestly and faithfully until he possessed 202 acres of land on the Limestone Belt, a part of the rich wheat and corn land of Zane Tp., a worthy tribute to his integrity and hard work. He is now a farmer in excellent circumstances, surrounded with all the comforts of life, and living in the light of a Christian gentleman who has identified himself with the progress and improvement of his township. February 5, 1852, he married Miss Hester Inskeep, daughter of John Inskeep; she was born Dec. 31, 1828, and has materially assisted him by her counsel and prudence. They now reside in North Lewisburg, in an elegant home, enjoying the fruits of a life of industry, surrounded by all the comforts to which such a life entitles them. They are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

CHARLES. E. EVANS, farmer; P. O. North Lewisburg; was born in Franklin County, Ohio, March 26, 1839; his parents, Isaac Evans and Mehala (Gray) Evans, were natives of Maryland; he remained on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, when his father having died at the advanced age of eighty-seven, he came to Logan County, and immediately went to work for ten dollars a month; a year or two after coming to this county, he began to learn the tinner's trade at Quincy, working at the same some time in DeGraff; in 1858, having served his apprenticeship, he opened a shop in Lewisburg, and by prudence and economy he was able to add to his stock, until he had a fine store and an excellent line of hardware; he continued in this business until 1878, when not being able to withstand the strong influence of his earlier training, he traded his stock for the farm upon which he now resides, however, he worked at his trade and remained with his successor for some time. In the spring of 1880, he moved on his farm, and is at present busily engaged in its improvement. On Sept. 19, 1862, he married Miss Frances J. Underwood, a native of Ohio, born May 29, 1844; from this union there were eight children—Sarah Etta, Amos, Emma, Catherine, Leroy, Fannie, Henry and Edna; of these, Amos, Emma and Catherine are dead. The subject of this sketch served in the 132nd O. V. I., and did garrison duty at Bermuda Hundred, and also participated in the siege before Petersburg. All he is, and all that he possessed, comes from his own individual exertions. A careful business man—he has done much to promote the interests of his community.

HIRAM GARWOOD, farmer; P. O., West Middleburg; was born in Zane Tp., Nov. 12, 1827, and began his education in the first schoolhouse built in the township. His father, Jose H. Garwood, was born in the County of Culpepper, Va., Sept. 13, 1794, and at the age of 11 he came to Ohio with his father, who stopped near Milford in 1805, and came to Zane Tp. in 1807. Jose soon after he came to Zane, followed millwrighting until he arrived at his majority, when his father died and he took charge of the farm. He early identified himself with the interests of the township,—was the first Postmaster, was Justice of the Peace, etc. He served in the war of 1812, and on account of his superior mental acquirements was held in high esteem by his neighbors. He married Nov. 12, 1826, Miss Angeline Culver, born in Clinton, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1805, and who came to Ohio, via Pittsburg, in 1810. He was a very

successful farmer, owning at one time 427 acres of land. He died March 10, 1879. The subject of our sketch engaged in surveying for some time, but when the "gold fever" broke out, he, in 1849, left for California, and was gone for nine years. He returned, after a varied experience, to Ohio in 1857. He was booked for the fated ship Central America, but by a Providential accident failed to take passage. On his return he engaged in millwrighting for one year, when he went to Texas, but remained there but a few months, when he went to Missouri, and there located, marrying Miss Mary Smith on Dec. 18, 1859. He engaged in the lumber business for some time, but in December, 1861, he returned to Ohio. He again returned to Missouri, in 1863, but after spending a few months he bade adieu to that country, and, coming back to his old home, located on his farm of 156 acres, and by perseverance he has improved it so that it is one of the best in the township. Mr. Garwood is one of the best posted men in pioneer history, and is a worthy son of his most worthy father. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Lodge No. 247.

GIBSON GARWOOD, retired; P. O., West Middleburg; was born Nov. 21, 1834, and is the son of Jonathan Garwood, who was born in Culpepper Co., Va., April 1, 1802. His parents Daniel and Polly Garwood, whose ancestors came from the county of Northumberland, Eng., in 1698, and located in New Jersey, and in 1768 in Virginia; came to Ohio in 1805 and settled near Milford Centre, and two years later came to Zane Tp., then a part of Champaign Co. Jonathan Garwood married Miss Catharine Spears, Jan. 26, 1834. She was born in Madison Co., Dec. 29, 1815, and her father was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. There were two children, the subject of this sketch, and Marion, born Feb. 27, 1846, who joined the 17th O. V. I., Co. C., and died at Chatanooga, Tenn., March 1, 1865, after faithfully serving his country. Jonathan Garwood was a successful farmer and one of the best citizens of the township. He is spoken of as a man of most uncommon public-spiritedness and liberality. He died March 19, 1875, lamented by all who knew him. His widow still survives. Gibson married Miss Eliza Euans, a native of this township, on Sept. 9, 1857, and shortly after moved to Bates Co., Mo. His wife died March 20, 1861, and his only child, Ella Kate, Aug. 20, of same year. He returned to his old home in 1865, and continued to farm until 1879, when he retired from active business, and moved to Middleburg, where he enjoys such a life as his ample means enables him to do. His agreeable ways, and kind and obliging disposition, makes him the friend of every one who knows him, and the writer of these sketches feels particularly indebted for the many contributions of items of history he has given him. He has for many years kept an accurate daily record of such things as came under his observation, which for dates, etc., is often consulted by others, and has been valuable in the completion of the history of Zane Township. He has served the township as Trustee, and was the first Superintendent of the Bellefontaine and Columbus Pike. He is a member of East Liberty Lodge F. & A. M., La Fayette Chapter No. 60, R. A. M. and Logan Council No. 34, R. S. M.

AMOS GRIFFITH HUMPHREY, carpenter; West Middleburg. Prominent among the mechanics who have added materially to the interests of this community, may be mentioned the gentleman whose name heads this sketch; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Feb. 16, 1817; he came to Garwood Mills, now East Liberty, with his parents when he was a babe; his father, Richard, and his mother, Nancy (Evans) Humphrey, were both born in Wales, the former in 1774, and the latter in 1779. They emigrated to America with two children in 1802, where the father of the subject of our sketch followed farming until his removal with his family to Ohio. Amos remained in the vicinity of Garwood Mills until 1828, when his father dying, he was compelled to seek his own living in other directions. He worked around at farming until 1839, when he learned the carpenters' trade, at which he has worked ever since; of his brothers, Richard enlisted in the Mexican War, probably the only man who entered that service from this locality; he enlisted in a regiment organized at Dayton, Capt. King commanding; 1st Lieut. John B. Miller. Richard died at Pariote, Mexico. His brother Jacob was a first lieutenant in the late war, and assisted in raising Company

C, 17th O. V. I.; he died in December, 1862. Amos has raised a family of three children, only one of which is now living; the oldest daughter, Melissa Ann, married D. R. Sharp, of East Liberty; his son, James Stokes Humphrey, married Bertha Aiken, from which union there was one son, James Allen, born Aug. 18, 1866. Amos Griffith has been a resident of Middleburg for over forty years, and has been complimented by his neighbors with several positions of trust and honor. He was a Whig in the halcyon days of that party, and then joined the Republican party; at present he is a Prohibitionist. He is a member of the Christian Union Church; he was married Dec. 13, 1840, to Hepsabeth Stokes, who was born July 1, 1816.

COLONEL JOEL HAINES, merchant; West Middleburg; was born here June 9, 1814, and is now the oldest citizen of this township, who was born here, and has always resided here; reared amid the vicissitudes of pioneer life, his advantages were limited, but with a natural genius and an indomitable will, he has kept steadily abreast of the times, leading in every advance movement for the benefit of Middleburg, and it is safe to say no man shows a more public spirit or has done as much as has Colonel Haines, for the improvement of this thriving village. Being of an inventive turn of mind he early took up the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he has worked with success for many years. He started the first woolen mill in the township, but he especially deserves credit for the many useful articles he has invented and patented, and have given him a great notority abroad. The first was a washing machine which gave him a start, and this was followed by about fifteen others, among which were a cheese-box, which will accurately weigh and divide the cheese, and three styles of fruit jars. He has very recently invented and applied for a patent on a show-box, for exhibiting shoes on the shelves, a contrivance that will commend itself to any merchant. Previous to the civil war he had been a colonel in the militia, and when the rebellion came he raised a company, composed of the very flower of the youth of the township, which was assigned to the 17th Regt. O. V. I., as Co. C., under Col. John M. Connell, and was mustered into service Sept. 7, 1861, at Camp Dennison, and in October joined the Army of the South under Gen. Thomas, and fought Zollicoffer Oct. 21 at Camp Wild Cat. He served until June 6, 1862, when he was honorably discharged at Corinth, Miss., for physical debility. On his return home he opened a dry goods and grocery store in Middleburg; he had previous to this been elected Colonel of the 38th O. N. G., and when this regiment was called into the service, he was compelled to leave his business in the hands of one of his sons, who had been with him in the 17th regiment, and accompanied by his other boys he went with the regiment to Bermuda Hundred, where they did garrison duty. He married, Dec. 31, 1836, Miss Mary Haines, who was born Sept. 9, 1820, and whose people were among the earliest pioneers of this county; they have raised a family of four sons and one daughter—John W., born Jan. 11, 1838; Ali, Nov. 7, 1841; Isaac W., Aug. 7, 1844; William P., Feb. 14, 1846, and Clara Barton, June 8, 1864; the latter named after the lady who so kindly and tenderly nursed her father during his dangerous sickness in the hospital. She is a talented and accomplished young lady, and as a singer possesses a voice of rare sweetness and power. Col. Haines is a prominent Mason, a member of Lodge 247, Lafayette Chapter No. 60, and Logan Council No. 34, of Bellefontaine. He is at present engaged in the mercantile business at Middleburg, and is Postmaster, a position he has held many years.

THOMAS J. HELLINGS, merchant; West Middleburg; for business enterprise coupled with success, no one deserves more credit in the history of Middleburg than Thomas J. Hellings, who, although a young man, is well known in this part of the county. In writing the industries of this township it is only just to say, Mr. Hellings' store, for the elegance of the goods, for the carefully selected variety and exquisite taste in the display of everything, has few equals in the county. This is all the more remarkable when it is known that it is all the growth of the past eight years. In 1872, Mr. Hellings, in connection with his father, opened a small stock in a part of the room he now occupies, which in connection with his father, and since the latter's death, which occurred Sept. 1, 1878,

he has gradually increased the business until his annual sales amount to about $12,000 per year, and still increasing. To those who are acquainted with Tom's careful business habits and his very obliging disposition, treating every customer with the utmost attention and courtesy, his remarkable success is not surprising. He is the only son of Sarah Ann (Euans) Hellings, and was born in Middleburg, Oct. 8, 1848, and after receiving a common school education, he graduated at Nelson's Business College, Cincinnati, in 1866; his father, Harrison Hellings, was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Dec. 20, 1814, and was the son of John and Margaret (James) Hellings, and came to Ohio in 1833, locating with his parents near Mt. Moriah Church, and a year later in Middleburg, and married Miss Sarah Ann Euans, April 4, 1838; she was born in Zane Tp., March 1, 1820; her parents, Joseph and Rhoda (Heppard) Euans, were among the first settlers in Zane Tp. From this union there were two children—Catharine Ann, born Oct. 7, 1840, and married to I. M. Sharp, a native of this township, whose family history appears elsewhere, and Tom J. the subject of this sketch. For the twenty years succeeding his marriage, Harrison followed the carpenters' trade, which he had learned in Pennsylvania; in 1858 he engaged in the saw-mill business and run a farm, continuing this about twelve years; in 1871 he opened a grocery in Bellefontaine, in connection with his son, and after about six months, removed to West Middleburg, where he continued in business as above stated, under the firm name Hellings & Son, until the time of his death. Thomas J. married Miss Amanda C. Marquis, Dec. 27, 1870. She was born in Zane Tp., Jan. 2, 1850, and is the daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann (Stephenson) Marquis, the history of whose family appears in full elsewhere. From this union there is a daughter —Edna G., born March 18, 1874. Should you think our description of Mr. Helling's store the least overdrawn, just drop in and look through his large stock and get prices, and you will be convinced that the tenth has not been told you. He is at present the Treasurer of the township; he is also a member of East Liberty Lodge No. 247, A. F. & A. M., Star Chapter No. 126, North Lewisburg, and Logan Council No. 34, R. & S. M.

LEVI INSKEEP, farmer and stock-raiser. P. O., West Middleburg. The Inskeeps are an old pioneer family who were among the first to settle in this locality, coming from Virginia; Job, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Culpepper Co., Va., and came to Ohio when he was 11 years of age. He received a common education at the old Quaker church, and when about 25 years of age he married Miss Sarah Sharp, daughter of John Sharp, and who was born in Chillicothe. Job located in Zane Township, on a woody tract of 60 acres, and immediately began to improve it, adding as his financial condition would allow, until at one time he owned 510 acres of land. He served seven years as captain of militia, and was for a short time in the war of 1812. The subject of our sketch was born Sept. 5, 1821, and, when 25, married Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of Henry and Rachael (Wells) Reymer. She was born in Perry Tp. May 4, 1827, and her parents were early settlers in Logan Co. Three children have blessed their union—Lucinda C., married to William A. West; Lycargus, married to Viola Grubbs, and Frank, who lives at home. Levi has an excellent farm on the famous limestone belt, rich, well watered, and possessing all the natural resources necessary to a fine farm, it being one of the best in the township. Two hundred rods of hedge adds its attractiveness to the farm, and a sugar camp of 3,000 vessels forms a paying industry. He is a successful farmer, and a man that stands well in the community.

RUSSELL BIGELOW JOHNSON, farmer; P. O., West Middleburg; was born in Union Co., April 9, 1841; his father, John Johnson, was a native of Fleming Co., Ky., and in 1809 came to Ohio, settling at the head waters of the Mackachack; his first wife's name was Abigail Southard; he is a local preacher in the Methodist Protestant Church, and a large land owner. The subject of our sketch received a common school education, and after working for some time on the farm, he moved to Logan Co., settling on the line of Monroe and Zane Tp's. On April 20, 1862, he married Miss Lucetta French, who was born Nov. 27, 1841, and is a native of Logan Co.; her parents were Elijah and Hulda (Marmon) French. From this union there are two

children living—Paris Franklin, born Jan. 13, 1867, and Cassius Ellery, born Nov. 7, 1872. Russell Bigelow owns a very fine farm, well watered and with a superior under-drainage; although his land is well adapted to the raising of wheat and corn he pays more particular attention to the raising of stock; his farm also contains a sugar camp of some 500 trees, from which annually about 2,000 pounds of sugar are produced. He is a good citizen, and is esteemed by all who know him.

THOMAS MARQUIS, farmer; P. O., West Middleburg; descendant from the old Irish family of that name; was born in Knox Co., O., Jan. 27, 1813. In his day they had not the advantages of a school educational system that are possessed by the children of today. His schooling was received in the little old pioneer log cabin which sat in a small clearing surrounded by the necessary concomitants of early times. His father was a farmer, and Thomas followed in his footsteps. At the age of 22 he married Miss Mary Ann Stevenson. Shortly after his marriage he moved to Zane Tp. and rented a small farm; he soon bought the farm where he now resides; when he first came into possession of the farm he found only five acres deadened; all the subsequent improvements he has put on himself; he possesses 95 acres, of which 65 acres are under excellent cultivation and produce abundantly; the land is well watered and drained; he has on the farm a fine orchard, and a "camp" of 350 trees, manufacturing annually about 800 pounds of sugar; he, however, pays attention to stock-raising. He has raised a family of eight, seven of whom are living—William Stevenson and Elizabeth Jane are married and living in Iowa; Melissa is dead; Newell, Samuel and Oliver are married and live in Zane Tp.; Amanda C. and Silas W. also live in this township. Newell, conjointly with his father, carries on the farm. Thomas Marquis has achieved all his success from hard work. He has held various positions of trust in the township, and enjoys the happiness of an industrious Christian farmer.

JAMES MARQUIS, retired farmer; West Middleburg. Men are a success who win, and of those who by their industrious and intense application to business have now not only a large share of this word's goods, but what is better the golden opinion and regard of their neighbors. The subject of this sketch and his loving wife stand second to none. He was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Aug. 27, 1810, and entering Logan Co. in 1827, located at Bellefontaine, which at that time contained but few houses, and was not as large as West Middleburg; he received what education he then possessed in Knox Co., and after reaching Bellefontaine, began to learn the blacksmithing trade; he worked at his trade for a number of years, and it was while working at his vocation that he assisted in the task of shoeing the Indian ponies belonging to the Wyandot Nation, on the departure of that tribe for the far West; in 1834 he bought the land he now owns, and in 1840 moved upon the same. At the time there were but few improvements on the land, and he immediately began to fix things up, and has continued to carefully cultivate the same until he has an excellent farm, well drained and well watered. He also possesses valuable propety near Middleburg; he married, Dec. 9, 1840, Lydia Ann Dickinson, born Sept. 10, 1821, and it must be confessed that a large share of his success in life is attributable to her energy, economy and loving interest. Her grandfather was an early settler in Ohio, entering the State in 1806. Her father, Richard, and mother, Margaret (Henry) Dickinson, were married Oct. 27, 1817, and are still living, probably the oldest couple that have always lived in this county. Lydia Ann gained her education by going to a subscription school three miles from her house, where, in a log cabin, with greased paper over an aperture in lieu of glass, instruction was given to the whites and Indians. They have raised a family of two boys and two girls, namely—Richard Addison, born in 1841; Erastus, 1846; Bell, 1849; Retta, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Marquis, with their youngest daughter, now reside in the village of Middleburg, but Mr. Marquis' active disposition still impels to devote a good share of his time to the care of his property.

SAMUEL MARQUIS, deceased; was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., June 16, 1807 and was the son of William and Elizabeth (Newell) Marquis, who moved to Knox Co., O., when Samuel was a babe. He married Miss Lucinda Axtell, who was born March 29, 1808. Her parents, Lincoln and Sarah (Martin)

Axtell, were born in New Jersey, and, as well as Mr. Marquis' parents, were of Irish descent and moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio and settled near Martinsburg, where she was married Dec. 30, 1828. They moved to Logan Co. and settled on the farm where Mrs. Marquis now lives, where they raised a family of ten children, nine of whom are now living—William Maxwell, Sarah Ann (married to Daniel Gorham) Thomas Newell, Daniel Martin, Elizabeth (dead), Julia (married to Samuel Ray), Francis Marion, James Harvey, Samuel Hamilton and Argus Jackson. Here Mr. Marquis cleared up his farm of 70 acres and an adjoining one of 80 acres. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and died May 1, 1865. With Mrs. Marquis resides her granddaughter, Mary Francis, daughter of Thomas and Hulda (Curl) Marquis, who was born a mute, March 16, 1866. She went to Columbus in 1874 to receive instruction in the asylum, and now writes readily, and is above the average in intelligence, and can do all sorts of work. It was not discovered that she was a mute until she was 3 years of age.

A. W. MORTON, farmer; P. O., West Middleburg. Among the prominent and successful farmers Mr. Morton ranks with the first. He was born in Columbiana Co., O., July 31, 1832. His father, Israel Morton, was born in Pennsylvania, and mother, Hannah (Conn.) Morton, in New Jersey. When A. W. was 6 years old his father moved to the village of Westville, where he kept a hotel nine years. He then moved to his farm, and one year later to Zane Tp., which was in 1848, and located on the farm now owned by Edmund Outland. The subject of our biography was married July 4, 1861, to Miss Sarah A. Inskeep, daughter of Job Inskeep, a native of Culpepper Co., Va., and came here among the very first settlers, with his father, Joshua, who figured prominently in the early history of Zane Tp. Mrs. Morton was born March 5th, 1840. They have a family of three girls—Etta May, Rosa Myrtle and Edna Gertrude. Mr. Morton had an offer for an education for the law, but chose rather to follow the plow, in which he has achieved uncommon success. At the time of his marriage he had no land, and after purchasing a farm he found himself in debt to the amount of about $5,000, with assets only about $1,200, but by careful attention to his business he managed in the course of four and a half years to clear his entire indebtedness. His farm now consists of 263 acres of good land, well watered and under-drained, and especially adapted to wheat-growing, in which he has been an exceedingly successful producer. He has a sugar-camp of about 2,000 vessels, and produces about 4,000 pounds annually. He is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 268, North Lewisburg. As a citizen, everyone speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Morton.

EDMUND OUTLAND, farmer and stock raiser; P. O., West Middleburg. Of the self-made men of Zane Tp. who have "dug their property out of the ground," Edmund Outland occupies a prominent and leading position. Commencing with only 75 cents, his success and present high position is but a just tribute to his industry. His father, Josiah, was one of the pioneers of this locality, and was a large land owner. He raised a family of eleven boys and gave each of them a farm, with the single exceptions of Edmund, who, for some reason, was left without a start, and to-day Edmund may attribute his success in a great measure to the fact, that he was compelled to work and save. Edmund was born November 29, 1814. At the age of twenty years and six months he married Rachel Stratton who was born in Zane Township, Oct. 7, 1813. Her parents, Joel and Rebecca (Ray) Stratton, were among the earliest settlers in this locality, coming from Culpepper Co., Va., as early as 1806. The result of the union of Edmund and Rachael was six sons and six daughters. Amizetta, Henry, Olive, John, Caroline and Charlotte are married and well settled in life. When Edmund first began, he rented the farm where he now lives for two years, and managed, in the meantime, to raise enough money to make one payment. He began $6,000 in debt and in eight years had liquidated all incumbrances. At present he clears $1,000 a year. He owns 254½ acres in one body of excellent land, being one of the best watered farms in this locality, there being no less than twenty-two running springs on his land. The land is also well drained and being part of the limestone belt, possesses the richness of that famous ridge in

the production of wheat and corn. His farm, however, is the leading stock farm in this township, he making a specialty of hogs and sheep. There is a "camp" of 3,000 vessels, which produced in the spring of 1880, 9,000 lbs. of sugar. He has good fruit and all the comforts of a well-kept and productive farm. He is an exhorter in the Quaker Church, while his wife is a Free Will Baptist.

ISAAC PAINTER, farmer; P. O., North Lewisburg. "Uncle Isaac," as everybody calls the generous, warm hearted old gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born in Frederick Co., Va., Dec. 5, 1809, and is one of the few survivors of that noble band of pioneers who helped make this country what it is to-day. His father, Abraham Painter, was born Nov. 1, 1781, and Sarah (Branson) Aug. 8, 1785. When he was two years of age his parents started to Ohio in a one-horse cart, and came as far as Lancaster, O., where they remained over winter, and where another son, Walter, was born; his father then came to Garwood's Mills, now East Liberty, and engaged in the mill here; his father's family consisted of five boys and three girls, of whom Isaac was the only one who ever located in Zane, as it is now; his father moved to Jefferson Tp., where he died, Sept. 4, 1834, having been one of the first pioneers in Perry Tp., then a part of Zane, and was also one of the first in Jefferson, and was a soldier of the war of 1812, as mentioned in the history of the township. Isaac married Miss Hope Ballinger, Sept. 22, 1833, who was the daughter of Henry Ballinger, a pioneer; she was born Dec. 11, 1811. They forthwith located on the farm where he now resides, consisting of 50 acres, then entirely in the woods, and which he paid for with his own labor. From this marriage there were four sons—Henry, born May 22, 1835, Thomas L., July 26, 1837; Isaac B., March 26, 1845; James Wesley Dec. 26, 1846; all now married, and the two oldest now settled in this township. His first wife dying, he married Miss Augusta Martin, Feb. 2, 1852; she was born Aug. 21, 1832, and is an accomplished and estimable lady, and formerly a teacher. They have two children—Elizabeth Jane, born Feb. 20, 1853, and Benjamin Everett, July 18, 1867. He has served as Township Trustee, and is a member of Lodge 546, I. O. O. F., North Lewisburg; he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1830, and he and his wife are members of Mt. Moriah Church.

ISRAEL POOL, carpenter and contractor; West Middleburg. To maintain the confidence and respect of one's fellow citizens to such a degree as to be continuously kept in one office for more than twenty years, is certainly creditable to anyone; such is the history of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Beaver Co., Pa., Oct. 8, 1826. His parents were Phineas and Ann (Young) Pool, natives of Pennsylvania, the latter of Bucks Co., and came to Columbiana Co., O., when Israel and his twin brother Joseph were 18 months old, where both were brought up to the carpenter trade, which they still follow in partnership, and many of the best public and private buildings in this township were built by them, among the former Union Chapel, Christian Church, and Mt. Moriah rebuilt, which attests the superiority of their workmanship. He married Miss Mary W. Fast, daughter of Joshua and Susanna Fast, in 1849. She was born in Virginia, June 7, 1831. From this union there are five children, as follows—Isaac N.; Sarah Jane, married Oliver Marquis; Joseph E.; Charles Sumner, and Lewis Mc. He came to Zane Tp. in 1855, and was elected Justice of the Peace soon after, a position which he has ever since held. Of late years he has acted as peacemaker more than the presiding officer of the court, in every case, whenever it was possible, inducing his neighbors to settle their disputes without coming to trial, thereby saving costs and unpleasantness. Although Squire Pool received only a common school education, he has by careful reading and study, aided by a wonderfully retentive memory, become one of the best informed men of the country on history, law and general literature, and his advice and judgment are frequently sought. Although not a professional politician, he is well posted on the issues of the day, and occasionally takes the stump for the Republican party, of which he is an ardent supporter; and being a close thinker and clear reasoner, his speeches are spoken of as creditable affairs. He served several months as a member of the 132nd O. V. I., in the capacity Regimental Clerk.

I. M. SHARP, deceased. Culpepper Co., Va., has furnished its quota to the solid farming citizens of Zane, and the sons of the Old Dominion reflect credit and honor upon their Mother State. Among the pioneers who came to this locality about 1803 was John Sharp, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who, moving from Virginia at the beginning of the present century, settled first in Ross Co., and at about the above-mentioned date, came to what is now Zane Tp. John Sharp's son, Isaac, was born in Virginia, and came to this section with his father. His wife was Jane (Austin) Sharp. He died in 1869. I. M. Sharp, the subject of this sketch, was born Dec. 21, 1834, and remained with his father until his 26th year. On Feb. 7, 1861, he married Miss Catherine Ann Hellings, who was born Oct. 7, 1840; he located upon the farm which he occupied at the time of his death in 1861, and, aided by the industry of his wife, cleared and improved the farm, consisting of 63 acres, until at present it is in good condition, well drained, and exhibiting the care and prudence of a good farmer in the outbuildings, fences, etc. On July 22, 1879, Mr. Sharp died, leaving his wife the care of four children—Mary E., born Dec. 19, 1861; William M., Sept. 20, 1863; Charles M., Dec. 4, 1864, and David M., May 29, 1866. She also has entire care and supervision of the farm, which, with its large sugar "camp" of 1,100 buckets, is no small matter. She ships her own sugar, sells her own corn and wheat, and, in fact, transacts all the business appertaining to a flourishing farm. At the time of his death Mr. Sharp was a Trustee of the township. He was also Steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which denomination he had been a member since his 14th year.

JOHN DOWNS SHARP, farmer; was born in Zane Tp., Aug. 29, 1831. His father, Job Sharp, was born in Culpepper Co., Va., June 14, 1792, and came to Ohio with his father, John Sharp, an old Revolutionary soldier, as early as 1802, settling in Ross Co., from thence he moved into what is now Logan Co., about 1803, where his father, John Sharp, died at the advanced age of 98 years. Job Sharp married Miss Sarah Ann Haines, a native of New Jersey, who was born Oct. 15, 1803. From this union there were nine children. He was in the war of 1812, was a successful farmer, having at one time 237 acres of land, and in politics he was an old line Whig. John Downs Sharp, remained with his father until the 26th year of his age. In 1857 he married Amanda E. Kennedy, a native of Logan Co., whose parents came from Brown Co. at an early day. From this union there were three children, two only surviving, namely—Job Nelson, born June 8, 1861, and James Owen, born March 26, 1872. John Downs Sharp has a farm of about 100 acres, well under-drained, forming excellent wheat land. He has a camp of 400 trees and a fine orchard. Part of this farm is surrounded by a hedge, which, together with other improvements, materially increases its value, which at present is about $65 an acre. J. D. Sharp is a member of Lodge, 546, I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

CARMAN CHAMPION STOKES, physician; West Middleburg; was born in East Liberty, O., June 2, 1849, and is descended from one of the oldest and most influential families in this township, and in his successful professional and business career sustains the family reputation in every respect; his grandfather, Joseph Stokes, came here from Culpepper Co., Va., in 1808, and located on the farm where the father of Dr. Stokes, Joseph Stokes, Jr., was born, Oct. 25, 1825; his mother, Susan (Austin) Stokes, was also a native of Logan Co. When he was four years of age his parents moved to Zanesfield, and here young Stokes attended school, and in 1861 they again moved to Middleburg, where he completed his common school education, and entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, O., in 1867, where he remained about a year. The year following, he entered the office of Dr. William T. Sharp, and spent two years in the study of medicine, and then went South and spent a year to regain his lost health; here he visited numerous battlefields and other points of war interest. Returning with renewed health, he entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where he graduated, June 20, 1874; he located in the practice of medicine in Newton, where he remained two years, and yielding to to the entreaties of his numerous friends, he came then to Middleburg, where his well-known abilities as a physician soon gained him a large practice. His business increasing

beyond his abilities to give it proper attention, he invited his brother-in-law, Dr. D W. Sharp, to share it. He was induced by the demand for a drug store to open one here, in the spring of 1870, which at once commanded a good patronage, while at the same time he retains his large practice. Dr, Stokes married Miss Mary Sharp, Sept. 4. 1873. She is the daughter of Joshua B. and Catharine (Norviel), whose history appears under the sketch of Dr. D. W. Sharp, and was born April 20, 1850. They have one child, Estella, born July 9, 1874. He is a member of Lodge 247, A. & F. M. Much of the history of this township is the result of Dr. Stokes' research.

DAVID WICKLIFF SHARP, physician; West Middleburg; a great-grandson of Job Sharp, the first white settler in Logan Co., was born April 24, 1848, on the farm of historic fame, first settled by his ancestors; his father, Jonathan B., was also born here, Oct. 18, 1821, where he followed farming and afterwards mercantile pursuits, and for a short time served in the late rebellion, and was prominently identified with the history of the township; he married Catharine (Norviel) April 26, 1843, who was born in Medina Co., O., March, 11, 1825. They raised a family of whom four grew to the estate of man. Dr. Sharp received an education in the schools of this vicinity, and attended the Ohio Wesleyan University during the years 1864 and 1865, after which he returned to engage in business in this place with his father, who was in the dry goods trade; he began the study of medicine in 1870, under Dr. Sharp, of this place, and entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1873, and graduated in 1874; soon after this he entered upon the practice of his profess on at Pottersburg, Union Co. locating there July 14, 1874; he married Miss Mary Charlotte Stewart, Oct. 15, 1874; she was born in Lowell, Mahoning Co., Ohio., Nov. 2, 1852. There is one child from this union, Willie Howard, born July 15, 1876. In 1879, he left Pottersburg, and returned to Middleburg, and has had a growing practice among the people with whom he was reared, and although they familiarly address him as "Wick," yet as a physician he has their utmost confidence and is recognized as one of the most promising members of the profession in which he takes so much pride, and in which he has been in the highest sense successful; he has many of the qualities which peculiarly adapts him for this particular calling, as well as the elements which would make him successful in any undertaking. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of which his father was also a member, and belongs to Lodge No. 247, at East Liberty.

GEORGE W. STOKES, farmer and teacher; P. O., North Lewisburg.

> "Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
> The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear."

We often find persons with tact rather than talent, filling the learned professions, where merit should be the measure, while those whose natural gifts and acquirements really fit them for such positions, quietly pursue a retired life. Of the latter comes to our mind the name of George W. Stokes, whom we first met at college. He early evinced more than an ordinary aptness for learning, which, with a studious disposition, soon placed him far in advance of the boys of his age. Having exhausted the curriculum of the country school, he spent two years at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and even here what was a task of hours to others was but a few minutes' work to him, such was his power to grasp the most intricate subjects. Indeed, in his mind there is a remarkable combination of the power of close mathematical reasoning and an exceedingly retentive memory; hence, it would be difficult to find one so familiar as he with the details of ancient and modern history, so accurate is he as to dates and statements. He was born in Union Co., Sept. 17, 1847. His father, John Stokes, was born in Zane Tp., Nov. 18, 1818, and married July 4, 1840, Miss Emma Holly, born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 18, 1818. Four children blessed the union—Oliver, George Weaver, Abram Holly, and Arminta Jane. The first is a well-to-do farmer of Union Co.; the second is the subject of this biography, and the two younger are still with their parents. George, on his return from college in 1868, taught school, which he has followed up to the present time during the winter, excepting two years, and almost exclusively in his home district; such is the attachment of his neighbors among whom he

has grown up. On Independence Day, 1874, he led to the altar Miss Maria Elizabeth Cowgill, who was born in Union Co., Nov. 20, 1850, a descendant of one of the pioneers and an accomplished, amiable woman, of more than ordinary intellectual acquirements. Two sweet children came to their home to gladden their hearts—Willard Byron, born Nov. 9, 1879; Florence Gale, Jan. 20, 1878. Six years of happy married life was given them, but ere the seventh had begun, early in the spring of 1880, George Stokes was called to see pass from this life she who had been to him all a true and loving wife could be. The shock was almost greater than he could bear, and it was months ere he recovered from the effects of the ordeal. His residence is on the farm originally improved by John Warner in 1809. The Stokes are from the very best families of "Old Virginia," and his grandfather, who had married Phœbe Euans, came to Zane Tp., it is said, as early as 1805, when there were not a dozen white settlers here. He was one of the first to engage in sugar making on a large scale. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, and was a stirring, successful man, and was usually known as Capt. Stokes. He raised a family of three sons and five daughters.

SAMUEL WARNER, retired; Pottersburg. Of all that noble band of pioneers to whom Zane Tp. owes so much of what she is to-day, none remain of those who came here at the dawn of civilization, except "Uncle Sam Warner." He was born near the little town, Lumberton, on the Naucopus River in the State of New Jersey, May 28, 1803, and in May, 1809 his parents started for Ohio, then the "Far West," with their family, consisting of Isaac, then fifteen years old, and David and Jesse, younger than Samuel, and daughters Polly, Hannah and Ann, landing at John Warners, in Zane, July 26, 1809, sick and tired. Of what they, in common with other pioneers suffered, we of to-day, surrounded by the luxuries of the 19th century, have no conception. He attended school about two weeks at the old schoolhouse at Inskeep's Mill, with its batten door and puncheon floor, and this completed his schooling, but not his education; his was too active a mind not to surmount such disadvantages, hence we find him well informed on all subjects and an encyclopedia of pioneer life. In 1812 he moved to the north part of the township and followed shoemaking awhile, but in his own language, his principal occupation has been to follow the plow. On July 4, 1826, he married Miss Phebe, eldest daughter of Joshua Sharp, born May 29, 1809, and the second female child born in Zane Tp. Here he resided over forty years, raising a family of three children; Abaishai L., born Dec., 12, 1828; Keturah, Oct. 13, 1830; married D. S. Norvill, and died Jan. 25, 1880; and Miller, born Sept. 6th, 1832. In 1873 Sam Warner sold his farm and went to live with his younger son at Pottersburg. The latter married Frances Norvill, Dec. 28, 1854. She was born Dec. 2, 1835, in Medina Co. Her father William, was a native of Connecticut and her mother, Diantha (Holly) Norvill, of New York State, and were married January 1, 1834. He followed farming until 1871, when he moved to Pottersburg and opened a dry goods store the following year, just as the town was opening up. His business career, which opened under so favorable auspices, was most seriously interfered with by three years' sickness. His disease was diptheria, which, after trying many remedies, he found one which effectually cured him, and which he generously offers free to any one. He, however, continued to sell goods, and farmed until 1875. He then sold his store, and has since then been giving especial attention to farming and breeding thorough-bred cattle, hogs and sheep. He is familiar with the stock business, having been engaged in that business when a young man. He has a good farm of 100 acres in Allen Tp., Union Co., and town property. He is a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, as is also his father, who, like his father Abaishai to whom reference is made in the general history of Zane Tp., was an old line Whig. For generosity and hospitality the Warners are fine exponents of the customs of pioneer life.

BENJAMIN WILSON, farmer; P. O., West Middleburg. Among the influential and prominent citizens of Zane Tp., whom it is a pleasure to note, have always occupied a front position in the rapid advance of this section,

Benjamin Wilson, by his energetic application to business, and the promotion of the industries of his community, deserves more than passing notice. Descendant from that good Irish family of Wilsons who have added so much to the wealth of Zane Tp., he of course, necessarily partakes of their signal energy. He was born in County Kings, Parish of Gillen, Ireland, Nov. 7, 1815. The sketch of his father will be found in another portion of this work. In his father's family there were four boys and seven girls. He unfortunately was left fatherless at an early age, and receiving a common school education, he began to work to help support his mother and sisters, and continued to help support them until 1839, when he came to America, and worked in New York about a year. He then came to Milford Centre. In 1842 he married Elizabeth Curl, daughter of Charles Curl, whose sketch appears in another portion of this work. For about twelve years he rented his land and then, having accumulated a sufficient sum of money, he bought out the farm upon which he now resides. The farm consisted of 100 acres, to which he added until at one time he owned about 400 acres. He has since, however, given to his children and bought land, so that at present he owns 365 acres of excellent land, well watered, with three miles of under-drainage. The land is well adapted to the raising of corn and wheat; Mr. Wilson being the largest wheat grower in this township; he has "camps" of 4,500 vessels. He started with just $5, and his farms pay homage to his prudence. He has a family of five children —Thomas A., Charles C., John E., Freeland and Maneti, who married Sylvester Devore. Benjamin is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is strong in the faith of the Mother Church. He is Republican.

THOMAS M. WILSON, retired farmer; North Lewisburg; was born in Parish Gillen, County Kings, Ireland, Dec. 27, 1819, and by occupation is a farmer; he emigrated to America at the age of 27, and after his passage was paid, had not a cent of money, owing for the clothes he had on his back; he worked his way to Zane Tp., where his brother resided, and worked for him and various other parties for some time. When the "gold fever" broke out he started for the diggings, crossing the plains with a wagon train, consuming three months and twenty-one days in his passage to California; he remained there for two years, and having accumulated $3,500 in gold, he returned by steamer to New York, and from thence to his home in Zane Tp.; he, true to his instincts, immediately bought a farm of 110 acres, to which he has since added as his pecuniary condition would allow until he now possesses the best improved and most valuable farms in this locality, where a good farm is the rule and a poor one the exception. Upon his farm is a valuable sugar camp; he has put in 1,000 rods of tiling, which forms an excellent drain, while to add to the attractions of the farm he possesses, in the Big Branch, a supply of water indispensable to a stockman. Sept. 18, 1858, he married Miss Maria L. Moore; she was born in New Jersey, her parents coming to Zane Tp. when she was a child; her parents were among the pioneers of Zane, and among the first Methodists, and have always identified themselves with the growth of the township; her brother, Edmund Moore, and her brother-in-law, Job Bishop, being especially noted for their zeal and progressive spirit, the latter especially being a wide-awake, intelligent and enthusiastic farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are now enjoying their well-earned ease at their home in North Lewisburg, contributing their share to every good work; are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALONZO P. WEST, farmer; P. O., West Middleburg. In noting among the younger men those who independently, by their industry and strict business principles, have accumulated wealth and added to the reputation of Zane Tp., Alonzo P. West is especially distinguished for the prominent position he has taken in the material advancement of his township. He was born in Liberty Tp., May 11, 1846. His father was born May 14, 1818, in Massachusetts, and came to Ohio with his father, where he married Miss Ann Norvill, also a native of Massachusetts. Alonzo received a limited education, attending school about two months in the year until he was 17 years old, when he entered the army. He joined Co. C., 17th O. V. I., and served two years. He participated in the battles of Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resacca, Kenesaw Mountain, and a number of

minor engagements in North and South Carolina. While on picket duty near Atlanta, Ga., he was wounded, and remained one month in the hospital. He relates an amusing incident of a foraging expedition soon after his recovery. He and a few others left the camp, and, after scouring the country, returned with quite a load of provisions. While crossing the river near Galesville, the boat upset and the men lost all their provisions, the heavier articles going to the bottom and the ducks, etc., going down stream with the current. The same night they reached the camp, and for some time the joke was on them. On his return from the war he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he remained but a short time, and then attended Northwood College for one term. After this he taught school for four winters. He bought the present farm from his father, in connection with his brother Allen, and after running it awhile conjointly with him, bought him out and became sole proprietor. Mr. West was married Feb. 5, 1871, to Miss Hettie Inskeep, who was a native of Van Buren Co., Iowa, but whose parents, Edward and Isabelle (Downs) Inskeep, were early settlers in Zane Tp. Mrs. West was a teacher about five years previous to her marriage. Alonzo's farm consists of 120 acres of excellent land, and is one of the oldest improved farms in Zane Tp., having been settled in 1807. The buildings, although built as early as 1820, are in good preservation, having been built by Joshua Inskeep. There are about 250 rods of hedge around the farm. He has a camp of 1,200 trees, from which he produces about 5,000 pounds of sugar annually. He pays, however, particular attention to stock-raising. He has two children—Earl, born Jan. 21, 1872, and Fred, Jan. 2, 1880.

JOHN WILSON, farmer; P. O., North Lewisburg; was born in County Kings, Parish of Gillen, Ireland, April 3, 1824. His parents were John and Mary (Murphy) Wilson, and he was reared a farmer; he received a moderate education in Ireland, but was compelled to give the greater share of his attention to the farm, upon which he remained until he was 26 years of age, when he emigrated to America on the steamship Silas Greenman; he landed at New York amidst all the bewildering influences of that bustling city. Keeping steadily in view, however, the grand purpose of his life, he started for Ohio, reaching Zane Tp. about a year after his landing at Castle Garden. In three years after his arrival in Zane Tp., such was his indefatigable zeal and energy, he had saved enough money to purchase a farm of 50 acres, paying $800 down and liquidating the balance by working his farm. Soon after locating in this township he married Ann Lowe, also a native of Ireland. From this union there are six boys and one girl—Thomas, Mary, John, George, Benjamin, James and Edward, all now living and residing at home. About 1871 he purchased the farm on the Lewisburg Pike, formerly belonging to Widow More, paying for the same $6,000, mostly money down, which he had made on his farm. Aug. 28, 1873, his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, died. She was an estimable lady, and no small share of his success is attributed to the care, prudence and economy of his faithful companion, and in justice to Mr. Wilson be it said that he ever recognized her character and felt her loss as only a loving husband could. Mr. Wilson's farm is at present under excellent cultivation. He has a fine home, with all the comforts of a thrifty and well-to-do farmer. His sugar-camp consists of 800 trees.

JOHN R. WILSON was born in Ireland, July 9, 1846, and came to America with his mother when he was 8 years of age. His father, Edward Wilson, was born in County Kings, Parish Gillen, June 11, 1814, The father of the subject of our sketch, in his 26th year, married Margaret Larkin, and in 1851 he emigrated to America, leaving his family at their home in Ireland—compelled to do so from a lack of funds to pay their passage to this continent. For the first few months after reaching America, he remained in the East, earning by daily labor, money to support his wife and family in Ireland; but gradually working westward, he in October, 1851, reached Zane Tp. After becoming permanently settled he sent for his family, and theycame over, reaching here about 1854. Setting to work with all the ardor and zeal of a man who appreciates the privilege of independence in America, he soon accumulated quite a sum of money, which unfortunately was lost. Coming from a stock which knew

no such word as discouragement, he, thanking God for his good health, set to work again, and in 1861 had earned and saved enough money to buy a farm of 133½ acres, excellent land, now one of the best in the township. John R. Wilson, partaking of the energetic character of his father, has a fine farm of 137½ acres, upon which he lives with his wife, a charming lady, whom he married June 6, 1878. Her maiden name was Miss Susan Ann Fox, and her parents came from Pennsylvania at quite an early date. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Lewisburg Lodge of Free Masons, and of Maple Grove Lodge of Grangers.

SETH S. WINDER, farmer; P. O., North Lewisburg; was born December 14, 1841. His father, Thomas Winder, was born December 24, 1804, in Ross Co., Ohio. The latter's father, Abner Winder, came from Pennsylvania and was one of the pioneers of the Northwestern territory, settling in Ross Co. about the beginning of the present century. His wife was a Ballinger. Thomas Winder came to Logan Co. in 1841, purchasing 317 acres of land. The only improvements upon the same consisted of a double log cabin, and two old log stables. He married Hannah Wildman, who was born in Clark Co. Sept. 12, 1802. By this union there were ten children. Seth S. was reared amidst all the influences of a primal but progressive farming district. He received a common school education, spending six months in the High School, besides one term at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. Returning home he again entered upon his father's farm, remaining with him until he was 27 years of age, when he married Maggie A. Linville, who was a native of Champaign Co., and whose parents J. H. Linville and Ann (Pennington) Linville were respected settlers of that county. The subject of our sketch now possesses a farm of 108 acres, well watered, very productive and adapted also to the raising of stock. He has two children—Aldina born Sept. 28, 1873, and Seneca, Jan. 23, 1879. The Winders have always been among the first to promote and encourage all those improvements which are necessary to the advancement, growth and ultimate wealth of any community. Being Quakers they partake of the integrity and industry so characteristic of that sect, and their excellent and valuable farms are fitting tributes to industry and perseverance. Thomas Winder is still living, a hale old man of 76. Time has dealt lightly with him and to-day he enjoys the robust health which a long life of temperance and happiness, together with honest toil naturally gives a man. On every hand he beholds his sons, progressive and influential farmers. Our Edward Winder has done much to increase the reputation of the county as a breeder of fine wool sheep.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WIRICK, deceased; was born Aug. 7, 1833, in Columbiana Co., and came to Logan Co. when he was 10 years of age, locating in Zane Tp. On Feb. 7, 1856, he married Mary E. Green, born in Logan Co., Dec. 17, 1834. She was the daughter of George R. Green, who was born in Kentucky in 1798, and who came to Logan Co. with his father in 1806. George Green married Ruth Williams, a native of Virginia, who settled in Logan Co. with her parents in 1811, and raised a family of thirteen children. George Green was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife was raised a Friend, but joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. The result of the union of B. F. Wirick and Mary E. Green was two children—Sarah Jane and Benjamin Franklin. Sarah Jane married George Bushong, and had by him two children—one only, Lulu Ellen, surviving. The mother died Jan. 16, 1880. B. F. Wirick was a member of the 180th Reg. O. V. I., and served eleven months to the close of the war. He died Oct. 9, 1877. His wife lives on a beautiful farm of 141 acres, well watered, and contains a fine sugar camp, from which annually about 4 000 pounds of sugar are produced. There is an excellent orchard, producing abundantly fruits in their season, and the buildings show the care of a well regulated farm.

J. W. YOUNG, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., West Middleburg; was born in Columbiana Co., June 11, 1838, and came to Logan Co., when he was 12 years of age; his father was of Irish extraction and was born in 1810, in Beaver Co., Penn.; he followed teaming over the mountains until about his twenty-first year, when he located in Columbiana Co., Ohio, and married Miss Ann Walton, born Aug. 25,

1813. They raised a family of nine children, of whom four are now living; J. W. Young married Miss Amanda P. Outland, April 13, 1862; Robert, her father, was born in Zane Tp., Nov. 27, 1808, and died Sept. 1, 1871; her mother, Martha (Freer), was born in Virginia, Dec. 26, 1808, in Gates Co., and came to Ohio with her parents when a small child, and located in Warren Co., and died in Zane Tp., April 21, 1880. The former was raised a Friend and the latter a Methodist. Mr. Young's farm consists of 108 acres, well watered and under-drained, and under the very best state of cultivation, with good buildings. He belongs to the most advanced class of progressive farmers, and never hesitates to take advantage of any improvement; he has raised as much as seventy-two bushels of corn to an acre; he has lately turned his attention to fine wool sheep, and has, perhaps, the best flock in the township, the majority of them costing about $100 each, and are registered in the Vermont Register; he has a choice collection of fruit, especially cherries and plums; he served about four months in the 132nd O. V. I., and was Township Trustee five years; he is a member of East Liberty Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 247, and Star Chapter No. 126. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, farmer; P. O., North Greenfield. Among the jolly, good-hearted souls who hail from the Emerald Isle is George Armstrong, who was born Feb. 15, 1833, in Ireland. His parents were George and Rose (Smith) Armstrong. George immigrated to this country in 1849, coming west to Chicago; he remained a short time, and then drifted south, landing in Logan Co. In 1855, he was married to Rachel Supler, who was a daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Campbell) Supler. Samuel Supler came to this township about the year 1827, from Pickaway Co. He was one among the first who settled in this part of the township; was an excellent man, and highly respected by all who knew him. He died April 23, 1880; his wife in 1877. Mr. Armstrong resides a short distance east of North Greenfield, and has 225 acres of land, and is among the enterprising and successful farmers in the township. He has a family of seven children—David B., Martha, George R., Nancy, Mary E., Edward and Sarah. He is a member of Wapatomica Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 424.

MRS. SARAH AUSTIN, retired; East Liberty; was born July 21, 1811, in Philadelphia, Pa.; she was a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Custer) Moore, who emigrated to this State in 1821, and finally located in Mount Moriah, where they died—he on Feb. 1, 1850, and she on Oct. 24, 1869. On July 25, 1869, she was married to Rev. Carlisle A. Austin, who was born in New Jersey, Feb. 6, 1804, and moved to East Liberty, O., in 1820, and for sixty years was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he always took an active part. He was a conscientious man, and one who never swerved from duty and the truth, and was a man of acknowledged ability; for several years he held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and Surveyor, and for forty years was a local preacher, and many, through his instrumentality, were brought to the cross of Christ. In matters that pertained to business, he was successful, leaving after him a good farm and personal property; he died in the triumph of faith, April 10, 1870; he was first married to Rebecca Rea. Mrs. Austin, who survives him, resides on the homestead; she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been since six years of age, when she was converted, and received into the church at the age of seven.

HENRY BALLINGER, farmer; P. O., East Liberty; was born June 17, 1814, in Zane Tp.; is the eldest of a family of two children born to Henry and Patience (Bishop) Ballinger. His father's name was Joshua, who emigrated to this county during its first settlement, and settled in the woods south of

Middleburg. Henry's father died before he was born, his mother marrying again. She raised her son to maturity, and Nov. 23, 1837, he was married to Rebecca C. Moore, who was born in New Jersey April 15, 1817, and came west with her parents, Henry and Sarah (Custer) Moore, when she was five years of age. Her grandfather attained a ripe old age. Since Mr. Ballinger's marriage he has resided in Perry Tp. When he located, it was one dense growth of forest. Wolves and wild game were in abundance. He first purchased eighty acres of Duncan McCarthy, of Chillicothe, and the surroundings at the present time give but slight testimony of the inconveniences and obstacles that attended the settlement of these now productive lands, that respond annually to the demands of the husbandman. Mr. Ballinger is now in the decline of life, and is enjoying the fruits of his honest toil in quiet and peaceful retirement. He has been for two score of years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has endeavored to ornament his profession by a Christian-like walk and conversation. Four children have been born to him—Mary, Laynon, Thomas and Henry.

L. G. BALLINGER, farmer; P. O., West Middleburg; was born March 23, 1843; son of John and Margaret (Daugherty) Ballinger. John Ballinger was born in New Jersey, Oct. 7, 1796, and emigrated to Ohio, locating in Zane Tp.; his wife was born May 29, 1811, she being his second wife. They were married on the farm now owned by Levi, whose father died Aug. 14, 1868; and mother, March 29, 1870. Seven children were born to them. During his life he was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church. At the age of seventeen, Levi enlisted in Co. C., 17th O. V. I., and served three years, and was a true and worthy soldier; he was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga; was struck in the neck with a Minnie ball. The Federal army falling back, he was left on the battle-field and fell into the hands of the enemy. His brother, David D., was in the same company, and was shot dead on the field, and was never seen afterwards. Levi, after being in the hands of the enemy a short time, was exchanged, and returned to his regiment. Upon his return home, he resumed farm labor, and was married in 1866 to Mary Sprague, who was born Sept. 9, 1845; she was a daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Green) Sprague. Mr. Ballinger has 100 acres of land. Five children have been born unto him—Franklin, Thomas, Delomo, Ella M. and Louisa. The Ballingers are true Republicans.

OLIVER S. BALLINGER, farmer; P. O., East Liberty; was born Sept. 14, 1839; is the fifth son and seventh child of Joshua and Delilah (Inskeep) Ballinger; Joshua was born in February, 1802, in Burlington Co., N. J., and emigrated to this State with his father, Samuel Ballinger, who settled in what is now known as Zane Tp., in 1809, where he remained until his death, which occurred on Sept. 8, 1873. His wife was born in 1808, in Zane; they were both members of the Protestant Methodist Church. At the age of 22, Oliver enlisted in Co. C, 17th O. V. I., and served three years, and was a true and valiant soldier, who participated in nearly all the prominent battles in which his regiment was engaged; he was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and was there taken prisoner; he received his discharge, and, returning home, engaged in farming pursuits in connection with his brother. At the age of 29, he was married to Louisa A. Garwood, who was born in November, 1851, in Zane Tp.; she is a daughter of Lemuel and Angelina (Warren) Garwood; they have four children—Lydia I., born June 5, 1871; Samuel, June 26, 1873; Augusta, June 28, 1875; Angelina, May 30, 1879. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He and his brother have 450 acres of choice land.

ROBERT DICKINSON, farmer; P. O., North Greenfield; was born in Jefferson Township, March 15, 1812, and is the eldest of a family of fifteen children, who were born to Thomas and Maria (Lowe) Dickinson, who came to what is now Logan Co., about the year 1810, locating south of Zanesfield, and raised a large family. He was engaged in running one of the first saw-mills that was erected in that part of the country. As a business man he was not considered a marked success, yet his sons have arisen from poor boys to wealth and affluence, and are now among the most successful in the country. Having little or no school advantages, yet they managed to secure enough to enable them to transact any business that comes in their line,

and as "garners-up" of this world's goods, they have few superiors in the county. Robert was married Jan. 24, 1833, to Rebecca Stevenson, who was born Feb. 20, 1813, in Lake Tp.; she is a daughter of John and Jennie (Hatfield) Stevenson; she was a native of Virginia, he from Kentucky, and they came to this county before the war of 1812, and were among the number who sought refuge in the block house from the Indians. Shortly after Mr. Dickinson was married, he settled in Rush Creek, near the lake; he afterwards came to Jefferson and settled at the head of Mad River, purchasing 103 acres; this he soon traded for land in Perry Tp., on the Grubb's place. In 1865, he moved to North Greenfield, where he now resides. After years of hard labor and pioneer life, he is in possession of 640 acres of land. Of the ten children born to him, eight are living—Ruth Jane, (Mrs. A. Grubbs), Susannah, (Mrs. Isaac Henry), Henry C. (attorney at law), George, Eliza A. (Mrs. E. Powers), Deliverance, Elliott and Joshua. Mr. Dickinson and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His father was a member of the "Friends."

L. C. FISHER, farmer; P. O., West Mansfield; was born on the homestead farm, June 3, 1850, being the youngest son of William and Rhoda Fisher. Lewis was 22 when he left home, which was in June, 1872, when he married Kate Critchfield, who was born March 18, 1850, and is a daughter and eldest child of Resolve and Rebecca (Clark) Critchfield, born in Ohio Co., Va., in October, 1817. He was born in Washington Co., Pa., Sept. 22, 1815. He was likewise a son of Resolve, who was a son of John. Resolve, the father of Mrs. Fisher, is a prominent farmer in this township, and was for many years during the early part of his life a teacher and Superintendent of Schools in the South. In 1875 Mr. Fisher moved to his present home, situated in the north part of the township. Three children have crowned their union—Bertha C., born April 7, 1873; Florence, Sept. 26, 1875, and Gail, Sept. 25, 1877. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Farming is the business in which he is engaged.

SARAH J. FREER, farming; P. O. Zanesfield; was a daughter of Haines Austin, who was born in New Jersey, Aug. 8, 1808, and was married to Rachel Garwood in 1833; she was born in New Jersey in 1812, and located in that county where Sarah J. was born, June 27, 1834; the family emigrating to this county in the year 1835, locating in Perry Tp. Here the family have since remained. Haines Austin was stricken down suddenly Nov. 18, 1837—had started to New Jersey on a visit, and while on the road to Bellefontaine he fell dead of heart disease. His wife yet survives him, she residing with her son and daughter, Josiah and Elizabeth, in this township. Sarah J. was married Nov. 5, 1854, to Isaiah G. Freer, who was born Oct. 25, 1832, in Jefferson Tp.; a son of Henry and Rachel (Outland) Freer. After the marriage of our subject to Mr. Freer, they remained on the Freer farm until the fall of 1860, when they located in the south-west part of Perry Tp., the farm consisting of 150 acres of land. Mr. Freer died of rose cancer May 1, 1879; his remains now repose in Marmon Valley graveyard. He was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, and was an active member in the same; living a conscientious and upright life. Five children were born to them—Henry C., born Feb. 14, 1857; Rachel E., Nov. 4, 1858; Ida D., Aug. 28, 1860, now Mrs. Finley Reams of Jefferson Tp.; Mary A., born Sept. 19, 1855, and Charles A., born Oct. 20, 1867.

JOHN E. GORDON, farmer; P. O., West Mansfield; was born May 29, 1831, in Loudoun Co., Va.; is a son of John W. and Elizabeth (Randall) Gordon, both of whom were natives of the Old Dominion State. Upon their arrival in this county they located upon the Darby, and afterwards removed to Champaign Co., where after about twelve years' residence, they moved to Adams, then to Clarke Co. John, after attaining his majority, began to "paddle his own canoe." In 1851, he was joined in wedlock to Barbara E. Keller, who was born in this township Jan. 16, 1834, and is a daughter of Frederick and Rachel (Skidmore) Keller; she was a sister of Joseph and Daniel Skidmore. After John's marriage he located in Clarke Co., Ill., but subsequently returned to the "Buckeye State," and in January, 1862, enlisted in Co. B, 13th Ohio Battery, but was afterwards transferred to the 14th Ohio, and was finally discharged on account of physical disability. He has since

been a resident of Perry Tp., and engaged in farming. His farm was formerly a part of the Banks land. Of eight children born to him, seven are living—Joseph E., Rosa E., John E., Ranson D., Mary E., Robert F., and Charles A. Joseph E. is young and a useful teacher. Both Mr. Gordon and wife are members of the Free Will Baptist Church.

MILTON GREEN, farmer; P. O., East Liberty; born in Monroe Tp., Feb. 26, 1825. There were 13 children in the family, all of whom lived to be married. The first death that occurred in the family was after the person had attained the age of 40. Milton was the second of the family. His father's name was George R. Green, who immigrated to this State in 1809, stopping in Clarke Co. until the following year, and settled in what is now Logan Co., in Monroe Tp., on the Mackachack. Here he settled and was one of the staunch and true men of that early time. He was for several years engaged in the local work of the Methodist Church, and attended to his temporal affairs as well. He died Sept. 7, 1862. His wife survived him until May 7, 1876. Milton lived a bachelor until he was 35. On Nov. 3, 1859, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Devore. She was a daughter of C. H. Austin; her mother was Rebecca Rav. They settled here on the farm where Mr. Green now lives. Here his wife was born, in 1831. They have six children—Lillie, Peony, Rosa, Rebecca, Della May and Milton M. Mr. Green, like his ancestors, is true to Republican principles. He has 400 acres of land.

JOHN GWYNN, farmer; P. O., West Mansfield; was born Oct. 27, 1843, in Jefferson Tp., and was the fifth child of John and Glielma (McMillen) Gwynn. In his 20th year, he enlisted in the 132d regiment, Co. I, O. N. G., and, serving out his term of enlistment, re-enlisted in Co. K, 88th O. V. I., and remained until the close of the war, receiving his discharge July 4, 1865; returning home, he engaged in farming. On Nov. 30, 1867, he was united by marriage to Ann Eliza Harriman, only daughter of Stephen and Harriet Harriman, who was born in this township in September, 1842; they remained on the home farm after marriage, until 1869, when they located on the pike, one mile west of Mansfield, their present place of residence, having 139½ acres of land; they have two interesting children—Minnie, born July 16, 1871, and Frank, July 27, 1875. He is a member of White Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 576; both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HIRAM HARSHFIELD, farmer and stock raiser. One of the most prominent farmers in this township is Hiram Harshfield, who is prominently identified with the agricultural interests of this township; he was born in Richland Co., Oct. 23, 1834; his parents were David and Elizabeth (Beckley); the former was a native of Germany and emigrated to America to escape empressment in the army; he came to Virginia, and afterwards was married to Miss Beckley. The family emigrated to this State and located in Richland Co. Hiram was raised for farming pursuits, and remained with his parents until his marriage to Elizabeth Nash, which event occurred Oct. 23, 1866; she was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Aug. 29, 1840, and is a daughter of John Nash, one of the highly respected citizens of this township. Five children have been born to them, who are—Estella, Orlando, Franklin, Omar and Pearl H. He and his wife are members of the Disciples Church. His farm, consisting of 375 acres, ranks among the best of the county, 300 acres of which is under cultivation. Stock-raising is one of the interests in which he is engaged.

STEPHEN HARRIMAN, farmer; P. O., North Greenfield; is the second eldest of the Harriman family now living; he was born in Washington Co., Pa., Dec. 29, 1817, and is a son of Simpkin and Sarah (Green) Harriman, who were blessed with a family of thirteen children. Simpkin's father was David Harriman, who was born in Maryland and removed to Washington, Pa., prior to the war of the Revolution, where Simpkin was born, 1788. He married in 1806, and emigrated west in 1825, locating where David Harriman, Jr., lives; here Simpkin remained until his death, which occurred Feb. 4, 1872, and his wife in October, 1868. Stephen's grandmother was Phoebe Kirk before marriage, but she afterwards married Nehemiah Green, who served all through the war of the Revolution. Simpkin Harriman was a graduate, and during his life was mostly engaged in teaching. Returning to David—he was raised to farming,

and at he age of 17 began for himself; at the age of 22, on Jan. 16, 1840, he was united in matrimony to Harriet Watkins, born in Jefferson Tp., Sept. 18, 1816; she is a daughter of James and Nancy (White) Watkins. The Watkinses are from Sussex Co., Va., and came west in 1816, and located in the southern part of Jefferson Tp. James W. died in 1862; his wife in 1852. For a time after Stephen was married, he lived on the Harriman farm, but in February, 1845, he moved to the northern part of Perry, where he has since resided, first purchasing sixty acres; he has now 268 acres. Of five children born to him four are living—William H., born Nov. 9, 1840; enlisted in 1861, in Co. A, 15th U. S. Regulars; after serving three years in the war, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, and died in Andersonville prison, a martyr to his country; Ann E., born Sept. 20, 1842, now Mrs. John Gwynn; Shepherd, Dec. 22, 1852, now a minister in Kansas; Thomas, Aug. 8, 1854, on home farm. Mr. Harriman and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL N. HATCHER, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; was born May 23, 1827, on the farm he now owns, which is situated in the west part of the township; he is the eldest son born to Daniel and Hope Garwood. Daniel was born in Loudoun Co., Va., and emigrated to this State with his ently in Logan Co., and purchased 500 father Isaac, who finally located permanacres of unimproved land in Perry Tp. Samuel was married in April, 1848, to Mary Ann Rhodes, who was born in Maryland, 1829, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Siddle) Rhodes—locating on the farm he now has, and has since lived, with the exception of seven years spent in Montgomery Co., Ind. He liked the country, and would have remained, but on account of his father's ill health he yielded to his solicitations and returned to the homestead. His wife died in 1869, leaving nine children, which are—Sarah Ann, now Mrs. Aaron Taylor; Elizabeth H., now Mrs. John McAtee; Mary A., now Mrs. Perry Isenhart, of Preble Co., Ohio.; Daniel, Samuel N., Emma J., Carrie, Fannie, Anna Victoria, now Mrs. Jacob Stanley, of Monroe Township. In February, 1870, he married Sarah Outland, born in this county in 1837. She was a daughter of Jerry Outland, who married a But er. One child, Charley, has been born to them, whose age is now 6 years on the past July 2d. Mr. Hatcher has 199.10 acres of land, according to the late survey. The old log house yet remains in the yard which he assisted in building, and which was his first to keep house in. He and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. In 1872, he was burned out by an accidental fire, in which was lost his house and almost the entire contents. Politically he is not in the majority in his township, which is strongly Republican.

A. G. HEATH, carpenter, East Liberty; born in Clinton Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1834; son of Jesse and Hannah (Allen) Heath. The former was born in Vermont, June 20, 1810. His wife is a relative of Ethan Allen of historic fame. The grandfather of A. G. was born in Hampstead, N. H., Dec. 25, 1782; his name was John, and he married Hannah Darling, who was born Jan. 14, 1790, in the same state as her husband. A. G. emigrated west with his parents in 1835, to Tuscarawas Co., then to Stark, and while there learned the carpenter's trade with his father. In 1855, he came to Logan Co., and the year following was married to Mary E. E. Austin, born July 27, 1840, in Perry Tp., Ohio. She was a daughter of Caleb and Ellen (Shanks) Austin. Allen's father has since married Mrs. Austin, the mother of his (Allen's) wife. In August, 1862, Allen enlisted in Co. C, 45th O. V. I., serving as mounted infantry for eighteen months; was color sergeant in his regiment, carrying the same the entire term of his service, and flaunted the Stars and Stripes to the gaze of the foe during every battle in which the regiment was engaged. Upon his return home, he resumed his trade and run the hotel for twelve years in East Liberty. He has four children living—Nellie, Ida M,, Wilmot and Jonah C. He is a member of I. O. O. F. and A., F. & A. M. at East Liberty, and census enumerator for 1880.

JOHN HEATH, farmer; P. O., East Liberty; was born Jan. 25, 1835, in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; in early life he attended school, having very good common school advantages afforded him; his parents were Jesse and Hannah (Allen) Heath, who were natives of Vermont; after a sojourn in several of the

inland counties, the family came to Logan Co. in 1855; John's father was a carpenter, which business he followed for several years, a vocation which was never patronized by his son John, who for several years clerked in a store at Massillon. At the age of 28, he was married to Eliza Randall, who was born in this township; she was a daughter of Joseph Randall; she died December, 1875, leaving one child, Cary F., born August, 1870. His present wife is Hope Hatcher, born in this township in 1847; is daughter of John Hatcher. Since 1870, he has resided on the farm he now owns, located west of East Liberty. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID HOGUE, farmer; P. O., West Mansfield; was born in Liberty Tp. May 29, 1844, and was a son of George and Jane (Bollinger) Hogue; they were born in Cumberland Co., Pa. and came west about the year 1834, and were parents to the major number of eighteen children, David being the youngest; his father died when David was a lad. He was thus thrown upon his own resources early in life. He lived five years with Cyrus Bell, of Bokes Creek Tp., who gave him employment and good counsel. On Jan. 17, 1863, he was married to Susannah Hamilton, who was born Jan. 17, 1839, in Fayette Co., Pa., and came west in 1860. Her parents were William and Susannah (Bear) Hamilton, both natives of the Keystone State. In 1864, Mr. Hogue came to this farm. He first bought fifty acres at $24 per acre, and has since augmented his first purchase until he now has 132½ acres; the greater portion he has acquired by his own labor, assisted by his faithful wife, who has had the misfortune to lose her hearing from a severe illness since her marriage. She is a devoted Christian woman, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have four children—Mary J., born Nov. 4, 1864; Emma E., April 23, 1868; Rena V., Dec. 24, 1871; and Robert, Nov. 7, 1874.

CAPT. J. D. INSKEEP, farmer; P. O.; East Liberty; is a grandson of John Inskeep, who was born in 1784 in Virginia, and emigrated to this State in 1806, locating in what is now Zane Tp., and at one time represented his district in Congress. Thirteen children were born to him; ten of the number arrived at maturity. David Inskeep, his son, was born April 17, 1812, in Zane Tp., and was married Oct. 26, 1833, to Martha Downs, and in 1841 located in Perry Tp., two and a half miles north of East Liberty, where he lived until his death, which occurred Aug. 24, 1851, leaving eight children—John D., being the eldest; Catharine, Mrs. R. N. Vanhyning; Josephine, Mrs. H. C. Dickinson; David F.; Elizabeth, Mrs. J. H. Skidmore; Esther, Mrs. Ezra Outland; Mary, Mrs. J. W. Skidmore, and Hulda, at home. John was born in Zane, Sept. 2, 1834, and was raised to farming pursuits, and whose educational advantages were but ordinary, yet they were well improved. On Aug. 25, 1861, he enlisted as private in Co. C. 17th O. V. I., and on June 24, 1862, was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and served as Adjutant until June 30, 1863, when he was promoted to Captain, and placed in command of his company, until March, 1865, when he acted as Major until the close of the war. During the greater part of his last year's service he served as Judge Advocate of courts-martial. There were no better soldiers or more competent officers in the positions he filled than he. Receiving his discharge July 20, 1865, he returned to his farm, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits; is yet unmarried, evidently preferring the society of his mother and sister to those not akin. He is an enthusiastic and worthy member of the Masonic order, a man of excellent information, a gentleman and a worthy member of society, and stanch Republican.

F. E. JAMES, merchant; P. O., East Liberty. Prominent among the substantial men of this township, who have since their birth been identified with the interests of the county, is Frank E. James, who was born in this township March 9, 1829, the second son of Thomas and Mary (Smith) James. The James family are of Scotch, and the Smiths of Irish extraction. Thomas was born in York Co., Pa., at the beginning of the present century, and was carried across the mountains by his mother when the family were migrating to this county. Mary Smith, the mother of F. E., was born in Waynesville, in 1807, and was married about the year 1825 and settled with her husband, Thomas James, in this township, where our subject was born and was raised to farming pursuits. Thomas

James, the grandfather of Frank, was a millwright, and assisted in building many of the mills that came into existence at that time. Thomas James, his son, was for several years a Commissioner of this county, and quite prominently associated with it during his life of usefulness. He was raised a Quaker, but was himself a free-thinker, and a man of a deal of originality. Politically, he was identified with Republican principles. He died in October, 1866. Frank was raised to agricultural pursuits. At the age of 17, he went to West Liberty and learned the harness and saddlery business, with Riddle & Henderson, and remained with them five years; then came to East Liberty and set up in business for himself, which he continued for two years. In 1855, he engaged in the dry goods business at East Liberty, and since that time has been constantly engaged in that business. On Sept. 6, 1857, he was united by marriage to Mary A. Allman, who was born in 1834, in this State; is a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Ellison) Allman, who were natives of the Middle States. Three children have been born to Mr. James—two died in infancy and the other daughter, Carrie, at the age of 19. Mr. James first associated in business under the firm name of Hamilton & James, which lasted ten years. Since that time, Mr. James has carried on the business, and is one of the oldest dry goods merchants in the county.

S. N. JAMES, M. D., farmer; P. O., East Liberty. Among the representative families of this township, we find that of S. N. James, who was born Sept. 6, 1827, in this township. He was the eldest child of a family of ten children born to Thomas J. and Mary (Smith) James. The names of the children were—Spain N., France E., Maanda, West L., Josephine, Cook, Emma, Sateline, Scott and North, all of whom arrived at maturity, but Sateline, who died young. Thomas James was born in Washington Co., Pa., Oct. 13, 1800, and was married to Mary Smith, who was born in Waynesville in 1807. The James family came to this township in 1812. Thomas died Oct. 20, 1865, and his wife on Aug 20, 1876. He was not a member of any orthodox church, but a man of broad and liberal views, a free-thinker and a man possessing many sterling qualities; a true man and upright citizen. Spain was raised to agricultural pursuits. In 1849 he began reading medicine, pursuing his studies until 1853, when he engaged in the practice, continuing actively employed until April, 1875. Since then he has been retired, and is now carrying on his farm, situated three-fourths of a mile north of town, consisting of 110 acres. It is under excellent cultivation, is highly productive, and, for its size, one among the best in the township. On account of injuries received several years ago, he is unable to perform much manual labor. Aside from this, he is a fine specimen of manly development, and is a man of warm and generous impulses, a jolly companion and worthy citizen. His wife was Nancy M. Howe; she was born in Vermont, April 1, 1836; daughter of Hiram and Lydia (Baily) Howe—a near relative of Howe, the historian. Their marriage was duly celebrated Sept. 6, 1855. Seven children were born to them, six living—Burt, Cora D., Dorr H. Okie E., Ed., and Mary L. He is a stanch Republican. Three of his brothers were in the late war—Cook, Scott and North. Scott served through the entire struggle, and died upon his return home. The Doctor is not a member of any church, having his own ideas of religion. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., No. 347.

JAMES JAMISON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., East Liberty; was born March, 1809, in Monaghan Co., Ireland; son of Andrew and Mary McFadden Jamison, and emigrated to this State with his parents in 1823, landing in Canada, where they remained one year; then moved to Cadiz, in Harrison Co., Ohio; here his father made a purchase of 100 acres of land, and was engaged on the National Road. At the age of twenty-three, James was married to Barbara Laport, born in Harrison Co., Ohio; she died in August, 1837. Nov. 14, 1838, he was married to Elizabeth McCrary, born Sept. 10, 1821, in Ross Co., Ohio; her mother's maiden name was Mary Summers, and was from Kentucky. Mrs. Jamison's father was a native of the Emerald Isle. Upon her parents' arrival in this township, they settled on the farm where William Fisher now lives, in 1836. They raised a family of twelve children, all of whom lived to be married. Their first purchase was thirty-nine acres, which they subsequently traded for land where Esquire Akey now resides. Here they died, he in 1849, she in 1865. When

Mr. Jamison began for himself. he was poor, and worked out by the month for several years. In 1836, he came to this township and bought 209 acres, for which he paid $2 per acre. He has since added to his original purchase, until he now has 615 in all. He is one of the largest sheep-raisers in the township, and is a very successful farmer. He has several children—Mary, Mrs. George Winner, of Jefferson Tp.; Margaret A., Mrs. C. D. Winner, of Henry Co.; Barbara E., Mrs. A. C. McNeil, in Canada; Alexander, in this township, married Arie Scott; Sarah J., Mrs. John Cobene; Eliza; Nancy J., Mrs. W. Adams, of Zane; Amanda, Mrs. Dan Hatcher, of Perry Tp.; Rozelah, Alice and Eloze, at home. Mr. Jamison is a member of the Presbyterian Church, as well as his wife and several members of the family.

HIRAM JOHNSTON, farmer; P. O., East Liberty; is among the self-made men of this township. He was born Aug. 11, 1824; is a son of Robert and Catherine (Harris) Johnston. Robert was born in the year 1800, and came west with his parents in 1815. His father's name was William. In 1837, they emigrated to Hardin Co. Robert Johnston was a blacksmith, and was an expert in steel, making the best hand-sickles in the market. Hiram began for himself at 19, worked out by the month, first at $7 per month. He continued on in this manner until his marriage with Caroline Pollock, who was born in Richland Co., Aug. 17, 1826, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Morrell) Pollock, who are natives of Pennsylvania. In October, 1849, they came to Jefferson Tp., having some few household goods, a small team, and a few dollars in money. He rented land three years, then purchased 62 acres in Union Co., which he afterwards traded for the tract now owned by Mrs. Winner, living on this farm four years; then he sold out, and purchased 120 acres where George D. Adams now owns, which he soon sold, and purchased 120 acres now owned by Ezra R. Outland; selling this, he purchased 137 acres in Lake Co., where he remained only one year. In 1863, he came to Perry, where he purchased 166 acres of land, situated one mile west of East Liberty. He has recently built new buildings throughout, and is one of the prominent and thrifty farmers in this township, and knows how every dollar he now has was obtained. Of a family of ten children born him, but six are now living—Mary E., Adelia M., wife of D. Marquis; Irena, Elmer E., Emma, Robert F. Mrs. Johnston's mother has recently died. She was born in Huntington Co., Pa., Feb. 3, 1801. At the age of 9, the family moved to Beaver Co., where they lived until the close of the war of 1812. Her father and eldest brother served in the same—were in the battle of Thames and Lundy's Lane, and afterwards emigrated to the mouth of Black River, near Cleveland. While here, she washed four handkerchiefs for President Monroe, who gave her 50 cents, which she kept many years. She died much lamented by all who knew her—a kind mother, and having many excellent virtues.

JOHN KENNEDY, farmer; P. O., North Greenfield; born June 24, 1823, in Harrison Co., O.; son of Hugh and Catharine Kennedy, who were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, and emigrated to America, and finally to Harrison Co., and died soon afterwards, leaving John an orphan, who was bound out by the Overseers of the Poor to a man by the name of Flemming, until he was twenty-one. After attaining 16 years of age, by mutual consent he left Fleming, and attended school, to enable him to read and write; after this he bound himself to Francis Burkham, and staid with him until his 21st year; he then hired to Edward Ball, for two years, in Muskingum Co.; subsequently he went to Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Tennessee, and finally started for California in 1849. After reaching St. Joseph, Mo., his money was spent, and he returned to Ohio; and after visiting Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, he returned to Muskingum Co. in 1850, and worked out by the job. That year he was married to Martha Welch, a native of Muskingum, her parents being among its first settlers. After his marriage he rented land, and afterwards purchased fifty-seven acres at $28 per acre, built him a cabin, and cut off the timber. Five years afterwards he sold out and moved to Thompson Tp., in Delaware Co., and purchased 106 acres, which he kept ten years, and, came to this township in 1873, Sept. 10, and purchased 117 acres, where he now resides; known as the Winner farm; since then he has added to it, until he now has 242

acres, and is to-day one of the stanch and able farmers of the township. His wife died May 3, 1856, leaving two children—Jerome W., now of Union Co., and Alice F., now Mrs. H. Roberts. His present wife was Christiana Ann Ashmore, born Oct. 8, 1838, in Muskingum Co., daughter of William and Eliza (Cooper) Ashmore, who were from the Emerald Isle. Seven children have crowned this union, as follows—Mary I., Nancy J., Emma V., Clara E., John W., James R., and Dora E.; six of whom are now living. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Masonic Order, Mt. Carmel Lodge, No. 303; has always been an uncompromising temperance man, and true to the political principles laid down by Henry Clay.

MICHAEL KLINE, farmer; P. O. East Liberty; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1821; son of Michael and Phebe (Condit) Kline; the former was born in Hagerstown, Md., March 8, 1789, and was wed to Phebe Condit Jan. 14, 1819, who was born Nov. 12, 1800, and by this marriage nine children were born —Ira, Michael, Isaac, Samuel B., Jonas, Margaret, Sarah L., Eunice and Hannah, all of whom lived to raise families of their own; George Kline, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Germany, and there married Susan Bishop; Michael's father and grandfather both were blacksmiths, which vocation the former followed for thirty years; about the year 1820, the family removed to Belmont Co., and engaged in farming, to which business Michael was reared during his early boyhood, but subsequently learned the tanner's trade; taught school several terms, and made the best use of his time. April 30, 1845, was married to Sarah Weatherby, who was born Sept. 26, 1826, near Middleburg, Zane Tp.; daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Mathes) Weatherby; Mr. Kline has had a marked and varied career; was raised a farmer, taught school, learned the tanner's trade, was engaged in the grocery business at West Liberty; also run a bakery eight years in Pickaway Co.; owned at one time a farm in Union Co.; in 1869, moved to the southeast corner of Perry, and has since resided, having 100 acres of land and good improvements, and is a snug and successful farmer; in making his start, was poor and no backers, and although having security money to meet and other pecuniary difficulties to encounter, has at last made a success; has a good farm and no incumbrances. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and has served in a ministerial capacity in that body, being regularly ordained. Eight children have been born him, but three living—Sarah L., Hannah M., Al. Louis Cletus.

JOHN F. LUKENS, farmer; P. O., North Greenfield; was born Jan. 7, 1824, in Warren Co., O.; is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Fawcett) Lukens. The Fawcetts are of Irish extraction, and came to Ohio in 1822. John's parents were married in 1819, and removed to this State when the country was new, and John was innured to privation and hard labor; having a keen thirst for knowledge, he applied himself closely, and soon mastered the common branches; in 1845, he began teaching and continued his course of study; one of his preceptors was A. G. Gregg. On Jan. 1, 1863, he was united by marriage to Miss Louisa K. Swartz, of Stark Co., a lady of talent and culture, a graduate of Mt. Union College, and daughter of Martin and Hannah (Southcard) Swartz; he was born March 28, 1797, and was a local preacher for fifty years; his wife, Jan. 10, 1799; he died Sept. 1, 1878; she, March 2, 1880. Joseph Lukens, the father of John, was born Aug. 31, 1795; Jonathan, his father, and the grandfather of John, was born June, 1758. Mr. Lukens has a large farm of about 250 acres, and he ranks among the best farmers in the county, and does a deal of head farming; neat and tidy in his work, he requires those in his employ to exercise the same taste; his fences and gates, as well as all the appliances that are about him, are models for imitation; he is a man of sound judgment, and has a mind well stored with facts and useful information; he is a progressive man and keeps pace with the times in literature and the improvements of the day; in short, he is one of the best scholars in the township; he is thoroughly practical, is as good a surveyor as necessity might require, somewhat eccentric in his manner, yet of honest and intelligent convictions; a strictly moral man, temperate and with an innate regard for truth and uprightness; he has one child only, a youth of some promise.

JANE P. MARMON; P. O., Zanesfield;

is a daughter of John and Elizabeth Johnson. Mr. Johnson was a native of North Carolina, born about the year 1761, and emigrated to this State with the Marmon family, who came about the year 1807, making their permanent residence in Stark Co., where our subject was born, May 29, 1815. There were nine in the family—eight sisters and one brother—her father dying in 1836 and his wife in 1840. Joseph Marmon was born Dec. 20, 1818, in Jefferson Township, to whom our subject was united by marriage. He was a son of Edmond and Sarah Stanton, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. Since their marriage, they have remained on the place where they settled. His death occurred Dec. 27, 1876, leaving no issue. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was a warm friend of the bondmen, being ever ready at all times to serve them, giving his time and money without grudging, and at times placing his life in jeopardy in their behalf; was of a sympathetic and benevolent turn of mind, and ever ready to serve a friend. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Marmon has resided on the farm, Mrs. Sarah A. Potee and husband residing with her. She was a daughter of Frederick and Martha (Marmon) Sager. Mr. and Mrs. Potee have one son—Joseph M., born March 25, 1878. Mrs. Marmon was born in the Friends' Church.

L. B. McGEE, farmer; P. O., West Mansfield; is the youngest of a family of seven children; he was born in Jefferson Tp., December, 1834. His father's name was William, who married Jane Pope; he was a Kentuckian by birth; born in January, 1788, and emigrated to this State in 1811; was a soldier in the war of 1812, after which he settled on the farm owned by William Dunlap, of Jefferson Tp., where he purchased 164 acres of land, about the year 1821. Here he lived until his death, which occurred in April, 1869, his wife dying in November, 1864. Leonard was married in 1858 to Eusebia A. Harriman, who was born in this township, in April, 1840, and was a daughter of David and Elizabeth Harriman. After his marriage, he moved to the home place, then to the Harriman farm, and lived there until 1875, when he came to his present place of abode, situated in the northwest part of the township. The McGee family seems to have been always identified with Democracy, and its principles they have adhered to. He is a member of White Lodge, No. 576, I. O. O. F.

JOHN NASH, farmer; P. O., East Liberty; was born Sept. 22, 1811, in Westmoreland Co., Pa; he is a son of Nathan, who was a son of Edward; they were born in Maryland. John emigrated to this State with his parents in 1817, to Green Co., where they remained a short time; they then moved to Licking Co. His mother's name was Mary Jane Ward, before marriage, whose family came from England. The Nash family are descendants from "Erin's Green Isle." John's grandparents on both sides, were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. John Nash, our subject, began life poor, his mother dying when he was very young. The family was broken up and he launched out to do for himself, and soon became innured to privation and severe toil. When he acquired means, he purchased a team and teamed several years to Cincinnati, before the era of railroads. In Dec. 27, 1838, he was married to Elizabeth A. Peterson, born in Hardy Co., Va., Dec. 13, 1809, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Stoakly, all of Virginia, afterwards settled in Clinton Co. After Mr. Nash was married, he settled in Clinton Co., and was engaged in farming, where he lived until 1860. He then moved to this township, where he bought 156 acres of land, one mile west of East Liberty, where he now resides. He has five children—Hannah E. born Aug. 29, 1840 (now Mrs. Hiram Harshfield); Amy C., born Feb. 7, 1842 (Mrs. Preston J. Thornton, of Saline Co., Mo.); Mary J., born April 27, 1844 (Mrs. Marion Vanica, of Monroe Tp.); Maria L., born July 13, 1846 (Mrs. L. Ballinger, of Hardin Co.), and William F., born July 11, 1849, was married July 24, 1873 to Catharine Vogel, born in Dearborn Co., Ind., March 21, 1857, daughter of Michael and Barbara (Dellaman) Vogel, both born in Germany. They had five children, Mrs. Nash being the eldest. Her mother is deceased—her father is a resident of Cincinnati. Three children were born to William F. Nash and wife—Charles A., born June 26, 1874, Clarissa B., July 12, 1878, infant deceased. William resides with his parents. His father, whose name heads this page, is now fast approaching 70 years; he is an excellent citizen, a worthy and accommodating neighbor,

and has this to say: he has never sued or been sued. He has an excellent farm of 100 acres in a desirable location, and a rare spring of White Sulphur, and his orchard contains seventy-five varieties of apples.

WALTER PAINTER, farmer; P. O., East Liberty; was born April 14, 1811, while on his way to this State from Lancaster Co., Pa. His parents were Abraham and Sarah (Branson) Painter, both natives of the Old Dominion. The family, upon their arrival here, first located at what is now known as East Liberty, making a purchase soon after their arrival. In 1817, they moved to Jefferson Tp., and located land where Alexander Jamison now lives. This land was finally "swapped" for the place now owned by Philip Crouse, west of Zanesfield. This his father cleared up, and remained on the same until his death, which occurred Sept. 4, 1834. There were eight children in the family, Walter being the fourth in number. His father, Abraham, was born in Frederick Co., Va., April 1, 1781. His wife, Sarah, was born in the same county, April 8, 1785. She died in Zane Tp., Nov. 25, 1845. Their marriage took place Sept. 2, 1807. Walter left home at 22. On Sept. 11, 1834, he was married to Hope Haines, who was born Feb. 19, 1816, in Champaign Co., daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Ballinger) Haines. He was born in Virginia—she in New Jersey. They emigrated West in 1806, and settled in what is now Zane Tp., Logan Co. After Mr. Painter was married, he worked near Middleburg and settled where he now lives in 1836. It was then "all woods," he being the first settler in this "neck of woods." He has 156 acres. Of eight children born him but three are now living—Abner, on Mill Creek; Abraham, in Indiana; Alfred, on farm adjoining. Mr. Painter has been a hard worker and seen a deal of pioneer life.

JOSHUA POWELL, farmer; P. O., West Mansfield; born Feb. 12, 1824, in Columbiana Co. His parents were Henry and Rachel (Fowler) Powell. He was born in Germany, and came to America when a lad, and was bound out to a man by the name or Nubo. Joshua was raised to farming pursuits. His parents were poor, and were unable to give their children any pecuniary assistance. At the age of 25 he was married to Lovina Fisher, who was born in Portage Co., daughter of Charles and Minerva (Alfred) Fisher, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The first purchase of land Mr. Powell made was sixty acres in Summit Co., at $10 per acre, which was disposed of three years afterwards at $20 per acre. In 1853 he came to Logan Co., purchasing 112 acres at $6.50 per acre, which was across the line in Union Co. Four years afterward he sold it for $12 per acre, after clearing a portion of the timber. Since 1853 he has been a constant resident of the county. He now has 183 acres of land, and well improved, large and commodious farmhouse newly built, and everything about him are monuments to his industry and perseverance. Beginning life poor, he has worked his way up from poverty to comfort and plenty. Having enough of this world's goods about him for his maintenance, he is now leading a comparatively retired life, enjoying the fruits of his labor. He now has his second wife; she was Minerva Fisher before marriage, and sister to his first companion, who died May 18, 1867. Eight children were born them; but seven survive, who are Nancy A., now Mrs. James Skidmore, of Union Co.; Charles Henry, Thomas W., Melissa, Mrs. R. Hindle; Edgar, Sarah J. and Harriet E. He and family are all members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. His last marriage was in November, 1869. His early education was entirely neglected. Schools were scarce, and at subscription rates.

JOHN REYMER, farmer; P. O., East Liberty; was born Jan. 17, 1821, on the same farm he now owns. His father, Henry, was born in New Jersey, March 2, 1795, in Pemberton Co., and married Rachel Wills, the mother of our subject, in 1817, and came west in 1820, and located permanently in the southwest part of the township, and cleared up the farm now owned by John, his son. He died, 1853, one of the upright and worthy citizens. His father was born in Germany, and came to this country when nine years of age, and after his arrival in America, served nine years to pay for his passage over. John was raised to farming, and to severe labor. On June 28, 1844, he was married to Lavina Black, born near Mingo, Champaign Co., in the year 1818. She was a daughter of John and Sarah (Taylor) Black, both natives of Pennsylvania, and

came out to this county previous to the "'12 war," and was a participant in that unpleasantness. Since the marriage of Mr. Reymer, he has resided constantly on the homestead. Three children have been born to them, who are—Joshua S., born in 1845; died Feb. 5, 1872; James M., born Dec. 26, 1847; Henry H., born Aug. 28, 1853. He has 156 acres of land, well watered by the best of springs. Henry remains with him on the farm, and was married to Viola Sharp, daughter of Joshua and Catherine (Norville) Sharp. Henry is of an ingenious turn. He is a worthy member of the Protestant Methodist Church.

LINAL R. ROBSON, farmer; P. O., North Greenfield; born Jan. 7, 1839, on the farm he now resides upon, situated two and one-half miles north of East Liberty. His parents were William and Mary (McGary) Robson. William Robson, his father, was a native of England, born Feb. 24, 1793, in Northumberlandshire, and emigrated to America, landing in Pennsylvania, when a lad of sixteen. His mother was of Pennsylvania birth, born July 22, 1810. After his parents' marriage they emigrated to this county, in October, 1833, and settled on the farm now owned by Linal, which was unimproved. Here they made their home, remaining until removed by the hand of death—his death occurring about the year 1845, on Aug. 16; her's Dec. 16, 1876. Linal has since remained on the homestead. On Aug. 2, 1862, he was married to Mary L. Winner, who was born in this township, January, 1844, She was a daughter of John and Margaret (Smith) Winner, both natives of Pennsylvania, and were among the early arrivals in this part of the country. Eight children are now living, who are—McClellan, Rogers, Ira, Maggie, Alamander, Orpha, Jane, Lutitia and Elizabeth. His farm consists of 148½ acres of land. The Robson family are Jeffersonian Democrats.

MRS. ANN E. SHARP; P. O., East Liberty; was born in Columbus, Oct. 3, 1817; she is a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Mathis) Weatherby, who were natives of the Atlantic States, and were among the early arrivals in this State, settling in this township prior to the year 1820; on Oct. 12, 1834, she was married to Job H. Sharp, who was born in Logan Co., April 19, 1811; he was a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Ballenger) Sharp. Soon after their marriage they located near Middleburg, where they resided three years, and subsequently made several changes, finally locating in Perry Tp., in 1841, where he remained until his death, which occurred April 29, 1880; he was a member of the Masonic Order; was a Royal Arch and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Eleven children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, nine living—Aaron W., Victoria and Eloria (twins), David R., Webster L., Lodusky C., Heploria, William T. and Caleb B. She has 140 acres of land, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. W. SHARP, farmer; P. O., East Liberty; was born in Zane Tp., Aug. 5, 1835, son of Job H. and Ann E. (Weatherby) Sharp. At the age of 13, Aaron went to learn the tanner's trade, which he followed for fourteen years. In 1861 he engaged in merchandising at Lewisburg, which business he conducted until 1868. In 1870 he moved to Perry Tp. and purchased 150 acres of land, located one mile and a half southeast of town. On Nov. 29, 1861, he was married to Elizabeth Evans, who was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Feb. 6, 1839, and was 9 years of age when she came out with her parents, Aaron S. and Rebecca (Daniel) Evans. Three children are the fruit of the marriage, who are—Bessie R., born Jan. 6, 1863; Aaron W., Jan. 3, 1871; Prentice H., Sept. 4, 1878. The Sharp family are among the first who came into what is now Zane Tp. The father of Job Sharp came from England to the Carolinas during the reign of George III., and was commissioned by him as surveyor. Job Sharp, who was the great-grandfather of A. W., came from New Jersey and settled first in Culpepper Co., Va., 1797, remaining there until 1799, when he emigrated to Ohio, and reached what is now Zane Tp., on Christmas day of the same year, and settled on a tract of 1,000 acres of land, which he had exchanged for land in Virginia. His son was named Joshua, and was born in 1784, he was the father of Job H., the father of Aaron W., who is now the oldest living representative of the Sharp family.

DANIEL SKIDMORE, farmer; P. O., West Mansfield; was born April 2, 1802, in Loudoun Co., Va.; is the fourth child of William and Mary (Randall) Skidmore, who

emigrated to Columbiana Co., this State, in 1804, remaining there until 1816, when they moved to this county, and located on the farm nowoccupied by Daniel and John H. Skidmore. Sixty acres was the first purchase, which was a dense forest. Urbana being their place of trading, until Curtis started his store at Zanesfield. Daniel was raised to hard labor; schools were few, and sparsely attended, and taught at subscription rates. When he attained his majority he began for himself, and hired out at $8 per month; 50 cents per day was the highest price paid at that time. At the age of 25, he was married to Mary Ballinger, born in 1809, in Logan Co. She was a daughter of Samuel and Ann (Walker) Ballinger. They were married in New Jersey, and emigrated West in 1809, locating in Zane Tp. After our subject was married, he moved to this township, locating on the farm now occupied by John F. Skidmore, remaining a short time, and then moving to where his brother Joseph resides. Subsequently he moved to his present place, where he purchased 118 acres of land. Ten children were born to him, but eight only now survive—Samuel, Joshua, Hope, Elizabeth, Gustavus, James, Newton and Sidney. Mr. Skidmore has now been a resident of this township well on to seventy years, and is among its most esteemed citizens.

DANIEL SKIDMORE, JR., farmer; P. O., West Mansfield; was born April 12, 1830, on the homestead, the eldest of a family of ten children. His father was born in Virginia, Sept. 2, 1803, and came West when thirteen years of age. On July 23, 1827, he was married to Hope Ballinger, who was born in New Jersey, Dec. 17, 1807, and who was a daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Walker) Ballinger, who came West about the year 1809, and settled in Zane Tp. After the marriage of Joshua and Hope, they settled in the Skidmore settlement, where his widow still survives him. He died April 21, 1879. Daniel, our subject, was married April 17, 1851, to Rachel McDonald, who was born in 1832 in this township, and is a daughter of John and Rebecca (Fitzsimmons) McDonald. The McDonalds are from Scotland and emigrated to Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1863, Daniel moved to White Co., Ind., and lived there until 1870, and then returned to the homestead. He has three children—Elmira E., Rachel E. and Dora. Daniel and his brother John H. now farm the homestead. John was born Nov. 30, 1845; is the ninth child of the family. At the age of twenty-three, April, 1868, he was married to Elizabeth Inskeep, who was born in February, 1843, in this township, daughter of David and Martha Inskeep. But one child is living—Earl I., born in October, 1875. The homestead consists of 216 acres. Daniel and his family are members of the Disciples Church. John is of the Baptists.

JOSEPH SKIDMORE, farmer; P. O., West Mansfield. Among the old and highly-respected residents of this township, whose interests have been identical almost since its beginning, is Uncle Joseph Skidmore, who was born March 23, 1799, in Bedford Co., Va.; son of William and Mary (Randall) Skidmore; he was born in Virginia, May 9, 1778; she in Pennsylvania Oct. 7, 1774. They emigrated to this State, locating where East Liberty now stands, about the year 1813; remaining here a short time, they sold out and moved towards the north part of the township, and remained here until removed by death. There were eleven children in the family, Joseph being the second. Soon after attaining his majority, he was united by marriage to Rebecca Garwood, who was born in this county, daughter of Thomas Garwood; she died July 18, 1835. When Joseph began farming on his own account he bought seventy-two acres, at $3 per acre, and cleared the same. Six children were born to him by his first wife, five living—William, Thomas, Hope, Isaac and John. His present wife was Rebecca Whitaker, born Sept. 17, 1819, in Clarke Co.; daughter of Josiah and Hannah Rudisill. They were among the early settlers. The Whitakers are from New Jersey. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Skidmore, who are—Lydia J., Nancy, Joseph, Rebecca, Franklin H., Lavina and Josiah C. For forty years, Mr. Skidmore has been a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, and for many years a deacon, and now stands ready for his Master's call.

WEBB L. THOMAS, farmer; P. O., East Liberty; was born May 10, 1822, in Adams Co., Pa. This branch of the Thomas family are descendants of Abel Thomas, a prominent

Quaker preacher, who was contemporaneous with William Penn and others of his time. W. L. is the fifth child of Isaac and Hannah (Starr) Thomas, who were born in Adams Co., Pa., April 2, 1784, and July 2, 1790, respectively. Of the family of ten children born, nine came to maturity. In 1824, the family moved to Warren Co., this State. Early in life we find Webb engaged in a woolen factory, where he labored about ten years. He then learned the wagon-making trade, which he followed six years. On Oct. 24, 1844, he was married to Mary Vail, who was born in Butler Co., Pa., Dec. 16, 1825. She was a daughter of Aaron and Eleanor (Siddons) Vail. The Vails hail from the State of New Jersey. The Webbs are from the Empire State. Isaac Thomas died in 1833; his wife died in Madison Co., Ind., March 4, 1867. In 1851, Mr. Thomas left Warren Co., and removed to Lee Co., Iowa, and after one year's residence, came to Logan Co., and purchased 117 acres of land in Perry Tp., where he now resides, one mile and a half northeast from East Liberty. The land was formerly owned by Henry Else. He has since his purchase erected all the buildings that now grace and adorn the premises. He has three children—Albert D., born Sept. 28, 1845; Edwin A., born Sept. 23, 1850; Rolla F., born Aug. 27, 1858. Mr. Thomas has merited the success that has crowned his efforts in a business way. Beginning poor, he has attained a good home and a reasonable competence for his declining years.

GEORGE P. VERNON, farmer; P. O., East Liberty; was born in Chester Co., Pa., June 27, 1814; son of George and Hannah (Baldwin) Vernon, both of whom were natives of same county and State. Mr. Vernon emigrated west with his parents to Columbiana county, near Salem. Here his parents died, his father in 1843, and mother afterwards. Upon the Vernon side of the house, the family came from England; upon the Baldwin, or mother's side, they came from Ireland, in October, 1843. Mr. Vernon came to Logan Co., and located in Perry Tp., March 9, 1837. While in Columbiana County he was united in marriage to Matilda Dixon, daughter of Henry and Ruth (Jackson) Dixon, both natives of Red Stone, Pa. Her mother was the daughter of Samuel Jackson, who was an extensive manufacturer at Red Stone. Mrs. Vernon died, leaving him nine children, all of them living—Minerva (Mrs. George Harper) of Polk Co., Iowa; Mary E. (Mrs. Richard Dickison); Ralph, at home; Levi, in Washington Co., Kan.; William, in Green Co., Iowa; Lucinda (Mrs. C. Johnson); George, in Green Co., Iowa; Emily (Mrs. William Brockerman), M. D., in Harper; Erastus, at home. His present wife was Miss Sarah Harshfield, born 1835, in Richland Co.; daughter of David and Elizabeth (Bickley) Harshfield. They have one child, Litta, born June 18, 1875. Mr. Vernon began poor, with nothing but his hands, but is to-day among the stanch and able farmers of the township; he has 321 acres of land. He still carries on his farm, but resides in East Liberty, and is in a manner retired; was raised a Quaker, but is now a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM WEATHERBY, farmer; P. O., North Greenfield; was born in Burlington Co., N. J., Nov. 16, 1809, Salem Tp. There were eight children in the family, he being the third of those that were born to Benjamin and Sarah (Mathis) Weatherby, who emigrated west to this State in the year 1816, and located in Columbus, remaining there two years. While here William drove a team which was hauling rock to be used in extending the walls of the Penitentiary building. About the year 1818, he moved with his parents to Zane Tp., and settled near Middleburg. William began poor; he first hired out to work at $9 per month; then worked three years at the carpenters' trade. On Aug. 25, 1836, he was united by marriage to Ann K. Faulkner, who was born in Greene Co., O., March 30, 1818; her parents were Jesse and Hannah Shepheard, who came from West Virginia. After William married, he began renting. His first purchase was 280 acres of land, at $1.50 per acre, in the "Green Woods," which he paid for by renting. Before making his permanent settlement where he now resides, he made several changes, but during all this time kept steadily at work, doing a great deal of pioneer labor. In 1858, he located near North Greenfield, purchasing 117½ acres of land, and has accumulated 272 acres. He has but one child—Mary E., born in 1844. Four children were born him; he lost one son, David, who died near

Vicksburg; he was a soldier in the 96th O. V. I.

JOHN S. WILGUS, farmer; P. O., New Jerusalem; was born in Sussex Co., Delaware, Sept. 9, 1818. His father was Samuel Wilgus, born July 20, 1782, and married a Dorsey, who was the mother of John. The Wilgus family came originally from England; John's mother's mother was Delilah Wright; his father's mother was a Taylor. John was 17 when his parents came to this country and settled in the "woods." John was the eldest of a family of nine children; his father purchased 100 acres in this township—not a stick had been cut on the place. John remained with his father until 25 years of age. In 1843 he was married to Patience Haines, born in this township, and daughter of Joseph and Rachel Ballinger. She died in 1870. Fifteen children were born, several of whom are dead; those living are—Narcissus, now Mrs. Jas. Blake, of Madison Co.; Henry A., in Union Co.; Emeline, Mrs. John Hughs, of this county; Lorenzo, in Union; Mary E., Mrs. T. Godman, of Madison Co.; Rachel J.; Hester J., Mrs. J. L. Farrington; Rachel A., Mrs. A. Davis, of Madison; David W., John B. and Charles L., at home. Mr. Wilgus' first purchase was 12 acres; he then added 44 and has now 100 acres. In 1872 he was married to Cynthia Bliss, whose mother's name was Miller, born in Indiana March 10, 1821. All of Mr. Wilgus' family have been, and those living are, identified with the Methodist Church.

BOKES CREEK TOWNSHIP.

CHRISTIANA BATES, widow; West Mansfield; was born in Washington Co., Pa., in 1825. In 1842 she married Gardiner Bates, of Rhode Island; her maiden name was Christiana McDonald; her grandparents were from Scotland, and came to the United States prior to the birth of her father, which occurred in 1778, and his death, in 1844. Her mother was born in Washington Co., Pa., in 1793; was married in 1812, and died in 1863. The McDonald family consisted of eleven children—eight of whom are now living—George, James, Daniel A., William G., Mary, Christiana, Rachel and Caroline. The last is the wife of a Mr. Ballinger, of Elkhart, Ind. Christiana, the widow of Gardiner Bates, is the mother of five children, three of whom are now living, whose names are Clara, Christiana G. and Albert G. Her eldest daughter, whose marriage occurred in 1862, died, leaving one child, a daughter. Mrs. Bates is a member of the United Brethren Church, and has sustained a membership for thirty years.

MILTON BUSHONG, farmer; P. O., West Mansfield; was born Oct. 22, 1826, in Perry Tp., this county; his father James Bushong, was born in Ross Co., O., but his mother came from South Carolina with her father's family when she was about 13 years old; they settled near Chillicothe. Shortly after their marriage Mr. Bushong and his young wife moved to Logan Co., and settled on Mill Creek, Perry Tp., in 1821; and there Mr. Bushong died, leaving a widow and three children, besides Milton, who was born a short time after his father's death; here the widow and fond mother clung to her home and children as none but a mother could, and supported and educated them as well as circumstances would permit; soon as the older ones became of age and married they sold out their interest in the estate, but Milton kept his, and with him their mother always made her home until the time of her death, which occurred Nov. 25, 1869. While Milton was living on the old homestead he learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it, as well as conducting his farm; and at his trade he procured means enough to purchase 12 acres, which is now in the corporation of West Mansfield. Subsequently he purchased 18 acres more and then sold the 30 acres of the old homestead and bought a piece of unimproved land in the northern part of the township, all of which he traded for the farm of 118 acres where he now resides, which is a beautiful location and well improved; adjoining and partly in the

corporation of West Mansfield; to which he moved April, 1861. He has been twice married; first with Louisa Moore, June 22, 1850. She was born March 9, 1832, in Carroll Co., O.; her death occurred Sept. 12, 1877, leaving five of her eleven children: William and Samuel C. (deceased); Mary C., married Jas. M. Ruehlen, of this township, Dec. 25, 1873, and died Feb. 15, 1878, leaving one child, Chloe E.; Milton T. (deceased); Emma L. (is now Mrs. Wm. Ballinger, of Union Co.; they were married March 11, 1877); Clinton and John W. (deceased); Sarah E., Charles W., Edwin I., at home with their father; Albert J. (deceased). His second marriage was celebrated March 18, 1878, with Almira Hathaway. She was born Sept. 27, 1832, in Dighton, Mass., and was a widow of the late John Elliott; he left three children: Elmer W., N. V., and Flora S. Mr. Bushong was elected Justice of Peace April, 1865, and served continuously until this spring; making 15 years in that office. With the exception of the 30 acres, which he got out of the old homestead, he has made all the rest of his comfortable home by his own industry and economy. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1850—as is also his wife a member of the same Church.

LEWIS DICKINSON, farmer; P. O., Ridgeway; is a native of Logan Co., born Nov. 20, 1827; he has twice been married, his first marriage occurring on March 4, 1852; by this union there were six children—Joshua N., Delilah A., Lydia M., Henry E., St. Leger and Mary C. By his second marriage he has three children—Minnie, Ella and Robert. Mr. Dickinson is a farmer by pursuit and one of the sons of honest toil and industry. In the raising of stock his attention is more particularly directed to that of sheep, but includes the usual stock of all well-to-do agriculturists. He is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, Ridgeway Circuit.

H. H. ELLIOTT, farmer; P. O., Rushylvania; was born Nov. 29, 1837, in Stark Co., Ohio; he is the son of Joseph and Mary (Slater) Elliott, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Stark Co. when young, where they were married, and reared five children; they all moved to Logan Co. in 1839. H. H. lived with his parents until of age, and was engaged in farm pursuits. His marriage was celebrated Aug. 17, 1865, with Nancy, daughter of Moses Bell; she was born in this county June 29, 1843. They are members of the Congregation of Friends at Zanesfield. They have four children—Lena V., Carrie B., Lucy E. and Murtie M., and one deceased, William L. Mr. Elliott enlisted in the late rebellion Aug. 11, 1862, in Co. H, 96th O. V. I., and participated in many severe conflicts during his three years' service, of which we mention the following: Arkansas Post, Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson (again), Grand Coteau, Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and capture of Mobile; throughout the campaign, in all these engagements, he was singularly fortunate, as he never received a scratch, with the exception of a slight bruise (but not sufficient to cut) by a piece of shell; and being of a strong and hardy constitution, he was not sick a single day, and never took three doses of medicine during his three years' service; the war being closed, he got an honorable discharge, and returned home July 27, 1865. They own a well-improved farm of 100 acres, with good buildings, all of which he has made by his own economy and industry.

JOHN HATCHER, farmer; P. O., West Mansfield; was born Jan. 1, 1813, in the government fort, Mount Vernon, Knox Co., where his mother, an elder child, and others, had taken refuge during difficulty with the Indians. At same time his father (William Hatcher) was engaged in the force endeavoring to subdue them; his parents were natives of Virginia, and came to Ohio, locating in his native county in 1811. His grandfather (Isaac Hatcher) came from Virginia shortly afterward, and purchased about 1,000 acres near East Liberty, in this county, and divided it with his family; this induced William (John's father) to come to Logan when John was about five years old; there the family settled, and also purchased some land besides what he got of the old gentleman's estate, and subsequently sold all and moved with his family to southern Illinois, where he (William) died of cholera in 1855. When John grew up to manhood he traveled considerable over the Western and Southern States, and saw nothing (considering the condition of health with

agricultural interests) that suited him any better than Ohio; he concluded to push his way back, and accordingly arrived in Logan Co. in 1834; here he married Catharine Hess, and shortly after they rented a farm, as he had no means to purchase with; in 1851 his wife died leaving six small children–Rebecca J., Nancy, William H., Lucinda, Sarah A., and Lydia V. He married his second wife, Ann Peterson, but was unfortunate to lose her by death on Jan. 1, 1869, she also leaving six young children—Cordelia, John H., Abbey, Hopey A., Abel and Elizabeth A. His third marriage was celebrated with Artlissa (Leonard) Bennett, widow of the late John Bennett; she has one son living by her first husband. Mr. Hatcher has 130 acres of well improved land, which he has gathered by his own hard work and industry, notwithstanding his many drawbacks by death and the care of a very large family.

JACOB KELLER, farmer; P. O., West Mansfield. Jacob Keller's grand-parents on his mother's side were from Virginia, and on his father's side from Germany, emigrating to this country about the year 1800. On his father's side were four children, he being the eldest; on his mother's side there were eleven, she being also the eldest. Jacob's parents were married in 1815, in Columbiana Co., O. They were among the earliest settlers of Champaign Co., when it also embraced what is now Logan Co. The family consisted of fourteen children, Jacob being the second. The names of the children are Mary, Jacob, Fannie, Shady, William, John, Joshua M., Joseph A., Amelia A., Rachel, Barbara, Rebecca, Lucetta and Ruth, twelve of whom are now living. Jacob Keller was born in Logan Co. in the year 1817; he lived with his parents until 1840, when he commenced business for himself, and was married in 1839 to Mary Davis, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1812, and came to Logan Co. in 1837. They are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are now living—Miranda, Amanda, Rachel S., Mary J., Frederick D., John A. and William M. Jacob Keller's father was twice married. By the last marriage he had two children—a son and a daughter. The son was killed at Johnson's by the falling of the barracks.

JOSEPH A. KELLER, farmer; P. O., West Mansfield; was born Oct. 17, 1827, in Perry Tp., this county; is a son of Frederick and Rachel (Skidmore) Keller, both natives of Virginia, but moved when young to Pennsylvania, thence to Columbiana Co., O., and in 1816 they came to Logan Co. When about 18 years of age Joseph A. began to work out, and a year or so later he married Nancy A. Munsell, which event was celebrated in February, 1847; she was born Oct. 14, 1828, in Huron Co., O., and came here with her father's family, who settled a little north of where West Mansfield is located; shortly after their marriage they rented the farm of his mother-in-law, Widow Munsell, and as the Munsell heirs became of age, he purchased their interest in the farm, and also purchased 150 acres west of West Mansfield. He and three brothers opened a store in the new town of West Mansfield, which was the first establishment of the kind in the place, which they carried on successfully for about two years, when they sold out the store. He then devoted his attention to dealing in live stock and farming for some time. And in 1866 he purchased the stock of general merchandising goods of James S. Robinson, and kept store again in Mansfield; when he had been in about 18 months he sustained a heavy loss, the store and all the goods being consumed by fire on Feb. 5, 1868; the stock invoiced between $7,000 and $8,000, and all without being insured; an old adage that "troubles never come singly" seems to be verified in his case; just following this loss were parties who had failed, for whom he had gone security for a considerable sum, which he had to pay, and with some bad accounts amounted to about $6,000, for which he got nothing in return. They lived in the village one year and then moved to the farm west of town, which was then in his possession, where they resided two years; which he sold, with a view of straightening up his accounts well as possible, and also to move to 140 acres of unimproved land, which he had bought in 1862, to which he subsequently added by purchase of 150 acres, in all 290 acres, which constitute his present farm, to which he moved in the spring of 1871; it is very good soil, and considering the heavy timber and inconveniences —not even a road open to it when he moved here—they have done much in a short space

of time toward clearing and putting it in good agricultural condition. Before the fire swept his stock of goods out of his hand he was worth in property about $20,000. Shortly after he found himself in poor circumstances, with a large family, but he did not sit down and think of what he once had, and repine over the loss, but struck vigorously and hard to get another start, and with much satisfaction, he may say, "I have succeeded." Eight of their twelve children are living—Oliver N. (deceased); Martha E. (married L. T. Winner, but died in 1872); John M. (resides on a farm given him by his father, near by); Edwin H. (now in Kansas); Frederick K.; Emma (deceased); Elenora (now Mrs. Thomas Wallace); Emily F., Clarence E., Clara M., Frank A. and Crete. Mr. Keller enlisted in the fall of 1862, in 130th U. S. Battery, and arrived just in time to participate in the battle of Shiloh; he was then transferred to the 100th Battery, but was taken sick with jaundice and got a furlough home; after nine months service he was discharged and never returned to the field. In 1869 he was elected County Commissioner from this Township, and held that office three years, giving good satisfaction.

J. J. LEVALLY, farmer; P. O., Ridgeway. The Levally family had their origin in France. The grandfather of J. J. Levally was a French soldier, and was under Commodore Perry at the time of his great victory on Lake Erie. The grandmother was born in Virginia, near Blue Ridge. Both his parents were natives of Virginia, and removed to Greene Co., Ohio. J. J. Levally was born in Greene Co., Ohio, June 1, 1823, and came with his parents, when quite young, to Logan Co., Ohio, and was married Feb. 24, 1842, to Miss Wilklow, of Geauga Co., Ohio. They have in all nine children, six of whom are living—George W., Joseph H., John W., Jonathan R., Clark W., and Lavinia A. J. J. Levally was Justice of the Peace in Bokes Creek for six years, Township Clerk for fifteen years, Constable for one year, and Land Appraiser for 1880—there being but few years since he became a voter in which he has not held some public trust, and has attended every election but one since being a voter; then sickness prevented. He and his wife are consistent members of the Protestant Methodist Church, to which they have belonged for thirty-one years. Mrs. Levally's parents were amongst the earliest settlers, her father being 81 years old and her mother 78. They came in 1826. Mr. Levally is a member of White Swan Grange, No. 512; also a member of Rush Lodge, I. O. O. F., the number of the Lodge being 381. He was a teacher for twenty-four years, commencing at the age of 17. By occupation a farmer, and one who follows the business both for satisfaction and profit, believing industry to be honorable, and labor well directed to be remunerative.

MARTIN McADAMS, farmer; P. O., Ridgeway; was born March 23, in the year 1847, in Logan Co., O.; he, ever since his birth, has been a citizen of the county, and in October, 1867, Mr. McAdams was married to Lucretia Bower; their family consists of the following children—Cora Tidelia, Curtis Adams, Clarence Wilson, Carrie Amanda and Covert, all of whom are now living. By occupation Mr. McAdams is a farmer, practical in the management and appointments of his farm and stock. He is a member of White Swan Grange, No. 512; his wife is a member of the Disciples' Church, one of the progressive and enlightened Christian organizations of the present time.

WILLIAM G. McDONALD, farmer; P. O., West Mansfield. The ancestors of William G. McDonald were Scotch-Irish. The time of their emigration to America is, however, unknown. The date of his father's birth is also unknown, but is supposed to be about 1784. He was married in 1813 to Rebecca Fitzsimmons. Their family consisted of eleven children—George, Elizabeth, Mary, William G., James, Daniel A., Rachel J., John (deceased), Christiana, Rebecca (deceased) and Caroline. In 1842, William G. McDonald married Ellen Whittaker, of Clarke Co., O.; they have five living children and one dead—Hamilton, Josephine, William A., Jane and Gertrude A.; the name of the deceased was Josiah. In 1840, William G. settled in Logan Co., and paid for his first purchase of land with the proceeds of sugar sold at 5 cents per pound. The entire family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Hamilton, the eldest son, served three years in the civil war, under his country's flag, for the suppression of the rebellion.

SUMNER J. MARSH, merchant; West

Mansfield; was born in Jefferson Co., Wis., Sept. 1, 1846; is the son of Sumner J. Marsh, who was born in Vermont, and emigrated to Ohio when a young man; being a good mechanic he located in the growing city of Cleveland, which offered good facilities for willing and efficient workmen; during his sojourn there he formed the acquaintance of Mary R. Wilgus, who resided in Circleville, this State, but had come from Delaware to Ohio with her parents when quite young; they were married and took up their residence in Circleville and remained there nearly two years, then moved to Cleveland, where they lived about four, when they, with their two eldest children, moved to Jefferson Co., Wis., where he carried on his business of "contracting and building," until the breaking out of the war; he enlisted April, 1861, in Co. E, 4th Wis. V. I.; was discharged for sickness 1863; he re-enlisted Co. K, 18th Wis. V. I., and was wounded at the battle of Altona, Ala., and was sent to State Hospital, Madison, Wis., where he died March 12, 1865; they had seven children—Charles H., Frances J., Sumner J., William H., Mary M., John R. and Edison H.; the eldest son enlisted in the late Rebellion, 1861, Co. E, 4th Wis. V. I., and served one year, when he was discharged on account of sickness, but ere long he re-enlisted in 38th Wis. V. I., and served until the close of the war. Sumner J. also enlisted January, 1865, Co. H, 47th Wis. V. I., and served until August of same year, when he got his discharge and returned to their home in Wisconsin, where he re-engaged in a chair manufactory, and was there until 1879, at which date he abandoned the manufactory of chairs to engage in the mercantile business, and in August of that year he came to West Mansfield, and formed a partnership with J. R. Skidmore; they carry a stock of general merchandise—dry goods, groceries and all staple articles necessary in a country store, under firm name of Skidmore & Marsh. Mr. Marsh was married to Narcissa Ashley, May 11, 1869, in Wisconsin; she was born in Ohio, but had gone to Wisconsin with her father's family when she was about 10 years old; they have two children—S. Jay and baby. His brother, John R., came to this State and married here, Belle, daughter of Dr. William Ream, and is clerking for the firm of Skidmore & Marsh. The Marshes are the grandchildren of Robert Wilgus, who, with his family, were early settlers in Logan Co.

SOLOMON McCOLLOCH, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania; was born Nov. 17, 1832, in this county; his grandfather, Samuel McColloch, was a native of Virginia, and moved with his family (except a son, John, who remained in Virginia) to this county and settled in what is now Monroe Tp. in 1803; the children were George, Benjamin, William and Jane. Here the family grew up, and William moved into Piqua, where he died; he had one son and one daughter; the former was killed in the late Rebellion. Benjamin never married, and died in 1878, in Crawford Co. George, the eldest (and Solomon's father), is the only survivor of the family; he was born May 1, 1790, in what is now Ohio Co., Va.; he still resides where they settled when the family came to this county. During his early life his attention was devoted to farming, and when quite young he married, which event was solemnized June 8, 1809, with Nancy, eldest daughter of George Henry. He was a native of Virginia, and came here with his family of four boys and five girls about 1806. Mr. McColloch's family consisted of eleven children, nine of whom lived to maturity; five of whom are surviving and reside in this county, viz: George, Benjamin, John, Mary J., now Mrs. Marquis, and Solomon. Being a man of considerable ability, and a devoted Christian, he was called as minister to care for the spiritual wants of his people, and was ordained in 1829, a Baptist of the "old school," his first charge being the "Tharp's Run" congregation. Solomon lived with his parents until about 19 years of age, when he entered the store of Patterson & McColloch, at Bellefontaine, as clerk, and remained with them about two years; he then returned to the farm and worked about two years, when he was employed by Riddle & Rutan, of Bellefontaine, to go into Iowa and buy and ship hogs for them direct to New York, which business he followed for one year. After his return he married Julia A. Wonders, Jan. 1, 1857; she was born Oct. 30, 1835, in Cumberland Co., Pa., but came here with her parents before she was two years old. They have three children—Norah E., Charles E. and Mary J. When they were married he rented

a farm of his brother, where they lived seven years, and then moved to what was the Dawson estate, in April, 1864, and in 1869 they bought 229¼ acres of good land, which he is getting in a good state of cultivation. Mr. McColloch is a member of the Lodge of I. O. O. F. No. 576, at West Mansfield.

JOAB McGEE, farmer; P. O., West Mansfield; was born Nov. 5, 1818, in Jefferson Tp., this county; is the son of William McGee, who came here from Kentucky, and was participating in the war of 1812, and admired this part of the country as they were marched over it to the Maumee, and at the close of said war he got his discharge at Urbana, this state, in 1813; however, he proceeded on to his native state (Kentucky), but still remembered the heavy forests and fertile soil of this locality. Therefore, he concluded to return, which he did and here married Jane Pope. They settled in the woods, and got along pretty well for that early time. They had nine children, eight of whom grew to man and womanhood. They remained in the same township where they were married until death called them both away at a good old age—she in November, 1864, he following about five years after. Joab remained with his parents until about 23 years old; then he married Delilah Wilgus, April 8, 1841. She was born May 30, 1822, in the State of Delaware, and came here with her father's family when quite young. After they were married, they made their home on his father's farm for about ten years, and then bought and moved to 90 acres, where they now live, which was in the woods, and without any improvements—not even a road into it. He has cleared and improved and added by purchase 74¼ acres more, until he has a very comfortable and well improved farm, which is worked by his two younger sons, who are married and reside on the farm. They had five children, four living—Charles C., Mary J. (now Mrs. Calvin Skidmore), Aaron B., and Joab S. Mr. and Mrs. McGee have both been members of the Baptist Church for over thirty-two years. In politics, Mr. Wm. McGee was a life-long Democrat, voting for Jackson, and was firmly attached to that party; but when Henry Clay was the nominee, he then lost sight of the party, and cast his first vote in Ohio for him, but then fell into the Democratic ranks again.

DR. J. R. SKIDMORE, physician; West Mansfield. Dr. J. R. Skidmore's grandparents on his father's side were from Virginia, and on his mother's side from New Jersey; his grandfather served in the war of 1812; his father was born in Virginia in 1802; his mother in 1810, in Ohio; her maiden name was Ballinger; they were married in 1827, and were the parents of several children—Samuel B., Rachel (deceased), Joshua R., Eliza (deceased), Hope, Davis, Josephine, James M., Newton T. and Sidney G. Joshua R., the subject of this sketch, was born in Logan Co. in 1832; he is a graduate of Miami College, Cincinnati, O.; he commenced the practice of medicine in 1855 in Union Co., O.; after remaining about four months in that county, he came to Logan, where he has practiced ever since. He married Jane Whittaker, of Logan Co. They are the parents of eight children, only two of whom are living. The names of those living are Ella E. and Horace A. Dr. Skidmore and wife are both members of the Baptist (Free Will) Church. He is member of the I. O. O. F., No. 576; also, an A., F. & A. M.; was a soldier in the civil war, enlisting in the 13th Ohio Battery, being discharged after nearly a year's service on account of sickness.

WILLIAM SWISSGOOD, farmer; P. O., Ridgeway; was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1818, and removed to Logan Co., Ohio, in 1846; he was married to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, by whom he had seven children—James, Andrew, Ann Ellen, Rosanah, Linda Myra, Samuel and Elizabeth. His first wife died in 1857. Mr. Swissgood was again married to Emily Kerns, by whom he has had nine children—Mary, Fanny, John, Joseph, Jacob, Sarah, Hamilton, Thomas and Robert. Mr. Swissgood's farm consists of 384 acres of land, over which the hand of improvement has passed, and his seems at once the home of competence and satisfaction. As a stock-raiser his attention has been more particularly directed to the raising and handling of horses, although he has all the usual appointments of a well regulated farm.

DENISON STEWART, farmer; P. O., Ridgeway; was born in October, 1820, in Brunswick Co., Va., and is the son of John Stewart, who was the son of William Stewart, who was "free born," and when about 16

years of age ran away from home and enlisted in the Revolution, where he served faithfully until he received a wound on the left leg, which disabled him for life, for which he received a pension during his life; at his death he was over 90 years of age; and none of his children or grandchildren were ever held in servitude. Denison married Susan A. Jackson in Virginia, in the year 1840. She was born in Virginia, April 15, 1822, and was also an exception from the fact that her parents were exempt and neither they or their children were held as slaves. In 1842 Mr. Denison Stewart, his wife and one child emigrated from Virginia and came to Warren Co., O., where they lived three years; thence to Greene Co., where they rented a farm and lived there thirteen years; thence moved to Clinton Co., where he purchased a farm and remained there nine years, and in March, 1867, he came to his present residence, where he purchased 130 acres of good land and in good agricultural condition; he has accumulated all by hard work and industry since they came to Ohio, as they were not financially strong when they came here. They have ten children living: James D., Mary A., Hattie, Euphemia C., John D., Rossellia, George W., Seth, Samantha G., and Levi; those deceased are: Ruffian and Marie. Although Mr. Stewart never spent a day at school in his life, he is a fair scholar and is much above the average, who had like opportunity of studying; and notwithstanding his poverty forty years ago, he is now one of the wealthiest colored men in this part of the county. He was elected School Director in Clinton Co. and held that office six years, and was elected to a like office in the spring of 1877, which he held with satisfaction three years. He and Mrs. Stewart are members of the Methodist Church. Their eldest daughter joined the Presbyterian and another daughter joined the Baptist Church.

EMANUEL WHITTAKER, physician and surgeon; West Mansfield; the grandparents of Dr. Emanuel Whittaker are of German descent, his grandfather coming from the Province of Alsace, near the borders of Switzerland; his name was Henry Rudisill; he was a Revolutionary soldier under Gen. Washington, and was in the battles of Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown; he was a prisoner in the hands of the British the winter they held New York City, but escaped from them the following spring, swimming the North River, and rejoining Washington's forces. He married and settled in Western Pennsylvania; he was the father of six children, Catherine, Lydia, Betsy, Henry, Jacob and Michael. Dr. Whittaker's father, Josiah Whittaker, was born in New Jersey, in 1789, and emigrated to Western Pennsylvania, afterwards removing to Ohio, coming down the Ohio River in a flat-boat to Cincinnati. He enlisted in the war of 1812, and was present at Buffalo when Ft. Erie was blown up, and assisted in driving a drove of hogs from Urbana to Detroit, before Hull's surrender. Immediately after his return from the war he was married to Lydia Rudisill, remaining in Clarke Co., O., until about 1836, when he removed to Logan Co., settling on Mill Creek, on a farm purchased from Christopher Grubbs; he exchanged farms with Joseph Skidmore, previous to his death, which occurred in 1864, on Sept. 1st. In his family were twelve children, two of whom died quite young; the names of those living are—Nathaniel, Nancy, Rebecca, Henry, Eleanor, Josiah, Lydia A., Elizabeth, Jane and Emanuel. Dr. Emanuel Whittaker was born in Perry Tp., Logan Co., in 1839; he first appeared on the stage of public action as a teacher, at the age of 19, and taught, in all, thirteen terms; his last certificate from the Board of Examiners of Logan Co. being first-class. He attended two terms at Hillsdale College, Mich., and was married at the age of 21 to Amanda J. Speese, of Union Co. He enlisted for the war in the 13th O. Battery, afterwards connecting with the 14th O. Battery, after the disbanding of the 13th at Pittsburg Landing; he served nearly four years, enlisting afterwards in the Veteran Corps. He was in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, capture of Corinth, siege and capture of Atlanta, at Nashville, Tenn., and the taking of Mobile, Ala. After the war he studied medicine with S. U. James, of East Liberty, and attended lectures at Miami College, Cincinnati, and has practiced medicine ever since, being accounted a skillful physician and surgeon.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW BURNSIDE, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born Sept. 17, 1805, in Pocahontas, Va.; son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Gillaud) Burnside; his father's name was John. The Burnside family emigrated west to Ohio in 1817, locating in Monroe Tp., near the place where Donn Piatt resides. Here the family remained for several years. Alexander, Sr., died at the ripe age of 90. Our subject, being raised up to hard labor, began for himself at the age of 20, having no patrimony or financial aid. Among the first enterprises in which he was engaged was a contract for building the mill-race leading to A. S. Piatt's; also the Williams race. The cutting of the brush and timber, in the first one built, lost him money, but in the completion of the second he earned enough money to purchase the land where he now lives, for which he paid $4 per acre. He was the chainman at the time the original Ludlow road was laid out. He raised wheat on the Enoch bottom, hauling the same to Sandusky, for which he received 30 and 40 cents per bushel, selling his corn at 10 cents per bushel. At the age of 25 he was married to Anna Ewing, who was born in 1812, in Virginia. In 1830, he purchased 174 acres of land, where he now resides. His wife died in November, 1879. The children living are Andrew, Alexander, Samuel, Franklin, Rebecca, Sarah J. and Cardia. He has 160 acres of land in Kansas; yet, since his arrival in this State, he has been a constant resident of Monroe Tp. He is a Democrat of the Jackson type.

WILLIAM H. BYRD, farmer; P. O., Pickereltown; was born Aug. 28, 1832, in Northampton Co., N. C.; his father was Owen Byrd, who married Jennie Manly, and to them seven children have been born, William H. being the senior member of this number; his parents were both natives of North Carolina, and emigrated to this State in 1834, during the fall of that year, first locating on "Bristle Ridge," in Jefferson Tp., on the farm where Lemuel Watkins now lives, and afterward took a seven-year lease of K. Artis, finally making a purchase of fifty acres, then unimproved, of Walter Dunn, in this township, afterwards adding to it fifty acres more. William H. Byrd began for himself, at 21, and visited several States. In 1864, he enlisted in the service of the country, was with Sherman's army at the taking of Fort Fisher, and was discharged after one year's service. In 1874, he was married to Eliza Mendenhall, who was born in servitude in Guilford Co., N. C.; she was the daughter of Wiley and Eliza Mendenhall, who were born in bondage. Mr. Mendenhall was born in Randolph Co., N. C.; he was a slave for sixty-five years, and came West to Ohio in 1854. Since 1874, the father of William has been a resident of West Liberty, and the farm has been in his charge. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. C. COOKSTON, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born in Franklin Co., Pa., March 16, 1822, and emigrated west with his parents in 1835 to Muskingum Co., and came to Logan Co. about the year 1841. At the age of 18 Charles began for himself, worked two years at the carpenter's trade, which, proving distasteful, he turned his attention to farming pursuits. His parents were Thomas and Mary C. (Staley) Cookston; he was born June 20, 1798, and was a son of Charles Cookston, of English birth. Thomas first settled in Union Tp., afterwards in Monroe, where our subject now lives. Upon his first settlement, desiring to lay in a stock of white bread material, he purchased the entire surplus crop of three men, which amounted to ten bushels! Thomas Cookston died March 24, 1871, and was an upright Christian; his wife died suddenly of apoplexy, March 13, 1844. For several years Charles (as above stated) worked cutting wood at 20 cents per cord. At the age of 23 he was married to Margaret Strayer; their nuptials were celebrated March 18, 1845; she was born 1821 in Berkeley Co., Va., daughter of Nicholas and Rebecca (Whitenah) Strayer; he was born April 29, 1792; she, Aug. 4, 1814. Soon

after Mr. Cookston's marriage he located in Union Co., near where De Graff now stands, which was at that time covered with timber and underbrush. After making several changes, and renting some time, he bought 90 acres of land north of De Graff, where he lived six years; then moving to De Graff, and living there three years, he purchased 160 acres west of the town, where he resided about six years. In 1864 he went out in the 132d Regiment, Co. F, O. N. G. In 1866 he moved to the homestead where he has since remained; has 113 acres of land and is a successful farmer. In 1877 he was elected County Commissioner, and was recently re-elected to the same position, which he is now filling with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He has five children—Joseph H., Mary E., H. Whitenah, William L. and Clifford G. Mr. and Mrs. Cookston are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES N. DAVIS, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born Aug. 24, 1837, on the farm he now owns. His father was George W. Davis, who was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, and was married to Nancy Williams, whose parents emigrated from Virginia. George Davis located on this farm about the year 1834, remaining on the same until his death, which occurred in May, 1861. On Feb. 12, 1860, James was married to Elizabeth Ann Williams, who was born in this county, May 11, 1841, and is a daughter of Obadiah and Eliza Williams. Since the marriage of Mr. Davis he has been a constant resident of this township. In 1868, he purchased 90 acres where his father settled, which is farmed in a thorough and successful manner. Four children have been born to him—Henry D., George M., Frankie, and Rosanna, who died at the age of 8 years.

MRS. MARGARET FOUST, farmer P. O., Zanesfield; was born in Union Co., Pa., March 26, 1813, the second of a family of twelve children. On Sept. 24, 1829, she was married to Henry Foust, who was born March 22, 1799; one year after their marriage they came West to Summit Co., this State, where they lived until 1839, when they came to this county, locating in Monroe Tp. Mr. and Mrs. Foust began life poor, yet succeeded, by economy and industry, in acquiring a good home and property; Mr. Foust died April 2, 1879, in his 81st year; thirteen children have been born them, eight sons and five daughters; twelve of the number are now living, and one, Benjamin, deceased; those living are—John, now in Jefferson Tp., Solomon, now in Cass Co., Mo., Hannah, now Mrs. Dan Shawver, Mary Ann, now Mrs. Wesley Sidesinger, of Monroe Tp., Sarah, now Mrs. Thomas Nichols, of Jefferson Tp., Samuel is in Iroquois Co., Ill., George in Jefferson Tp., and Henry in West Liberty, Malenda, now Mrs. Samuel Bishop, Lucinda, now Mrs. Charles Worth, of Monroe Tp., Wilson in Kansas, and James at home. Mrs. Foust has now 214 acres of land; they came west to Ohio in a one-horse wagon, and when they started in life were as poor as "skimmed milk;" when they began keeping house they had three chairs, half a dozen dishes, one bedstead and a few bed-clothes; they never had a looking-glass in the house until 1848. Mr. Foust, during his life, was a member of the Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Foust, since the death of her husband, has remained on the home farm.

MICAJAH GREEN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Pickereltown; is the youngest son of George R. and Ruth (Williams) Green, and was born on the homestead farm, where Fabius lives, Jan. 28, 1842. At the age of 31, on Dec. 22, 1873, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Loveless, born Jan. 2, 1854, in this township, daughter of Sarah (Outland) Loveless, who was a daughter of Josiah and Kesiah (Marmon) Outland, who were among the early settlers. For a more comprehensive history of the Marmons see biography of Amos P. Marmon. For three years after Micajah was married he lived on the homestead farm. In the fall of 1876 he moved to his present place of abode, where he has 327 acres of land, which was formerly known as the Wallace Farm. About one-half of this land lies on the Mackachack Bottom. He and his brother, Fabius, are associated together in the fine stock business, keeping pure bloods and graded cattle. He has one child, Mandie G., born Aug. 11, 1876.

FABIUS GREEN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Pickereltown; is one of the prominent farmers and stock-raisers in this township; he was born Nov. 30, 1838, in this township, and is the tenth child born to George R. and Ruth

Green; his father was a native of Kentucky, born in Fleming Co,, April, 1798, and came to this State in 1809; Ruth Williams, his wife, was born in Grayson Co., Va., in 1802; he was a Methodist, and ministered to the people in a local way, yet farming was his chosen occupation; he lived an honorable and upright life; was a conscientious and exemplary Christian, and raised a family who are an honor to any man, and valuable citizens to any community. He died Sept. 7, 1862, and his wife May 7, 1876. At the age of 23, Fabius was married to Hannah E. Worrel, born in Zane Tp., July 7, 1844, and is a daughter of Samuel and Ann (Jones) Worrel; he was of New Jersey, she of Pennsylvania. Since Mr. Green's marriage he has been a constant resident of the farm. In 1866 he and his brother, Micajah, associated in business together, having between them 727 acres of land, and are dealing in Durham cattle; breeding and growing the same; keeping pure blooded stock, and are successful in handling the same, as well as general farmers. He has three children—Benjamin Allen, born March 21, 1864; Gussie, March 17, 1867, and an infant, unnamed, born August, 1880. The Green family are all Republicans.

LANSON GREEN, farmer; P. O., Pickcreltown; was born on the homestead Oct. 24, 1829; is the third son and fourth child of George and Ruth (Williams) Green. Lanson was 24 years of age at the time he left the parental roof. May 26, 1856, he was married to Annaretta Bishop, who was born April 1, 1832, in Burlington Co., N. J., daughter of Thomas and Sabina L. (Schank) Bishop. Mrs. Green was 5 years of age when her parents moved to this county and settled in Zane Tp. She is the third child of a family of eight children—six girls and two boys. Her father died Feb. 21, 1831; mother, Jan. 2, 1877. Both were members of the Protestant Methodist Church, of which society Mrs. Green is also a member. Shortly after Mr. Green's marriage, they moved to their present home, formerly owned by one Williams, and previous to him, David Norton was the owner. He first purchased 77 acres, having now 137 acres of choice land, 80 acres of which lies on the Mackahack Bottom, and is highly productive. Mr. Green is Republican in sentiment, has served as Township Trustee fifteen years, and been a member of the Board of Education nine years. He has three sons—George F., born May 1, 1857; Marion, Aug. 15, 1859; H. Brownlow, Dec. 11, 1861. The latter is a penman of some note, having taken premiums as such at the county fair. While Mr. Green is not a member of any church or society, yet he is, nevertheless, a strictly moral and upright man, and a worthy and estimable citizen.

BENJAMIN GRIMES, farmer and trader; P. O., West Liberty; first saw the light of day Nov. 15, 1827, in the Keystone State; he was a son of James and Elizabeth Feagley, the former of whom was born Oct. 9, 1779, and the latter March 19, of the same year, and were married May 20, 1819. They immigrated to this State about the year 1834, locating where Mrs. Nancy Cullum resides. There were nine children of the family, Benjamin being the sixth in order. James Grimes was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He was for many years in poor health, and he died Oct. 12, 1856, his wife following him Feb. 15, 1864. On March 1, 1857, Benjamin was married to Susanna Randel, who was born in this township May 8, 1835. She is a daughter of Err Randel, one of the oldest residents in the township. Since the marriage of Mr. Grimes, he has resided on the homestead, consisting of 121 acres. For twenty years past, on account of impaired health, he has been engaged in trading the greater part of his time, yet still carries on his farm. Of four children born to him, but two are living—Rose Anna, born April 3, 1860, and Josephine, June 5, 1868. Celia was born April 23, 1863, and died Nov. 3, 1878, the other dying in infancy. Mrs. Grimes is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES HENRY, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; is among the worthy representatives of Logan Co., and was born in Jefferson Tp. May 24, 1815, on the farm where Newton Garwood lives; he is the second of a family of seven children born to William and Nancy (Stevenson) Henry, who was born June 20, 1795. William Henry was born July 1, 1787, near the Rapidan, Culpepper Co., Va., and was a son of George Henry, a Virginian, and of English descent. The Stevensons were from Kentucky. This venerable couple were married July 2, 1812, near Fairfield,

Montgomery Co., Ohio; going to Dayton, they purchased their outfit for housekeeping, consisting of half a dozen plates, spoons, knives and forks, and one small teapot; these they brought on horseback to their home. The Henry family left Virginia and settled in Belmat Co. in 1807, remaining there one year; then came to Zanesfield in the fall of 1808, and lived that winter in Isaac Zane's kitchen. In the spring of 1809, there was a cabin erected where Isaac Rogers now lives, and subsequently one where Newton Garwood lives, where James' father settled; here he lived for fifty-two years, and then moved to the place where Noah Yoder now resides. He died July 5, 1875, and she April 5, 1869. He was once County Assessor, when his services amounted to but $137. James was married in his 20th year to Sarah Ann Croupskop, who was born Aug. 31, 1812, in Delaware Co., N. Y.; her parents were George and Sarah (Corrington) Croupskop, who came West in 1813. Mr. Croupskop was County Auditor for sixteen years, and a prominent teacher in the county as well. Upon their coming they settled one mile east of Bellefontaine, on the Zanesfield road, when there was but about four houses in the town. After the marriage of Mr. Henry, he located on the farm where John May now lives, which premises he leased for five years. In 1839, he came to the farm he now owns; he first purchased sixty acres of Sarah McCollough, for $7 per acre, and has now 160 acres. Of nine children born, but six are now living—Isaac, George, Samuel, Richard M., James and Zoar. Mr. Henry was elected Justice of the Peace in 1879, and is a member of Bellefontaine Lodge, No. 209, A., F. & A. M., and Chapter of R. A. M., No. 60. He is a Democrat.

JAMES H. HICKS, farmer; P. O., Pickereltown; was born Feb. 10, 1824, in Southampton Co., Va. Of a family of fourteen children, he was the third. His parents were Jason and Mary (Mitchell) Hicks. The former was born April 10, 1796, in North Carolina. Mr. Hick's grandfather's name was Nelson Newsome. They emigrated to this county in the spring of 1835, settling on the Mackachack, and finally located permanently in the southern part of this township. Our subject, James Hicks, is one of the leading representatives in this county, of his race. Free-born himself, yet he was raised under the dominion of slavery, and emigrated to this State with his people, that they might be removed from its influences. Coming here poor, when young, he "began at the bottom," working at very low wages, and lower diet, living several weeks at a time upon buttermilk and potatoes; 37½ cents per day, and $11 per month, were the prices paid at that time. Nicholas Williams was his friend, and gave him excellent advice, by which he profited. From him he bought a colt, and from this start raised a team to commence with. On Jan. 10, 1849, he was married to Judah Newsome, a native of this county, daughter of Henry and Dorothy (Byrd) Newsome. She died in 1864, leaving a family of four children—Jason, John, William and Frederick. Two years later, in October, 1866, he was married to Mrs. Mahala Dempsey, whose maiden name was Stewart. Mr. Hicks' first purchase of land was in the Marmon Valley, where he lived six years. He has been a resident of this township many years, and has 151 acres of land, situated a short distance west of Pickereltown, upon which he has recently erected a suitable domicile, and is among the prudent and successful farmers of the township. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-three years, a member of Urbana Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic Order; also of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN HUNT, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born Aug. 20, 1820, in Hunterdon Co., N. J., and emigrated to this State in 1835, with his parents, who were Daniel and Nancy (Williams) Hunt; both were natives of New Jersey. Their place of settlement was the southern part of Monroe Tp., where they purchased 200 acres of land. Upon the father's side, the family are of English, and on the mother's, of Dutch extraction. The name of John's grandfather was Daniel and he was a cabinet-maker by trade, which his son David took up also. John, not caring to keep up the paternal trade, early in life resolved to become a farmer. He was united by marriage to Phebe Williamson on June 27, 1850. She was born Feb. 11, 1828, in Warren Co., N. J., and was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Fishbaugh) Williamson. After marriage he located on the home farm, remaining there

until 1854, when he purchased 133 acres adjoining, and has since made this his permanent place of residence. Ten children now gather about the festive board, not having had to this date a death in the family. Their names are: William D., Elizabeth, Martha L., Alice, John W., Nancy A., Henry W., Mary L., Benjamin F. and Sallie. For many years Mr. Hunt has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he served as Steward and Trustee, and has endeavored to live a life consistent with his professions. He has, for some time past, been in poor health, yet is subject to the will of the Master and is ready to go at His bidding.

JOSEPH H. JOHNSON, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; is among the successful and well-to-do farmers of this township. He was born Oct. 19, 1833, in the south part of this township, on the farm now owned by the Williamson heirs; the eldest of a family of three children born to George E. and Anna (Southwell) Johnson. He was married Nov. 2, 1854, to Elizabeth James, who was born in Monroe Tp. on the farm Henry Short now owns, Aug. 24, 1834, the daughter of Isaac and Honor (Jones) James. Her father was a native of Ireland, born in 1800, and came to Circleville, in this State, with his parents when a lad. Her mother was born in Pennsylvania in 1808, and came west when but a babe, her parents locating in Champaign Co. She is the seventh child of a family of twelve. After Mr. Johnson was married he lived eight years on the place his father now owns, where he had purchased fifty acres of land. He then purchased a tract of eighty acres where his father-in-law lived, and remained on this farm until 1867, when he moved to his present place of residence. From a start of $600, he is now the owner of 313 acres of land, which is evidence of his thrift, enterprise and marked success as a farmer and business man. He has six children—Mary J., Fletcher N., Garrett L., Eva May, Effie, and Clarissa, (now Mrs. M. Jones, of this township). Mr. Johnson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. George R. Green, the grandfather of J. H., raised a family of ten children, seven boys and three girls. Three of his sons were prominent physicians — Randolph, Henry and Thomas. Randolph lived and practiced in Pickereltown for some time, and then went to Fairfield, where he and his wife died of cholera. The ten children mentioned above, were—William, Rachel, Randolph, Henry, John, Morton, George, Thomas, Clarinda and Elizabeth. William settled in this county about the time of the war of 1812. Rachel was the wife of Jacob Johnson, of Kentucky. Morton settled in Indiana and was the last one who died. Clarinda and John never married; he died of what was then called "cold plague," now termed typhoid fever.

THOMAS C. JOHNSON, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born in Hampshire Co., Va., Jan. 30, 1830; his parents were Benjamin and Maria (Mears) Johnson; his father was born in Fauquier Co., Va., Dec. 7, 1802, being a son of Thomas Johnson, of Scotch and Irish descent. The mother of Thomas C. was born Aug. 15, 1808, in the town of Coshockton, in Coshockton Co., Ohio, and was married March 8, 1826. There were three children born to them—Mary E., who died when young; Sarah J., now Mrs. T. K. Thompson, of Champaign; and Thomas C., who was the youngest of the trio. Benjamin Johnson, the father of our subject, died June 28, 1875, and his wife Aug. 28, three years later. Thomas came west with his parents in the fall of 1830; his father came poor, having a pair of old horses and fifty cents in money; subsequently made a purchase of a small tract of land, and raised his son Thomas to industrious habits, who began for himself at the age of 21. In 1856 he was married to Eliza Stuart, who was born in this township; daughter of James and Elizabeth Stuart; she died April 13, 1859, leaving no issue. Dec. 15, 1863, he was married to Sarah Williams, who was born in Warren Co., N. J., May 11, 1836; she was a daughter of David R. and Elizabeth (Fishbaugh) Williams; he was born in New Jersey, in 1795, she in 1798. Mr. Johnson is among the solid and substantial farmers in this township; has an excellent farm, consisting of 331 acres, well improved, and the best of farm buildings thereon. He is a man of progress, and in favor of any enterprise which will tend to advance the interests of the community at large.

GEORGE E. JOHNSON, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born in Licking Co., Ky., Nov. 14, 1808, and is the third child of Jacob and Rachel (Green) Johnson, to whom were

born twelve children, all of the number, save two, living to be married. Jacob Johnson was born in New Jersey, about the year 1778, and came west with his father, William, who settled in Kentucky. George R. Green was the grandfather of our subject, on his mother's side. He was a native of England, and left there at the age of 16. He emigrated to Kentucky about the beginning of the war of 1812, and was a participant in that struggle. His son, Jacob, the father of George E., came to this county in 1817, and settled on the farm now owned by Joseph H., his grandson, which place was a "wilderness of woods," remaining here until 1834, when he moved to Rush Creek Tp., remaining there until his death. Of the family of twelve children, five of the number were ministers—George, John, Peter, Henry and Hosea. George E. came from Kentucky with his grandfather, on horseback—riding 150 miles without a saddle—who settled on the farm now owned by Fabius Green, whose father was then but a lad. At the age of 17, George E. made his commencement in life, hiring out at $5 per month, giving his father one-half of his earnings, which was one-half "store pay;" continued thus two years, then worked by the job for a time, and cropped with George R. Green. In 1831, when past 22 years of age, he was married to Anna Southard, who was born on the Darby, in Champaign, in 1825. She was a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Miller) Southard, both families being from Virginia. After Mr. Johnson was married, he settled in the south part of the township, near the Champaign line. His wife died may 2, 1850. But three children lived to maturity—Joseph H., Henry, now in Kansas, and Clarissa, now in Rush Creek. May 8, 1851, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Ann Baldwin, who was born Sept. 28, 1826, in Perry Tp., and was a daughter of Simpkin Harriman. Seven children have been born them—Elizabeth, now Mrs. James Seaman, Lesta Jane, William L., George W., Sarah A., Lydia E., Stephen G. J. Mr. Johnson has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since he was 21 years of age. Has a farm of 220 acres of land.

WILLIAM M. JACOBS, carpenter; West Liberty; was born August 18, 1841, in Pickereltown, this township; son of John Jacobs, who was born in Prince William's Co., Va., Aug. 10, 1807, and was married to Sarah Pope, born October 1811, in the same county. Both the Jacobs and Pope family are among the early settlers in this county. William's grandfather Pope set out, it is said, the first orchard that was planted in the township. John Jacobs, the father of William, now resides in Rush Creek Tp., where he removed in 1841. His wife died January 19, 1857, leaving six children, William being the youngest. He enlisted at the age of 19, in Co. D., 66th O. V. I., and served eighteen months, and was discharged on account of disability. Being attached to the cause, and army life having an attraction for him, he reenlisted in the 12th O. Cavalry, and served until the expiration of the war. He was at one time a captive of John Morgan. In 1863, while home from the army, he was married to Angenetta Williams, who was born May 31, 1846, and is a daughter of Jeffery and Lucy Williams, natives of Virginia. Since his return from the service, he has, for the most part, been engaged at the carpenter's trade. He has three children—Harry A., born May 27, 1867; Alta M., born Aug. 2, 1870, and Effie B., born Feb. 7, 1876. His father, whose example William has endeavored to emulate, is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN KELLY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., West Liberty; is among the stanch farmers of Monroe Tp., and was born Oct. 8, 1807, in Greenbrier Co., Va.; was the eldest of a family of twelve children born to John and Susan (Osborne) Kelly. She was a near descendent of Josiah Osborne, a noted Baptist minister. Peter Kelly was the grandsire of John, and was born in the Old Dominion. John, the father of our subject, was born July 16, 1781, and immigrated to this State in 1820, locating on the land now in possession of his representative, which had been purchased in 1819, previous to his coming. Only twenty-five acres were cleared on the tract at that time. The Red Men's campfires still burned in Mad River valley, they making frequent passages through the valley, on their road to Upper Sandusky. Bellefontaine had just recently been laid out. After the family located here it became their permanent settlement. He died in December, 1859; his wife in 1844. The recollection of

John Kelley will ever remain in the minds of those living, as that of a just and honorable man. He was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Masonic Order. The subject of these lines lived a bachelor until 35 years of age, and, perhaps, "might have been" to this day, had he not met Parmelia Downing, who led him captive to the hymeneal altar. She was born April 10, 1818, in Augusta Co., Va., and immigrated to this State in 1835, locating on the Aspinwall farm. Since their marriage they have been constant residents of the farm they now own, consisting of 310 acres, situated in Mad River valley, two miles north of West Liberty. Farming and stock raising have been the business of his life, sheep husbandry being his choice, at which he has been measurably successful. Of a family of ten children born, eight survive—Josiah, Addison, Darby, John, William Robert, Nathaniel, Susan and Anna. For nearly forty years he has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has served his township in an official way as Clerk, Justice of the Peace, and has always been recognized as one of its esteemed citizens and solid Republicans.

JOHN LOVELESS, farmer; P. O., Pickereltown; was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., Dec. 28, 1824; was a son of Thomas and Sarah (Sprouels) Loveless; Thomas was a son of Joseph, who was of English birth and parentage, and served as baker during the war of the Revolution; also, John's grandfather Sprouels was a soldier in that struggle and served as gunner. John's great-grandfather, on his mother's side, was kidnapped and brought to this country when young, and was put up and sold for the price of his passage. Before leaving New Jersey, John saw the first railroad and the first train that ever run upon rails in America; it was called the Trenton & Amboy Railroad, the cars being propelled by horses; he saw the engine which was in construction at that time, which rude piece of mechanism was exhibited at the Centennial. At the age of 7 John came west with his parents across the mountains in a wagon; the bed of the wagon was made of cedar which his father cut and sawed out; John has a churn that he had made out of the bottom board. The family stopped in Summit Co., where they remained several years. In June, 1838, they landed in Logan Co., his father purchasing 97 acres where John Watkins now lives; at the age of 17 John went to learn the blacksmith's trade, and after its completion worked as "jour" in Illinois, and other places. About the year 1848, he set up a shop in Pickereltown, where he worked until his system broke down; he then abandoned the anvil and forge in 1860, and turned his attention to farming; he first purchased 67 acres north of Pickereltown, living there seven years; in July, 1847, he was married to Emeline Curl, born 1829, in Perry Tp.; daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Williams) Curl; she died Aug. 14, 1865; three children survive her—Maande, now Mrs. James Smith, Hannah E., Mrs. Zach. Taylor, and Frank, who, in 1869, Jan. 17, was married to Mrs. Eliza Ann Outland, relict of Samuel J. Outland, who was a son of Josiah; she was born Sept. 13, 1832, daughter of John B. and Maria Dickson Wirick; both were from Columbiana Co.; the Wiricks are of German extraction, the Dicksons of English. Mrs. Loveless had two children by Samuel Outland, who were—Elwood and Leonora; soon after the marriage of Mr. Loveless to his present wife, they located on the farm they now own, situated in the northeastern part of the township; he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his father having been identified with that Church, and was a class-leader for many years. John is a member of East Liberty Lodge, No. 247, A., F. & A. M.

WILLIAM J. LONG, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born May 7, 1837, in a log cabin, which was situated on the farm he now owns; is the eldest of a family of seven children, four of the number living to maturity. His parents were William and Rebecca (Williams) Long. He was born July 6, 1815, in this township; she in Champaign Co., near Middletown, in 1814. She died in 1875. At the age of 22 William left home to do for himself. Dec. 25, 1859, he was united in marriage to Ann E. White, born Aug. 27, 1841, on the farm now owned by Henry Outland, of this township. Her parents were James and Nancy (Williams) White, born in Huron Co., and Logan, respectively. He died 1848. Mr. Long has 50 acres of land; was elected Justice

of the Peace in 1868, served until 1874, and then declined; but was re-elected in 1879. His grandfather, Benjamin Long, was elected Justice of the Peace in 1830 and served twenty years. Two children have been born—George W., born April 2, 1861, and Mary, Nov. 8, 1863. He and family are all members of the Baptist Church. For many years past he has been in ill health, scarcely a day passing that he can truthfully say he is well. Mr. Long is a man of good judgment, and more than ordinary intellectual attainments.

REV. AMOS P. MARMON, deceased. Among the worthy representatives of the Marmon stock, who has since been called from his labors on earth to the mansion above, is Rev. Amos P. Marmon, who was born in Jefferson Tp., Aug. 4, 1826; son of Edmund Marmon. He was converted at the age of 27, united with the Church Aug. 27, 1853; held the office of church clerk over a score of years, and of quarterly meeting twelve years; he was ordained to the ministry June 3, 1872, and while he never had a regular pastorate, yet filled the sacred desk in a local way up to the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 28, 1879; he was a worthy friend, a kind husband and an indulgent father; he always adhered firmly to the truth as he understood it, ever prompt and attentive to his church observances. On March 15, 1849, he was married to Cynthia A. Outland, who was born in June, 1830, in Zane Tp.; a daughter of Jeremiah and Patsey (Butler) Outland; he (Jeremiah) was the eldest son of Josiah Outland. Mrs. Marmon still survives her husband, and resides on her farm, situated in the northeast part of the township, and has three children—Rosetta, now Mrs. Hezekiah Potee; Samuel L. and Mary M. At the time of Mr. Marmon's death he was preparing a genealogical account of the Marmon family, which was left incomplete. A synopsis is here given. The Marmons came from France, and one, John or Frank (the name then being called "Merrymoon"), had four sons—David, John, Frank and Peter; also three daughters—Peggy, who married William Reames, and Sarah, who married a man by the name of Lee; of the other, nothing is known. David had six sons—Benjamin, Jesse, John, Peter, Edmund and David, all of whom were born in North Carolina, in Northampton Co. John had no children. Frank had three sons—Thomas, David and Joseph, and one daughter, Mournia. Peter had three sons—Robert, Samuel and Martin. William Reames married Peggy Marmon. He had a son by the name of William, who was the father of Caleb, Jeremiah, Jessie, Aaron, Moses, Vincent, William, John, and one daughter, who married Thomas Stanfield. Peter Marmon, as mentioned above, aside from his sons (Robert, Samuel and Marmon) had five daughters—Betty, Kesiah, Rhoda, Rachel and Hannah. Betty never married; Kesiah married Josiah Outland; Rhoda married David Patterson; Rachel married Walter Brown, and Hannah —— Brown. Robert had four sons—Richmond, Stephen, Peter and Joshua, and three daughters—Dorothy, Hannah and Obedience; another Robert is mentioned who had three sons and two daughters—Gustavus, Foos, and James; girls were—Adair and Jennie.

J. W. MORGAN, farmer; P. O., Mingo; was born in this township Aug. 6, 1836; is the eldest of a family of two children that were born to William and Elizabeth (Washington) Morgan. He was born in Frederick Co., Va., in May, 1804; she in Hampshire Co., same State. They came west in 1835. Our subject was left without means, and at the age of 17 hired out by the month, being engaged in jobbing. On July 25, 1862, he was married to Susan Stevens, who was born July 20, 1844, in Isle of Wight Co., Va. Being born of color, there were no schools of that kind for their accommodation, and, as a result, his advantages for education were exceedingly limited. For a time he walked three miles to attend a school taught by a Quaker lady, who taught a small number of scholars in her own house. They have six children living—Vintley A., Grace R., Omar J., Ollie, Agus S., and William. Mr. Morgan has 133 acres of land, which is well improved, with good buildings thereon, the farm being a model of neatness and good management. He is one of the best farmers in the neighborhood, and all his property has been made by his own hard labor. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Urbana; also of the Masonic Order at that place —Blue Lodge and Chapter.

BENJAMIN McCOLLOCH, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; is the sixth child of Elder George McColloch; Benjamin was born on the homestead July 2, 1824. At the age of 14 he left the parental roof and lived with his brother William the greater part of the time, until he was 24 years of age, when he was united in wedlock Feb., 1848, to Hester Downing, who was born in Harrison Co., O., Sept. 9, 1818, and whose parents were Bazil and Matilda (Jones) Downing. After Benjamin was married he resided on his brother's farm until he purchased 150 acres in Jefferson Tp., situated in the western part, on the Zanesfield pike. Upon this farm he remained nineteen years. He then removed to Richland Tp., where he purchased 130 acres of land and where he lived until October, 1879, when he returned to the homestead to care for his aged father, who is now past 90 years of age. Of five children born, but two are living —William, born July 27, 1853, and George, born April 18, 1855. Those deceased were Margaret, who died at 11 years of age. Nancy and Lydia, the two latter attaining one year each. Like his father, he is Democratic, and, though not a member of any orthodox church, is a worthy representative of the Masonic Order, Bellefontaine Lodge, No. 209.

GEORGE McCOLLOCH, retired; Zanesfield; one of the oldest living pioneers in this part of the county is George McColloch, who was born May 1, 1790, in Ohio Co., Va., son of Samuel and Nancy (McMerrill) McColloch, who was a son of George McColloch, a native of Scotland. The subject of this sketch came to this State in 1800, locating with his parents near where Columbus now stands. In 1803 he came to Logan Co., with his father Samuel, who settled in the north part of Monroe Tp., near Mad River, settling on 260 acres of land, purchased of one Denney, who located the land from warrants obtained through services in the Revolutionary War. At this time there was but one family from Zanesfield to Urbana; that one was located on King's Creek in Champaign Co. Capt. William McColloch, the uncle of our worthy subject, had married a Zane who was a half breed; her father, having been taken prisoner by the Indians, had married among them, which tribe settled about Zanesfield; hence the reason why the McColloch family came to locate where they did. Four of the McColloch family were in the war of 1812. Samuel was a contractor; William was captain of a company of scouts, and was killed near Detroit; Silas was killed at Ft. Meiggs by the bursting of a shell; George was for a time stationed at Ft. McArthur, and afterwards a "minute man," until the close of the war. Capt. McColloch represented his constituents in the Legislature when held at Chillicothe; Solomon was in the Legislature also, and served as County Commissioner when his compensation was only three dollars per year. At the age of 19, on June 8, 1809, our subject was married to Nancy Henry, eldest daughter of George and Parmelia (Fiddler) Henry was born in Culpepper Co., Va., in 1789. She came west in 1807. She died in her 79th year, having given birth to thirteen children—five of the number now living—George, Benjamin, John, Mary, and Solomon. Since 1809 "Uncle George" has been a constant resident of the township. In 1819 he and wife joined the Church at "Tharp's Run," was baptized on the fourth Sabbath in June, 1823, by Elder John Gutteredge, one of the first ministers of the country; he was ordained in 1829 by Joseph Morris, and at the request of the membership took pastoral charge of Tharp's Run Church. He preached in several adjoining counties, regularly for forty years, and occasionally for fifty years. Elder McColloch has been instrumental in doing much good in the different fields of labor in which he has been called to work, and through his instrumentality many souls have been brought from darkness to light. Uncle George is now in his 91st year, and has many friends both on the other shore and on this. His name and memory will long be cherished in the community. He has for several years retired from active life, and his farm, which consisted of about 200 acres, he divided among his children. For many years he has lived with his son John, who was born in January, 1827, and was married to Susan Gable, who was born in Columbiana Co., in 1835; has one child, Nancy M., born in February, 1862. John and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN MOOTS, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born in Monroe Tp., April 16,

1825. His parents were George and Margaret (Hall) Moots. He settled on the farm now owned by John H., about the year 1812, and he (John) thinks that he was a teamster at that time. John H. was married Feb. 5, 1847, to Elizabeth Smith, who was a daughter of Robert and Isabel (Burnside) Smith. Began poor, having one horse and $15 in money, and renting land after marriage. After living four years on his father's farm, he moved to Paulding County. His wife dying, he was subsequently married to Elizabeth Randle, born in 1831, in this township; she is a daughter of Err Randle. After a sojourn of nearly three years in Paulding County, he returned to the place he left, trading his land in Paulding for some that he now owns. Came on the place he now owns in 1879. He has six children—Henry R., Benjamin E., Err R., Jennie E., Ida E., and Johnnie. Mr. Moots has now 133 acres of land as his reward for industry and perseverence. He has been a hard worker, and obtained what he has by honesty and good management. His father died in 1858; he was a member of the Lutheran Church, John H. being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL L. MARMON, farmer; P. O., Pickereltown; was born Sept. 3, 1851, in the northeast part of the township; is the only son and second child of a family of three children, who were born to Amos P. and Cynthia Ann (Outland) Marmon. Samuel L. was married April 30, 1875, to Elizabeth Watkins, who was born in this township, April 30, 1851, and was a daughter of Robert J. and Lydia (Cowgill) Watkins. After their marriage they located on the farm where he now resides, situated three-fourths of a mile north of Pickereltown, consisting of 79 acres. Two children have been born to them—Evaline, born June 20, 1877; Francis, November, 1879. He and wife are members of the Society of Friends.

PHILIP MOOTS, retired farmer; P. O., West Liberty; is a son of Conrad Moots, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1775, and was married to Anna E. Linkswiler, who was born in Germany in 1776. This venerable couple emigrated to this State in 1798, locating in what is now Ross Co., in which locality our subject was born, Oct. 12, 1805, and removed with his parents in 1810; they settled on the banks of Mad River, in this township, in March of the same year, on the land now occupied by Piper's factory, living for some time in a tent, until a rude cabin could be constructed, and they lived in the same without floor, doors or windows until circumstances afforded them better accommodations. Their nearest store at this time was at Urbana, where there were but three business houses—Reynolds', Heelan's and Gwynn's. Indians at this time were more plentiful than the whites. Conrad, his father, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Philip attended the first school that was taught in the township; it stood on the bluff, near where Mrs. Martin resides, and was taught by one Ellis Minchell prior to the war of 1812. This primitive seminary was built of rough logs, with no floor; the light was admitted through greased paper, and the desks constructed of split slabs, held against the wall with wooden pegs; the seats were of the same material, which served the double purpose of seats and sleds for coasting. At the outbreak of the war, Minchell returned to his home in Madison Co. The mode of traveling at this time was mostly on horseback. One Oliver Cox at that time enjoyed the luxury of a wagon, with wooden wheels, four inches thick, with not a particle of iron about them. Its owner's coming was heralded in the distance by its discordant creaking. At this time there were 400 Indians quartered at Zanesfield. Many instances are related by Mr. Moots which occurred in that early time, the recital of which must be omitted for lack of space, the substance of which will probably appear in the general history of the township. Conrad Moots died in 1853; he was an excellent citizen, and for many years a member of the Lutheran Church; Philip's father was a blacksmith, but later in life turned his attention to farming pursuits. Philip remained at home until 32 years of age, and was then united in marriage to Eliza Moots, daughter of Philip and Catharine (Goodman) Moots. After marriage, he remained near the homestead until 1862, when he moved a short distance east of the homestead, on the bluff, and built a house, where he has since resided. Of three children born to him, but one is living—Oliver C., born Nov. 4, 1849. Daniel L. went out in 1862, in the 96th O. V. I., Co. I, and after serving all through the war, died May, 1865, at

Mobile, Ala. Mr. Moots has been a valuable citizen and worthy Democrat, a consis ent member of the Baptist Church and a zealous member of the Masonic Order, Mad River Lodge, No. 161, A., F. & A. M.

WM. McDONALD, deceased. Among the earliest settlers of this county was William McDonald, whose early companions and associates were Zane, Simon Kenton and Daniel Boone. He was born in Boone's Fork, Harrison Co., Ky., March 10, 1781. The McDonalds, as the name implies, are from Scotland. The father of our subject was named William, whose father was Andrew, who was an officer in the war of the Revolution, and whose sword is now in the possession of his descendants. The McDonalds came first from Scotland to Virginia. Thence they migrated to Kentucky, before the present century, and were among the brave and hardy pioneers, who not only contended against the dense forests and wild beasts, but were many times forced to take refuge in forts, and other places of refuge, from the treachery and fury of the Indians. He came, with his parents, to what was then Clarke Co., in 1802. He lived for several years in Urbana, and helped to dig the first well in the place. He was married to Anna Moats, who was of German descent, and settled, in 1807, on Mad River bottom, in the southwest part of Monroe Tp. During the war of 1812—as related by his descendants—he was a "minute man," and acted in the capacity of scout. He remained on the land he first settled up to the time of his death, which occurred on Oct. 27, 1867. His wife, Anna, died Jan. 10, 1859. He was a successful man in his business relations, leaving at his death many broad acres, as a result of his industry and business sagacity. Of the children born him, were—Philson, born Sept. 28, 1818; Charles, July 5, 1820; Are Ann, Sept. 16, 1822; James, Jan. 20, 1825; Elizabeth, July 20, 1827; Harriet, Aug. 20, 1832, and Eliza J., Feb. 23, 1835, all of whom are living. Those who died were: Elizabeth, Aug. 4, 1829, and Harriet, July 10, 1860. Philson, James and Are Ann yet remain on the homestead, and have 208 acres of land.

JOHN NASH, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born in Limerick, Ireland, April 27, 1828, son of Michael and Mary (Gahegan) Nash. He emigrated to this country with his parents when a lad of 17. His mother died in 1859 and his father in February, 1873. Our subject, during his career thus far, has had a varied and somewhat checkered one. Soon after his arrival in this country he was engaged as a clerk for some time in New York City, afterwards keeping books two years for a firm in Philadelphia. Then coming to Ohio, he lived with Judge Piatt two years. For the next twelve or fifteen years he was book-keeper for Keck & Davenport in Cincinnati. He then set up in business for himself; was engaged in carrying on a foundry for several years, which, unfortunately for Mr. Nash, was not successful financially. Since that time he has been engaged in farming, having a large farm consisting of several hundred acres one mile east of West Liberty, which is well improved, having new and elegant buildings thereon. On Oct. 25, 1845, he was married to Ellen Cornelia, a lady of culture and refinement. She was born on the sea, Feb. 22, 1835, while her parents were en route to this country. Her parents were Thomas and Mary (Burk) Cornelia. He was born near Cork, was finely educated, and was a prominent manufacturer of farm implements. She was born in Spain, and died when Mrs. Nash was but 4 years of age. She was then raised up by Mrs. Elizabeth Piatt. Mr. Nash and family came to the farm they now occupy in 1860. Seventeen children have been born to them, and of that number one died. Those living are Bessie, Bell, Alice, Nellie, Fannie, John, Kittie, Sallie, Maggie, Edward, Benjamin, Carroll, Mattie, Hannah, Fred and Paul. Some of the girls have already graduated and are interesting and amiable ladies.

JAMES OUTLAND, farmer; P. O., Pickereltown; is the tenth child of a family of sixteen children, who were born to Josiah and Kesiah (Marmon) Outland. James was born on the homestead, in Zane Tp., Nov. 18, 1821. At the age of 22, he was married to Rebecca Stratton. This event was duly celebrated Nov. 24, 1843. She was born in this township, March, 1820, and was a daughter of Joel Stratton, whose ancestors were from Virginia. After James was married, he bought 40 acres of land at $10 per acre, previously owned by James Watkins, a small portion of which had

been improved. This piece was soon after augmented by an addition of 10 acres. About the year 1847, he returned to the homestead farm, which he and his brother rented for seven years, when he returned to his first purchase, and soon after added 58 acres more. In 1856, he moved to his present place of residence, located in the northeast part of the township. On Dec. 18, 1869, his wife was removed by death, leaving him two children. His present wife was May Watkins, born in this township, daughter of Robert J. and Lydia (Cowgill) Watkins. Since his location in 1856, he has been a constant resident. His career has been a successful one. Aside from enjoying the esteem and merited respect of his neighbors, he has accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods, having over 400 acres of land, aside from other pecuniary considerations. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; also of that institution whose principal supports are "Wisdom, Strength and Beauty." Mr. Outland is an enterprising and progressive man, strongly in favor of good schools and pikes, and any enterprise which is beneficial to the people.

R. J. PIATT ; is a son of Gen. A. S. Piatt, born Feb. 22, 1843, in Boone Co., Ky., and came to this state with his parents, when he was but two years of age. Raised up at home, to farming, and attended the common schools, also one year at Mt. Saint Mary's, under Bishop Rosencrantz; then remained home until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in the 13th Regiment, and went out for three months; was commissioned 2d Lieutenant by Gov. Todd, and was detailed for staff duty on his father's staff, where he served until after the battle of Fredericksburg, when he resigned and returned home. On July 17, 1865, he was married to Anna Higgins, born 1846, in Ireland; after marriage he stayed three years in Pulaski Co., Ill., where he was engaged in the lumber business. In 1871 he returned to Monroe Tp., and has since remained; six children are the result of this marriage.

MAHLON PICKRELL, farmer; P. O., Pickereltown. Thisworthy representative of Monroe Tp., was born in what is now Jefferson Tp., Oct. 1, 1810, and was the youngest of the family born to Henry and Axie (Paxton) Pickrell. Henry Pickrell was born in Grayson Co., Va., and emigrated West in the fall of 1805, and settled in Champaign Co., remaining a short time; he then came to what is now Logan, and settled on land he had obtained by virtue of a tax-title, which he had to restore to the owner after he had made valuable improvements, for which he was never recompensed. The grandsire of our subject was named John, and emigrated from England before the Revolutionary War. He raised several boys, among whom was Nicholas Pickrell, the first Sheriff of the county. At the age of 23, Mahlon was married to Rachel Williams, who was born Dec. 2, 1817, in Champaign Co., daughter of Silas and Susan (Cox) Williams, both of Grayson Co., Va. She died in 1843, leaving four children—Henry, now in Delaware Co.; Hannah, now Mrs. M. V. Blackburn; Susan, now Mrs. J. Hyatt, of Iowa, and Esther, now Mrs. Clark Terrill, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Pickrell's second marriage was to Esther Williams, who was born April 20, 1818; she died, leaving no issue. His present wife was Mrs. Susanna Harney, a lady of culture and of a fine family, who was born in Warren Co. Soon after his first marriage, he located on the farm he now owns, and since 1833 has been a constant resident of the same. Of the farm of 230 acres, he has reserved eighty acres for his own use. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, of which Mahlon is a member also. Pickereltown, which bears his name, was named after his father. Mr. Pickrell is one of the stanch men of the township. His sojourn of seventy years in the county, his upright and manly character, his exemplary and Christian bearing, have won for him the high regard and esteem with which he is held in the community where he resides.

GEN. A. S. PIATT, farmer; P. O., West Liberty. Among the most prominent farmers and business men of this township is Gen. A. S. Piatt, who was born May 2, 1821 in Cincinnati; being the son of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth (Barnett) Piatt. He was born in New Jersey, and moved to Kentucky in 1796. Gen. Piatt was raised to farming pursuits. In November, 1840, he was married to Anna Piatt, who was born in Kentucky, and was daughter of Abraham and Mary Ann (McCoy) Piatt. She died in 1860, leaving seven children — Benjamin, Oak, Abraham,

(deceased), William, Arabella, (now Mrs. Richard Warrington, of Chillicothe); Jacob, Wykoff and Charles, who is now in France, a Consul. The present wife of A. S. Piatt, was a Miss Ella Watts, of Chillicothe, daughter of Dr. Arthur Watts. Gen. Piatt owned at one time about 1,500 acres of land, and has now about 600 acres, and is engaged in farming and milling. In 1861 he took an active part in raising men for the service. He raised and equipped one regiment himself. For a more extended account of Gen. Piatt, the reader is referred to the general history of the county.

ERR RANDEL, farmer; P. O., West Liberty. The Randel family are among the first settlers of this township, of which Err is the eldest representative now living; was born Jan. 2, 1807, in Pickaway Co.; he came to this township in 1810, with his father, Zabud, who was born in York State, 1789, and was married to Mary Corwin, and emigrated West about the year 1800, making their first stopping place at Franklettown, and finding the ague so prevalent, they moved down the river, but finding the change no better, moved to the mouth of the Darby, and finally to Monroe Tp. In 1810, locating just across the bottom from where Err's house now stands; he was a drummer for the militia, and when the war of 1812 broke out, was a participant in the same, and died soon afterwards. Err, remaining on the homestead, was married Dec. 2, 1830, to Celia Williams, who was born in Fayette Co., O., Jan. 15, 1810; her parents were Virginians, who came to this county in 1814, and settled on the Mackachack; since his marriage Err has been a constant resident of this township, having been on this farm seventy years. The land was purchased of one Thomas Worthington, at $2 per acre, and was at that time considered worthless. Mr. Randel may be justly ranked among the pioneers, having lived in those days when they plowed the ground with barshears and wooden mould-boards, cut the wheat with sickles, threshed it out with a "nigger flail," cleaned the grain with a sheet and then hauled it to Sandusky City or Dayton (which trip would require about two weeks), and then sell it for fifty to sixty cents per bushel; then pay it out for necessaries—salt, $5 per barrel; calico, sugar, coffee and other things in proportion. Wages at that time were from twenty-five to thirty-five cents per day. Such was the condition of things when Mr. Randel started in life. Four children have been born to him, who are—Elizabeth, now Mrs. John Moats, born Jan 5, 1832; Susan, now Mrs. Benjamin Grimes, May 8, 1835; Henry D., March 22, 1841, and Luther C., May 2, 1853, all of whom are married and settled near him, all adjoining. Mr. Randel has been long and favorably known in the community, and has been contented through life to make a good living; he has not been eager after the vain things of this world, but his chief object has been to live an upright life, to act well his part, and secure a reasonable competence for himself and family, all of which he has accomplished, and though not a member of any church or society of any kind, yet his life has been characterized by honesty, sobriety and all that goes to constitute a worthy citizen, and one who will be long remembered.

REV. JAMES RANDLE, West Liberty; was born Feb. 21, 1838, on the farm now owned by his uncle, Err Randel; James was the eldest child of a family of a family of three born to Elliot and Nancy Ann (Kelly) Randel; she was a daughter of Col. Kelly of Champaign Co., who married Nancy Ann Gillaud, both of whom came from Virginia. Elliot Randle was born in this township Oct. 5, 1810, and his wife, Nancy Ann, in Champaign Co., Aug. 26, 1820. Her father, Col. David Kelly, was born Jan. 9, 1783, and his wife, Nancy Ann, June 25, 1785. They raised a family of seven children. Elliot Randle, from his birth, was a constant resident of this township until 1865, when he moved to Lewisburg, where he died two years afterward, on Nov. 27, 1867, his consort having passed over on Feb. 6, 1841. James was raised to farming, having had only the usual common school advantages afforded him. At the age of 22 he was united by marriage to Emily Willits, who was born in this township, Feb. 2, 1832, and was a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Jones) Willits. Upon arriving at manhood, our subject having been converted, became deeply impressed that it was his duty to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation to his fellow-man, and, actuated by this feeling, in 1862 he engaged in the ministry, and two years later he was regularly ordained, since

which time he has labored faithfully in his Master's vineyard, and through his instrumentality many souls have been led to turn from the error of their ways and find consolation through the atoning merits of the Saviour. He is connected with the Mad River Association, his field of labor being mostly in Champaign Co. He has charge of one of the largest churches in the association. Brother Randle, with but the meagre advantages before spoken of, has, by close study and application, risen from a farmer's boy to one among the ablest and most effective ministers in the association. He has two children, Nancy A., born in 1861, and Mary E., born in 1867. The farm of 100 acres he carries on in connection with his ministerial labors. He is a member of Mad River Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 161.

JOHN SIDESINGER, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; born Feb. 20, 1825, in Adams Co., Penn.; his parents were Leonard and Nancy (Elcook) Sidesinger. He was born June 6, 1787, in the Keystone State. John emigrated to this State with his parents in 1834, who settled in Miami Co. John has been a resident of this county since he began doing for himself. May 28, 1857, he was married to Catherine McIlvain, born in this county, Union Tp., Nov. 24, 1823; daughter of John and Ellen B. McIlvain, who were born Jan. 23, 1801, and May 12, 1806, respectively, and were married April 2, 1829. In April, 1857, John and his brother Wesley began buying out the Hogue heirs' interest in a tract of land consisting of nearly 300 acres, and finally succeeded in paying for it; since, it has been divided, John owning 136 acres, where he now lives, bordering on the north part of the township. His father died Oct. 1, 1872. John has two sons, Alva F., born Feb. 16, 1858; and Alfred G., born Nov. 3, 1859.

ROBERT SMITH, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; December 3, 1824, on the Donn Piatt farm, in the southeast part of the township, was the time and place where our subject first began taking his first observations. His paternal ancestors were Robert and Isabella (Burnside) Smith. The former was born in Greenbrier Co., Va., and emigrated to this state previous to the Indian war. The Smiths and Burnsides are descendants of the Emerald Isle. Robert, Sr., died in 1836; his wife in 1851. Our subject was raised to hard labor, and early in life was taught the lesson of frugality and self-dependence. In 1846 he was married to Mary Williams, born in Virginia in 1827; daughter of Jesse Williams, whose wife was a Hill. Since 1849 he has been a constant resident of this township. His first earnings were invested in a small tract of land to which he has added until he now has 142 acres of land, and is to-day one of the best kept and managed farms in the township, its owner approximating as near the "model farmer" as any in the county. His farm has been recently adorned by one of the best barns in the township, all of which, including fences and other improvements, give ample testimony of the thrift of the owner. His early education was much neglected—his school having been one of hard labor, and a life of persistent economy. It has been his rule in life never to go in debt, and has never had his farm encumbered by weeds or mortgages. His wife died in March, 1875, leaving ten children (twelve were born). Those living are William J., Jesse, Lucy A. (Mrs. L. D. Davis), John A., Robert, James and Henry (twins), Emma D., Mary E. and Effie B.

MRS. LYDIA WATKINS, farmer; P. O., Pickereltown; is the relict of Robert J. Watkins, who was one of the prominent and successful farmers of this township. Mrs. Watkins' maiden name was Cowgill; she was born Feb. 1, 1818, in Wayne Tp., Champaign Co., the youngest of a family of eleven children who were born to Thomas and Sarah (Antrim) Cowgill. Thomas Cowgill was born July 7, 1777, in the Old Dominion, and they were married in 1799, and came west to Columbiana Co., in 1800, and to Champaign Co., the year Mrs. Watkins was born. They raised a family of eleven children, all of whom lived to the age of 40 before there was a death in the family; he died in 1845, and his wife survived him until 1859. Both of them were members of the "Friends." On April 19, 1837, Mrs. Watkins was married to Robert J., her husband, who was born Feb. 22, 1814, in Southampton Co., Va.; son of John W. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Watkins. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Watkins located in Monroe Tp., first making a purchase of 100 acres, then all covered

with a heavy growth of timber. Here they made their home, and commenced building a log house. They labored hard, and were successful in a few years in securing a large tract of land. At the time of his death, which occurred June 18, 1872, he had over 1,000 acres of land in Ohio, 466 being in this township and 640 in Lucas Co., this State, besides some in Minnesota. Of the thirteen children born them, five are living. Mr. Watkins was a member of the Friends' Church; he had a peaceful death. Having been one of the best citizens of the township, he was loved and respected by all who knew him.

HENRY WILLIAMS, farmer; P. O., Pickereltown; was born March 28, 1828, on the farm he now owns. The Williams family have been identified with the interests of this county for nearly seventy-five years. His father, Henry, was born in Grayson Co., Va., in December, 1787, and emigrated to this State in 1808, with an older brother, locating on King's Creek, Champaign Co., and settled on this farm in the year 1815. He was married to Nancy Paxson, who was born and raised in this county. They came here poor, and entered 40 acres of land. When he came, having no horse, he had to carry his rails upon his back to make his fences. He remained here until 1835, and while here he run one of the early water mills in this township. Upon his removal from this place, he located where Newton Williams now lives. Here he remained until his death, which occurred Sept. 9, 1871, having 222 acres of land. His wife died in 1838. Since Henry was 21, he has been doing business on his own account. At the age of 22, April 11, 1850, he was married to Margaret Pickrell, who was born on the homestead, Dec. 30, 1829. She is a daughter of John and Temperance (Dunson) Pickrell. The latter was born June 3, 1806, and the former was born in Grayson Co., Va., Feb. 11, 1796, and emigrated to this State in 1818, locating on the farm now owned by Mr. Williams. John Dunson was a son of Thomas, who was one of the early settlers. Six children have crowned the union of Mr. and Mrs. Williams. In 1854, he was elected Township Clerk, and served until 1876, and is now one of the Trustees of the township. He has 192 acres of land. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.

NEWTON WILLIAMS, farmer; P. O., Pickereltown; was born in this township, Feb. 16, 1834, and is the ninth and youngest child of Henry and Nancy (Paxson) Williams. Henry Williams was a soldier in the war of 1812, and received a land warrant in consideration of his services in that contest. He died Sept. 7, 1871, and his wife died in 1839, when Newton was but a small lad. Newton was raised to farming. On Aug. 24, 1854, he was united in matrimony to Mary Marsh, who was born in Madison Co., Ohio, in April, 1834, daughter of Jeffery and Lydia (Paxson) Marsh—both from Virginia. The Williams family is of Welsh descent. Newton's grandfather came from Wales. He had six sons—William, Henry, John, Jesse, Jonathan and Absalom. After Newton was married, he located on the homestead where he now lives. Eleven children have been born to him, ten of whom are now living—Samantha (now Mrs. H. Lovelace); Sarah (now Mrs. E. Outland); Anzaletta, Darius, Olive, Emma, Clara, Frank, Elias and Eugene; Firman L., deceased. He has 190 acres of land. Mr. Williams cast his first vote for Fremont. He has served nine years as Justice of the Peace, and is now serving his third term as Township Clerk. He and his brother Henry have been very efficient and capable officers in the township.

JOHN W. WATKINS, farmer; P. O., Pickereltown; is the fifth child of Robert J. and Lydia (Cowgill) Watkins, to whom were born thirteen children, John making his first observations Oct. 7, 1845, on the homestead farm. At the time of the breaking out of the late Rebellion, he was but a lad of 15, and not old enough to be regularly enlisted as a soldier, and, not being able to gain his parents' consent to go in as a musician, he was barred out, but determining to go to war, he ran off and enlisted, but was brought back by his father; this was repeated for twelve consecutive enlistments, but on the thirteenth he was finally mustered into the 132d Regt. O. N. G., Co. I.; upon the expiration of his enlistment he attended school two years, at Lebanon, O.; returning home, he entered the store of Pennock & Cruzer, at West Liberty, where he officiated as clerk for four years. Oct. 29, 1868, he was married to Allie A.

Day. In the spring of 1869, he moved to Jasper Co., Mo., and remained two years, when he returned in the fall of 1871, his wife having died the May preceding, 1870. Feb. 23, 1872, he was married to Jennie Tarbutton, born March 13, 1850, near Huntsville, this county, and is a daughter of William E. and Rachel Workman; who was born March 18, 1812, in Maryland; he died September, 1878. Mr. Watkins has 141 acres of land near Pickereltown, on the west, formerly owned by George Loveless. They have two children—Arthur, born Jan. 24, 1875; and Eddie, born April 18, 1877.

ELLIS WILLITS, farmer; was born July 18, 1832, in this township, the youngest of a family of two children who were born to Charles and Elizabeth (Jones) Willits. Charles Willits was born in Fairfield Co., in 1811, and came to this township in 1816, and settled where James Randel now lives. His father's name was Richard, and he was a native of Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Jones, the mother of Ellis, was born in April, 1807, and still survives her husband, who departed this life October 13, 1874. On December 6, 1857, Ellis was married to Hepsibah Hyatt, who was born Sept. 22, 1835, in this township, daughter of John and Ruth Hyatt. Mr. Hyatt was a native of Grayson Co., Va., and his wife of Logan Co., O. After Ellis' marriage he resumed farming; he came to the farm he now owns in 1867; it was known as the Carroll farm, and consisted of 220 acres. Six children have crowned the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Willits, whose names are—William L., born Dec. 31, 1858; Maud L., June 24, 1861; Aurie, June 8, 1865; Charles, Jan. 1, 1867; Maud E., Nov. 3, 1872; Hattie F., June 3, 1876. Mrs. Willits, his wife, and three children are members of the Baptist Church. His father, likewise, during his life was identified with that organization, and was one of its valued followers and consistent members.

NOAH YODER, farmer ; P. O., Bellefontaine. Among the prominent farmers and self-made men in Monroe Tp. is Noah Yoder, who commenced his business career in this township without means or pecuniary aid, and has at length risen to the front rank of Logan County's agriculturists. He was born April 10, 1827, in Mifflin Co., Pennsylvania, son of Christian and Mary (Summer) Yoder, and emigrated with them to this State in the spring of 1845; after two years residence in Champaign Co., they located in Monroe Tp., on the farm now owned by Christian Zook, upon which place they remained until their deaths. Noah was first married to Barbara Hartzler, who was a daughter of Abraham and Martha (Zook) Hartzler; she bore him six children, who were—Manassa, John W., A. Alonzo, Charles, Estilena and Fannie B. She died Feb. 10, 1872. He was married to his present wife, Sarah Troyer, in March, 1874; she was born July 12, 1836, in Wayne Co., O.; daughter of Jacob and Fannie (Yoder) Troyer. Mr. Troyer was born in Somerset Co., and his wife in Mifflin Co., both of Pennsylvania. She was of a family of eleven children, six girls and five boys. One child has crowned this union—Mary M., born April, 1875. Mr. Yoder's farm is located in the northwest part of the township, four and one half miles from Bellefontaine, and consists of 250 acres of choice land, which is adorned with the best of improvements in the way of fruit and farm-buildings; the latter, newly erected, are substantial and commodious. He and his wife are members of the Mennonite Church.

JONAS P. YODER, farmer; P. O., West Liberty. Among the prominent farmers and self-made men of this township is Jonas Yoder, who was born in Mifflin Co., Penn., in August, 1815; the second of a family of twelve children, who were born to Christy and Mary (Summers) Yoder, both natives of Pennsylvania. Jonas began doing business for himself without money or "backing," his father having been unfortunate in losing his means by "backing," had nothing to bestow upon his family in the way of worldly goods. Jonas stayed with his father until 25 years of age, when, in February, 1842, he was married to Lydia Sharp, who was born in 1821 in Mifflin Co., Penn.; daughter of Samuel and Martha (Hostettler) Sharp. After renting six years, in order to better his fortunes he wended his way westward, in 1850, to the Buckeye State, landing in Logan Co., where his parents had preceded him in 1845. Jonas' first purchase was 90 acres of land in the west part of Monroe Tp.; he removed to his present place in 1867. Mr. Yoder has now

550 acres of excellent land, all of which is a credit to his industry and good management. Not given to speculation or trade, he has bent his entire energies to farming, and to this alone is to be ascribed the cause of his success. Attending to his own personal concerns, kind and accommodating, he has the good-will and esteem of his neighbors and friends, and is among the stanch and reliable citizens in the community. Has raised a family of seven children, who are—Samuel, Christy, Mary, now Mrs. Hooley; Mino, Martha, now Mrs. Abram King; Rufus and Simon, all of whom, except Mary, are residents of the county. He, his wife, and several of the family are members of the Mennonite Church.

CHRISTIAN Y. ZOOK, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; born in Mifflin Co., Penn., Jan. 20, 1843; is the youngest child of Christian and Barbara (Yoder) Zook, to whom nine children were born. Christian was raised to farming pursuits, his father being one of the prominent and well-to-do agriculturists in that county. Our subject left the parental home at the age of 22, beginning farming in his native county, having a snug farm, which he afterwards sold for $173 per acre, and in 1873 came to this county and purchased 117 acres, where he now lives, afterwards adding to it until he now has 135, which is under excellent improvement. In 1865 he was married to Malinda Yoder, a native of Mifflin Co., Pa., daughter of Jacob Yoder. She died in 1865, leaving one child, since deceased. In 1867, during the month of October, he was married to Mary Peight, who was born in May, 1843, in Pennsylvania, and came West to this State with her parents. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Zook—Emma, Mary, Johnnie and Eldora. Mr. Zook and wife are members of the Mennonite Church and Republican in sentiment.

RUSH CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JAMES R. ADAMS, farmer; P. O., Big Springs. The family line of James Rose Adams takes origin in this sketch with Robert Adams, a native-born Englishman, who, at an early day, came to the United States, and died in Pennsylvania. His son, James Adams, married Mary Rose, daughter of Edward Rose, of Bedford Co., Pa., and was born in 1791; his son, James Rose Adams, was born in Napier Tp., Bedford Co., on the 6th day of May, 1812. His father, before he had attained his second year, was brought by his mother's father, Edward Rose, to Perry Co., Ohio, in 1816, they moving into a cabin prepared with port-holes, by means of which they defended themselves against the attacks of Indians. At the age of 12, his grandmother dying, he went to live with his uncle, Joseph Ferguson, with whom he remained four years, at which time he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade under John Guysinger. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, he returned to Pennsylvania, and sold his interest in his father's estate, after which transaction he returned to Ohio *via* Pittsburg, Wheeling and Cincinnati by steamer, thence on foot to Dayton, and from there to Perry Co. In 1833, another motive influenced him, and he came to Logan Co., and ten days after his arrival, married Mary Myers, daughter of Solomon Myers. She was born March 8, 1811. His family are—Harrison Adams, born July 27, 1834, was in Co. I, 13th O. V. I., was in twenty-five battles, and in Libby Prison four months; Sarah Jane, May 14, 1836; Nancy Ann, Jan. 17, 1838; Mary Elizabeth, June 26, 1841; Clemensa, Aug. 2, 1843; died Oct. 10, 1844; James Madison, born Feb. 4, 1846; Amanda Etta, Dec. 22, 1848; Ella, Jan. 3, 1850, died Nov. 22, 1870. On the 31st day of July, 1877, Mary, his wife, died. On the 26th day of June, 1878, he married again, his wife in this instance being Mary Jane Rosebrough, Joseph Rosebrough's widow. As before stated, he is a blacksmith by trade, and has followed the business at different periods through life. For eight years he was engaged in the walnut lumber trade, and averaged

forty car-loads per annum, which he sent to the New York market. He has also followed farming in connection with these pursuits, and all with an unflagging zeal, and a will that overcomes. He is a freethinker.

REV. JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER, minister, Rushsylvania. The Alexander family is one of the illustrious families of Virginia, who have well maintained the family name for near a century. The name comes fragrant with the odors of Caledonia, and Scotland is the land to which the present living descendants of this noted line must look for their origin. One of the most noted of the American born of this family is Dr. Archibald Alexander, the founder of Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J. Much of the fame of this well-known institution is due to the ability of this very able divine, and his memory still lingers in the recollection of those who witnessed his example or received his instructions. James Adair Alexander was born in Washington Co., East Tenn., in 1806, and married Miss Jane Duncan, who was born in Kentucky, but who, at the time of her marriage, was a member of one of the leading families of East Tennessee. The descendants of James Adair and Jane Alexander are—Joseph, Rhoda Ann, Elizabeth J., Lucinda, Eliza, Sarah, John D., Francis Marion, Margaret Adeline, Clarinda Clementina, James Edward, William Jefferson, Mary Arminta, and two others, who died in infancy—fifteen members in all. Rev. James Edward Alexander was born June 5, 1849, in Blount (now Loudon) Co., East Tenn. Until his 17th year young Alexander was a farmer boy who, although he patiently toiled, entertained a burning desire for the acquisition of an education. The propitious time arrived, and in his 17th year he began his course of study at Friendsville Academy, a Quaker institution, and after one year's attendance at this point he entered Maryville College, East Tennessee, graduating in 1873 in the same class with the Rev. T. T. Alexander, now a foreign missionary; the Rev. J. J. Duncan, now deceased; the Rev. B. F. Lee; the Rev. Milton Matthews, and the Rev. W. F. Rogers. In the fall of 1873 he entered Lane Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), where he graduated after a three years' course of the most thorough training in 1876, and immediately after he graduated went to Rushsylvania, Logan Co., O., as minister of the Presbyterian Church at that place, where, after a ministry of three years, he was installed pastor. He found the church with a membership of fifty, which is now increased 100 per cent. Prominent in connection with the Rev. James E. Alexander, and coming from the same college to Lane Seminary, are the Revs. C. A. Duncan, C. E. Tedford and the Rev. A. N. Carson, who is now pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Westerville, Franklin Co., Ohio.

ENOS B. ANSLEY, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania; was born March 28, 1857, in Logan Co., O. He is the son of J. S. Ansley, born June 2, 1828, in Kentucky, who was the son of William T. Ansley, born also in Kentucky, and who was the son of Joseph T. Ansley, born on the eastern shore of Maryland. In 1822, William T. Ansley married Lydia Johnson, and in 1831 removed to Logan Co., O. J. S. Ansley, his son, married Melinda Williams on the 5th day of April, 1848. They have had four children, as follows—William H., born April 23, 1853, died Nov. 18, 1863; Jesse W., born April 23, 1855, died Jan. 6, 1875; Enos B., born March 28, 1857, and Henry C., born Jan. 14, 1871. Enos B. Ansley, on the 26th day of April, 1877, married Sarah E. Cox, born Dec. 22, 1859; she was the daughter of John and Rachel Cox, of Logan Co., O. Enos has but one child—Carle Foster, born Dec. 11, 1879. As one of the business men of Rush Creek Tp., he farms extensively, besides dealing largely in stock of different kinds. His ancestors can tell the pioneer story of wolves howling, seeing Indians, deer and wild turkey, the usual tale of a home in the wilderness.

BENJAMIN BEAVER, Rushsylvania. The history of this family runs thus: Martin Beaver was a native of the State of Maryland, and removed to Licking Co., O., early in the history of that county. Benjamin Beaver, his son, was born March 5, 1829, and died Aug. 2, 1865. He was twice married, his first wife being Rachel Ann Pitzer, whom he married Jan. 20, 1850. The children by this marriage were as follows: Jesse Oliver, born Oct. 23, 1850, and who died Aug. 26, 1865; John Martin, born June 5, 1853, and on March 10, 1880, married Emma

Hopkins, of Sunbury, Delaware Co., O,; Manuel Wilber, born Oct. 26, 1854, and who married Susie M. Bridge, daughter of Warner Bridge, of Hardin Co., O., Dec. 21, 1875; Asa Milton, born Oct. 16, 1856; Rosa Arletta, born June 16, 1858, and Mary Liza, born Dec. 21, 1859; she is a teacher, now teaching at Big Springs, with an engagement already made, by which she enters, as teacher, the Union Schools of Kenton, Hardin Co., O., the coming fall. On the 10th day of November, 1861, Rachel Ann, wife of Benjamin Beaver, died, and was buried in the cemetery at Kenton. On the 24th day of February, 1863, he married Miss Louisa Smith, who was born in Licking Tp., Licking Co., O., on the 10th day of October, 1837. She was the daughter of James Smith and Sarah Masters, his wife. The birth of Francis Emma Beaver, Jan. 26, 1866, completes the record of the births of the family, there being but one child born to the last union. It was on the 15th day of February, 1865, that Benjamin Beaver removed from Hardin Co. to the farm now occupied by his relict, Mrs. Louisa Beaver, called Pleasant View. The two sons, John Martin and Manuel Wilber, are married; John and Mary Liza are teachers; John is a minister of the gospel as well. "Pleasant View" is an appropriate name for this place; the beauty of the landscape is indescribable, being of unusual variety. The farm is at present under the management of Asa Milton, the youngest son, who, heretofore, has been engaged in the raising of cattle, sheep and hogs, as a business. In her 15th year Mrs. Louisa Beaver united with the Presbyterian Church at Fairmount, Licking Co., O. After her marriage, in harmony with the religious predilections of her husband, she united herself with the New School Baptist Church, at Kenton, O., making one of its most conscientious and consistent members. Two sons and a daughter are also members of the same church.

PETER BOWER, farmer; P. O., Big Springs; Peter Bower, Sr., was a native of Germany, and came to the United States many years ago. Jacob Bower, Peter's son, is a native of Pennsylvania; his wife's maiden name was Susan Mosier, a Pennsylvanian by birth, and shortly after their marriage they removed to Licking Co., O., where, on the 14th day of December, 1817, Peter Bower, Jr., was born; on the first day of April, 1838, the nuptials of Peter Bower and Amy Rogers were celebrated; she was a native of Delaware Co., O., and was born Dec. 13, 1820. The names of Peter's children are—Levi, Anderson, Susan, Lucretia, Joseph, James and Mary, seven in all. Peter's second marriage occurred on March 22, 1865; in this marriage his wife was the daughter of George Heath, and the widow of Joseph Starbuck, her birth occurring on Sept. 28, 1831, in Richland Tp., Logan Co., O. Peter Bower first settled north of the village of Rushsylvania, on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Louisa Beaver, and afterwards removed to the pleasant place he now occupies; by handicraft, Peter is a plasterer, but has made farming a special occupation; like many of his neighbors, his favorite stock is hogs, and his farm products such as further this interest. In the late civil war Peter was not without representation, his son, Anderson Bower, being a member of Co. I, 13th Regiment, O. V. I.; Mrs. Bower is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM BRUCE, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania. Thomas Bruce, Sr., was born in Scotland and emigrated to America. Thomas Bruce, Jr., was born in Harrison Co., Va.; his wife's maiden name was Mary Coon, and she was born in Harrison Co., Va. William Bruce, son of Thomas Bruce, Jr., was born Oct. 9, 1824, in Harrison Co., Va., and came to McArthur Tp., Logan Co., O., in 1831; on April 10, 1844, he married Mary Frances Bales of Virginia; by this marriage his children were—Sarah Ann, born June 21, 1845, and who died Aug. 28, 1872; John Henry, born Feb. 2, 1847, and died Sept. 15, 1866, at Ft. Riley, Kansas, a member of Co. G., 7th Cavalry, U. S. A.; Lewis Leander, born Aug. 21, 1848; George Nace (named for his grandfather), born April 11, 1843, died Oct. 23, 1850; Joshua Copeland, born March 24, 1852, died Dec. 13, 1853; Mary Malinda, born Jan. 28, 1854, died Nov. 10, 1869; George Nace, Jr., born Aug. 28, 1856 (called for the George deceased). Mary Frances, wife of William Bruce, died July 25, 1857. On Oct. 27, 1857, he married Elizabeth Ann Huntington, who was killed by a runaway horse on Sept. 19, 1859; on June 19, 1860, he married his third wife, Mary L. Selders. The children were—Elizabeth Frances, born March 11, 1861, died

April 4, 1879; she was the wife of Elias Rumer; Mary L., wife of William Bruce, died March 30, 1879. On Feb. 19, 1880, William Bruce married his fourth wife in the person of Emma Adelaide Canaan. By occupation William is a farmer, stock-breeder and shipper, devoting his attention more particularly to hogs. He is a member of the Disciples' Church; has been a member of the Order of Masons, and of the Odd Fellows; of the Sons of Temperance; of the Union League, and lastly a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. During the war of the Rebellion, he and two of his sons served in Co. F., 23rd O. V. I. William served under Gen. Phil Sheridan, was wounded in the battle of Cloyd Mountain, and captured by Gen. John Morgan, May 9, 1864; he was in captivity three months, and escaped in August, 1864. As a civilian he has held several offices, and was the first commissioned officer in the county, being commissioned a lieutenant of militia.

ROBERT C. CLOUGH, tile maker; P. O., Rushsylvania. John Clough was a native of Connecticut, born on the 28th of August, 1788; his wife was Deborah Mumford, born Dec. 8, 1785, and daughter of Lillibridge Mumford. John Clough removed from Connecticut to Pennsylvania, settling in Wayne Co., that State. David Clough, John's son, was born in Wayne Co., Pa., July 12, 1812. In 1835 David Clough married Derinda King, daughter of Benjamin King, Esq., of Rhode Island, and she was born Sept. 25, 1808. Robert C. Clough was born Dec. 1, 1838, in Wayne Co., Pa. On the 28th day of February, 1867, he married Julia E. Dix, daughter of David Dix, of the county and State aforesaid. In 1868 he came to Champaign Co., O., and on the 24th day of December, 1869, located at Rushsylvania, in Logan Co.; they have no children, the family consisting of Mr. Clough and wife only. Robert C. Clough is one of the business men of the county; he is largely engaged in the manufacture of drain-tile, and this industry he has carried to a high degree of perfection, having perhaps the most extensive establishment in the county, or equal to any in central Ohio; the permanent and extensive buildings and fixtures on his premises for the prosecution of the business in which Mr. Clough is engaged, are most potent evidences of the energy and enterprise of the man. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Rushsylvania, and Mr. Clough is also a member of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

GEORGE ORR DAY, miller; Rushsylvania. The Day family was one of the standard families of New Jersey. Joseph Day married Susanna White, who was born on Long Island; he removed from New Jersey to Washington Co., Penn., where, during his residence, all of his children were born; their names were Cyrus, Louis, Josiah, John and Mary, five in all. From Washington Co., Penn., he removed to Jefferson Co., Ohio, where he died and was buried; his widow removed with her son, John Day, to Licking Co., Ohio, where she died and was buried. The children all, save John, Mary and Louis, died in Jefferson Co., Ohio; Mary died in Muskingum Co., Louis removed to Illinois, and John is now a resident of Rushsylvania, Logan Co. John Day's first wife was Jane Orr, of Jefferson Co., by whom he had two children—Thomas and Martha Jane; his second wife was Margaret Wilkins, by whom he had eight children—Julia Ann, Susanna, Elizabeth, Mary, George Orr, James Renwick, Isabella, Allison and John Cameron. Margaret Wilkins was the daughter of Matthew Wilkins, of Harrison Co., Ohio. In 1852, John Day came to Logan Co., Ohio; his family are George Orr Day, born May 4, 1829, in Licking Co., and on the 20th day of September, 1851, married to Hannah Mitchell, the daughter of David and Nancy Mitchell, and whose maiden name was Nancy Aikin, likewise of Logan Co., Ohio. George O. Day's family are—David Stewart, born Sept. 1, 1860; John Wylie, Nov. 1, 1864, and Nancy Aletta, March 10, 1867. The occupation of George O. Day is that of a miller, and he controls the only industry of that kind in the village, and one of the leading establishments of the kind in that part of the county; its contiguity to the railroad track gives it every facility for trade, and its efficient management renders it one of the most useful institutions of the place. He is connected with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. His ideas as to what constitutes the true citizen are of a high moral and religious order, and to this end and aim he lives himself.

JOHN R. DEARDORFF, farmer; P. O., Big Springs. Henry Deardorff was a German, whose ancestors settled in Virginia, in an early day. Abraham Deardorff, his son, came from Bedford Co., Va., and settled in Logan Co., in 1831; Henry Deardorff had two other sons, Peter and Jacob Deardorff. Abraham Deardorff had five children: Samuel, Abraham, Mary Frances, John R., and Susan Catherine. Samuel resides in Paulding Co., Ohio; Abraham in Kosciusko Co., Ind.; Mary Frances married George Predmore and resides in Bokes Creek Tp., Logan Co., Ohio. John R. was born in Rush Creek Tp.; married in that township, and ever since his marriage has resided in that township; Susan Catherine, the wife of Charles Titus, is a resident of Rush Creek Tp.; the wife of John R. Deardorff was one Rebecca Jane Predmore, who was born Nov. 21, 1834, in Guernsey Co., O. She was the daughter of John and Susannah Predmore, of the State of New Jersey. Susannah's family name was Duer; her family were of English nativity. John R. Deardorff was born Jan. 9, 1832, in Logan Co., O., and his marriage occurred Jan. 11. 1855, in Rushsylvania, Logan Co., O. The names of his family and the dates of their births are: Nicholas Jasper, born Sept. 16, 1855; died Sept. 24 of the same year. Ostrella, born Sept. 8, 1856, in Logan Co., O., and married to George Ferguson Feb. 5, 1874. Littleton, born June 1, 1858; died June 28, 1873. John Milton, born Jan. 3, 1861. Joseph Henry, born March 15, 1863. Rosa Ellen, born Feb. 1, 1865. Charles William Brandon, born Aug. 21, 1868. Benjamin Stanton Allison, born Sept. 10, 1871. Samuel Edwin, born March 31, 1878, in Logan Co., O. By handicraft John R. Deardorff is a carpenter, which trade he followed prior to and for some time after his marriage, when he became a farmer and ever since has so continued; he rears all kinds of farm stock, but makes a specialty of cattle at present, and hereafter making sheep husbandry his cardinal aim. The family's church connections are with the Protestant Methodist Church. In August, 1862, John R. Deardorff enlisted in Co. K, 121st Regt., O. V. I.; he was in the battle of Perrysville, Ky., so well remembered, and was with the regiment at that point for about a month, when he was removed with the regiment to Lebanon, by a forced march; soon after his arrival he was taken sick, and, on the removal of the regiment, was left in the hospital; after about six weeks, he was sent to Louisville, Ky., and remained there until granted a discharge-furlough; he returned home the latter part of February, 1863, and in May following he received his final discharge. In 1861 he removed to the farm where he now resides, acting in the double capacity of tenant and agent for Col. C. W. B. Allison, who removed from Bellefontaine to Wheeling, West Va., in 1876, where he has ever since been living. He has reared and educated his family, purchased and improved a farm of 78 acres in Hardin Co., and thus shown what integrity, industry and energy may accomplish, notwithstanding the disadvantage of bad health.

DR. ISAAC A. DORAN, physician; Rushsylvania. The Doran family was one of the French Huguenot families who came over before the Revolution and settled in America, in the State of New Jersey. Thomas Doran, Sr., was one of the first American descendants of this family born in New Jersey. Thomas Doran, Jr., was a Jerseyman, likewise, who married Jane Hayes, the daughter of James Hayes, an Irish emigrant, who settled in Beaver Co., Pa.; from Beaver Thomas moved to Westmoreland Co., Pa.; James had two sons born in Pennsylvania—Dr. I. A. Doran, born July 23, 1826, in Greensburg, Pa., and James H. Doran. The family then removed to Ohio in 1829, and settled in Butler Co., in the village of Bethany, twenty miles from Cincinnati. Here the remainder of the children, Thomas S., and Hannah Doran, were born; in 1833 the family came to Shelby Co., near Sidney, where the father, mother and James H. Doran all died; James' death, however, did not occur until March 12, 1877. Hannah married Joseph Johnson, who resides four miles east of Sidney; Thomas lives twelve miles west of the same place, and Dr. I. A. Doran resides in Rushsylvania. Dr. I. A. Doran has twice been married; his first wife was Sarah J. Elam, whom he married Jan. 16, 1851; she was the daughter of James Elam, the first white child born in Greene Co., Ohio; she died June, 1877. The children by this union were—Thomas, born June 14, 1852; Elam, born July 30, 1857, and Della,

born Dec. 31, 1863, and who died March 31, 1870. His second marriage was Feb. 19, 1878, with Miss Elizabeth Stephenson, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stephenson, of Darke Co., near Greenville; she was born Feb. 5, 1837. In 1849 Dr. I. A. Doran settled in Rushsylvania, in the practice of medicine, when the village contained but seventy-five inhabitants; he was the first druggist in the place; has erected five buidings in the village, dug four cellars, four wells and four cisterns, put down the first permanent pavement in 1853, planted the first evergreen trees, the first shade trees in the streets; has always been an advocate for public improvements, such as railroads, turnpikes, school-buildings, etc., three of which have been erected since his residence in the village. He was the first eclectic physician in the county, and has steadfastly adhered to his profession and his practice, in one instance walking thirty times to Ridgeway and back again, a round trip of fourteen miles each time. The village at that time continued one cabin, the only building in the place. He has held the office of postmaster since 1854, being the fourth appointed in the place. During his term of twenty-six years he has handled about 800,000 letters. At his residence and on his grounds abound fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery in great profusion. He has a large collection of relics, notwithstanding his having already given sixty pieces to the State Geologist.

JOSEPH EDWARDS, physician; Rushsylvania. Robert Edwards, ancestor of Joseph Edwards, was a native of Wales, and, prior to the Revolution, emigrated to this country and settled in New Jersey. John Edwards, his son, was a Jerseyman born, and following him, in 1787, was his son, Justice Edwards, who was taken to Philadelphia by his parents, where he attended school under Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He was educated for a physician, and attended lectures when but 17 years of age, but formed a dislike for the profession, and abandoned it. He then served an apprenticeship at the saddlers' trade, under one McKinzie, and had the honor of making the saddle, bridle and martingale that bedecked the horse of Aaron Burr, so well known in history, and it was doubtless Burr's glowing account of the Northwest that put Justice Edwards and one Lathrop in motion westward ho! in 1810; they came to Pittsburg by wagons; to Cincinnati by skiff down the Ohio River, and found the village composed of twelve dwellings and a few fur-trading shanties; it was here that Justice Edwards formed the acquaintance of one Leroy, with whom he came to Champaign Co., Ohio, to a point near the waters of Mad River, in the Kavenaugh settlement, four miles south of West Liberty. The war broke out, and soon after Justice enlisted under Gen. Tripper, Col. Simon Kenton having charge of 1,300 friendly Indians whom he commanded. Objection was raised to Justice enlisting as a soldier, and he was made Commissary Clerk; the war being over, he was discharged, and came back to Urbana, where he worked at his trade for a time, when he went from there to West Liberty, and after a time to Belleville, one mile south of Bellefontaine, where he formed the acquaintance of Joel Smith and James McPherson, and obtained a school in this neighborhood, where he met Miss Margaret Smith, one of his most amiable scholars, whom he afterwards married. About that time, William Powell and Major Tillis laid out Bellefontaine, and thither Justice Edwards removed with his young wife, working at his trade and teaching school alternately, teaching in one end of the first jail in the county, and, as a joke, is claimed to have been the second man incarcerated in that jail; with this incident the name of Vachel Blaylock stands connected. Justice Edwards lived in Bellefontaine and vicinity until his death. He was a teacher by profession, a saddler by trade, read and prepared for the practice of medicine, and for a time held the office of Justice of the Peace. His aged widow now resides at Huntsville; she came with her parents from Rockingham Co., Va., to Warren Co., Ohio, afterwards going to Logan, settling on the farm where she now lives—Hopewell. Dr. Joseph Edwards, eldest son of Justice Edwards, is a physician and traveler, born Sept. 7, 1822, on the site of Hopewell. He was taken by his grandmother Smith, when 9 months old, and with her remained until his 13th year, when, his grandfather dying, he returned home at his father's request, and made an ineffectual attempt to learn the tailor's trade with Samuel Mason, but abandoned it and learned the wagon and plow-making trade with James

Walker, and in 1839 worked with James Lemon at West Liberty until the breaking out of the small-pox in the village in 1842, when Joseph, with about ninety others, contracted that loathsome disease, and came near dying. Three members of the Lemon family fell victims to the disease, when Lemon became discouraged, broke up business, and Joseph took the shop, tools and materials as his successor. About this time he formed the acquaintance of Miss Lucinda Byrd; he proposed, was accepted, and, in 1843, she became the wife of Joseph Edwards. He continued the business of wagon-making at this place for one year, and then removed to Springhill, six miles west of West Liberty, in Champaign Co.; this locality proved very unhealthy, and the prevalence of malarial disorders caused Joseph to form the acquaintance of Dr. Thomas Pringle, of that village. The Doctor gave Joseph free access to his fine medical library, a privilege Joseph availed himself of with avidity. Dr. Pringle removed to Clarke Co., Ohio, and was succeeded by Dr. Clayson, to whose library Joseph also had access. He remained at Springhill ten years, and then returned to Bellefontaine, still continuing at his trade, with occasional exercise of his medical skill, until the breaking out of the civil war, when, in company with one Pollack, he started for Lexington, Ky. Learning at Cynthiana that Kirby Smith had taken Lexington, they took the back-track to Cincinnati, and thence home. He wrote to Skyles Gardner, commandant at Clarksburg, W. Va., and was invited to that point; about a month thereafter, the small-pox broke out at that point, and Joseph was ordered to examine and report at headquarters, upon which he was ordered to take two nurses and treat those diseased; he treated successfully those cases occurring in the army at that post, and, in addition, volunteered his services to the suffering citizens around Clarksburg. Capt. Gardner was superseded by Capt. Dodge, and took command at Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac. After a brief visit home, Joseph went to Harper's Ferry, and took the position of Assistant Surgeon under Dr. Ramsey, the army Surgeon at that point, where he stayed until July 8, 1863. Here he contracted the camp fever, and received free transportation home, where he lay for six weeks under the care of his old preceptor, Dr. Clayson. In November of the same year, he went to Camp Nelson, Ky., where he stayed one month, then returned home and remained four days, and started, in company with John Edwards and John Shepler, for the city of Atchison, Kan., to work at his trade for $4 per diem. The town contained about 1,500 souls, and four days after his arrival the small-pox appeared, and Dr. Edwards having had that disease, on recommendation of Shepler and the solicitation of the City Council, took charge of the city hospital, with some forty cases under his care; he had charge of this department for six weeks, and then entered regularly upon the practice of medicine at this point, and remained for eighteen months, when he returned to Bellefontaine, and, after a brief interval, came to Rushsylvania, in the employ of S. B. Stillwell, and ever since has remained at this place. July 8, 1875, in company with his brother John, he visited Canada, via Detroit and Chatham, where he visited the Thames battle-ground; he went from thence eighty miles to Comoca, and finding here whole communities bearing the name of Edwards, claiming connection and soliciting further acquaintance, they tarried three weeks and visiting in this community. It was here he met Dr. John Edwards, professor of medicine, from Wales, from whom he obtained his celebrated cancer and diphtheria cures, which have contributed so much to his notoriety. His wife, whose name was Lucinda Byrd, was a native of Jefferson Co., Va.; her mother and two sisters died of the cholera; she was brought by her aunt to Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1831; she was then in her ninth year, being born Oct. 13, 1822. At her marriage, she was the owner of nine slaves, all of whom she liberated by hiring and applying the proceeds of their labor to that purpose. Dr. Joseph Edwards has two children; his eldest, Angeline, born Oct. 28, 1844, is the wife of Edward Thornton, of the city of Chicago, engaged in the dry goods business. Rhoda, his second daughter, was born Oct. 31, 1851; she is the wife of John Quigly, of Galion, Ohio, an engineer on the C., C., C. & I. R. R.

CULBERTSON ELDER, merchant; Rushsylvania. We commence this family line with John Elder, who was born in Pennsylvania,

and removed from there with his family to Columbiana Co., O., where he died. Abraham Elder, his son, also a native of Pennsylvania, married Jane Johnson, the daughter of Robert Johnson, and then removed with his family to Perry Co., O.; his children were—Culbertson, born June 22, 1807, and Jane (now dead), who married John Pollock, of Logan Co., O., John, deceased, Margaret, who married John Coulter, now deceased, but whose son, Dr. John Coulter, Jr., is the present Recorder of Logan Co., James, deceased, Robert, who married Martha Keers, of Logan Co., Dr. Abraham, who married Mary Wallace, and who is a practicing physician of Huntsville, Logan Co., Maria, who married David Torrence, of Greene Co., O., and Rebecca, who married David Laughhead, of Greene Co.; she is now deceased. On the 7th day of May, 1829, Culbertson Elder married Miss Eliza Ann Stewart, whose father, Robert Stewart, came from Ireland in his 19th year, settling in Bucks Co., Pa., and who, with his wife, Mary, removed to Perry Co., O., which will be noticed hereafter. Eliza Ann was born Oct. 17, 1806. Culbertson Elder's family consists of Milton S., born March 1, 1830, now a dry-goods merchant and postmaster at Mt. Victory, Hardin Co. He received his appointment as P. M. under James Buchanan, and has retained the appointment ever since. Sarah Jane, born Jan. 7, 1832, and who was a teacher for a number of years prior to her marriage with James Ray, of Illinois, now deceased, his widow being at this time a resident of Rushsylvania, Logan Co. Eliza Ann, born in Bellefontaine, July 12, 1836, married Milton Smith, of Hardin Co., in 1856, and died about a year after marriage. Margaret, born June 22, 1848, in Hardin Co., and married to Edward Sebring, of Indiana. Two unmarried daughters, one of whom is a teacher, remain at home. In 1817 Culbertson Elder became a resident of Somerset, Perry Co., and in his 14th year he entered the dry-goods store of King & Rogers, of Lancaster, Fairfield Co., O., and after remaining in their employ for two years, returned to Somerset, and entered, as clerk, the dry-goods store of Jacob Myers, remaining in his employ until the removal of Mr. Myers to Putnam, Muskingum Co. Culbertson then began in the employ of Judge C. C. Hood, of Somerset, who, at the expiration of eighteen months, sent him to New Lexington, in Perry Co., to open a dry-goods store in that place, and in this he was the first merchant, and also the first postmaster in that place. It was here that he became acquainted with the amiable and intelligent daughter of Robert Stewart, whom he married on the 7th day of May, 1829. A year after marriage he brought a stock of goods to Bellefontaine, and commenced business at that place, where he continued for nine years. At the time of the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank by President Jackson, Culbertson had to take fifty-two head of horses from Bellefontaine to Philadelphia, and saw his prospects blighted by the withering effects of the President's action on the markets, and the consequent financial crash which followed. He returned to his home, succumbed to fate, and after utter failure removed to Hardin Co. and took up his abode in the wilderness, to commence as a backwoods farmer; here fame, if not fortune, followed him, and two years after his arrival he was clothed with the dignity of Esquire, which mantle he laid not aside for twenty-one consecutive years. In 1864 he removed from his farm to Mt. Victory, in Hardin Co., again engaging in the dry-goods business and continuing therein until his removal to Rushsylvania, in 1873, where he again engaged in the dry-goods business and continued in it for two years, when he sold out. On the 27th day of June, 1878, he again entered the arena of public business by opening a grocery and notion store, since which time he has steadily advanced in business, and, although he has passed through the trials and vicissitudes of 73 years, yet he evinces the vigor and energy of those many years his junior, a man of conscientious scruples and generous impulses. The Church of his adoption is the United Presbyterian, of which his household are all members. Prior to the formation of the U. P. Church, he was an elder in the Seceder Church at Kenton, O., and after the union of the two ecclesiastical bodies which composed the U. P. Church, he continued as elder until his removal to Rushsylvania. For half a century he has witnessed the progress of events in Logan Co., and the changes wrought by the onward flight of time.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ELLSWORTH, farmer; P. O., Big Springs. Jacob Ellsworth was a native of the State of Delaware and came from thence to Clark Co., O.; his wife was one of the celebrated "Fletcher family" of that State. Isaac Ellsworth was born in Clark Co., April 15, 1802; he married Lovina Garfield (a cousin of the present nominee, James A. Garfield), the nuptials being celebrated June 19, 1843, in his own house, fitted up especially for the occasion. She was the daughter of Thomas Garfield, of Massachusetts. Fourteen years after marriage, Isaac Ellsworth removed to Cass Co., Mo., and remained there until his violent death at the hands of the guerillas; he was compelled to kneel in his own door-yard to be shot in the back of the head. His death occurred May 10, 1865. The children are—Thomas Jefferson, born April 14, 1844, in Clark Co., died Nov. 21, 1846; William Enos, born Oct. 12, 1846, died Jan. 1, 1849; Tabitha Melissa, "infant," died Aug. 14, 1856; Angeline, born Dec. 6, 1849; George Washington, born Jan. 10, 1856, and Benjamin Franklin, born Feb. 9, 1859. Isaac Ellsworth was twice married; his first wife, Rachel Ellsworth, was born March 16, 1830. By occupation G. W. Ellsworth is a farmer, who raises horses, cattle, hogs, and the usual farm productions. He is a second cousin to the late lamented Col. Ellsworth, who fell at the hand of an assassin, whilst hauling down the rebel flag at Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1861.

AMBROSE J. FAWCETT, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania. The Fawcett family, which consisted of three brothers, came from Ireland about 1675, and settled in Virginia, in Frederick Co. John Fawcett, one of the first descendants, born in the Shenandoah Valley, in 1751, was a native of Frederick Co., Va.; his children were—Isaac, born in 1782; Elijah, born 1784; Sarah, born 1785; Nathan, born 1787; David, born 1789; Elizabeth, born 1791; Jesse, born 1793; Susan, born 1795; Alban, born 1799; all in Frederick Co., Va. John Fawcett, father of the above, died in Frederick Co., Va., in 1814. About 1821 Isaac emigrated to the State of Tennessee, and was drowned shortly after his arrival by the sinking of a steamboat on the Mississippi river. In 1824 David removed to Indiana and fell a victim to the malarial climate and died. The widow of John Fawcett, her son, Elijah, her daughters, Elizabeth, Sarah and Susan, and her youngest son, Alban, removed to Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1822; Jesse followed in 1826; Nathan in 1827; Nathan and Alban never married; Jesse in the latter part of 1814 married Philadelphia Holloway of Frederick Co., twelve years before his removal to Ohio; she was Abel Holloway's daughter. Jesse's family were—Ambrose J., born Sept. 26, 1816; Robert B., Owen and Archibald born in Frederick Co., Va.; Ann Jane, Priscilla and Edward, born in Clinton Co., Ohio, and Sarah, born in Logan Co., Ohio. In 1832 Jesse settled in Logan Co., Rush Creek Tp., and on the 1st day of July, 1870, in his 77th year, he departed this life, and was buried near Zanesfield. On the 26th day of May, 1880, Philadelphia, his wife, died in her 86th year, and was buried beside her husband. On Nov. 9, 1841, Ambrose J. Fawcett married Mary Gwinn, daughter of John Gwinn of Logan Co., Ohio; his children are—Ellwood, born Oct. 21, 1842, he enlisted in August, 1861, and on June 1, 1862, he came home on a short furlough, but sickened and died before the expiration of it, on June 13, 1862; Estaline Fawcett, born May 8, 1845, still resides with her parents; Ella, born Aug. 6, 1849, died Oct. 20, 1851; Oscar L., born Jan. 28, 1855, married Mary Melvina Leeth. By occupation Ambrose J. Fawcett is a farmer, is in a thrifty condition, and all his appointments have the air of improvement and energy; he prefers the raising of horses and cattle to any other stock, and this department receives marked attention from him. He is a member of the Friends' Society, and, as is their manner, is noted for his peaceful proclivities, general information and industrious habits. His daughter, Estaline, is a lady of culture and rare musical qualifications and talents, but, like Ossian, must "sing without seeing."

DR. C. M. FISHER, physician; Rushsylvania. John H. Fisher, son of Henry Fisher, was a native of Berks Co., Pa. He married Elizabeth Marshall, who was a daughter of Conrad Marshall, who was a son of John Marshall, who came to France prior to the Revolutionary war, and served as a soldier in that war. Conrad Marshall married Elizabeth Hoover, of Schuylkill Co., Pa. She was born

Aug. 19, 1807, in Berks Co., Pa. John H. Fisher had three children—Dr. C. M. Fisher, born Dec. 16, 1839, and who, after completing his education at Bellefontaine, attended the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was one of the graduates of 1862, since which time he has been a resident of Rushsylvania. The next son was John M., born Jan. 31, 1842, and James M. Fisher, born Jan. 27, 1844, and who died Aug. 16, 1845. On the 3d day of March, 1863, Dr. C. M. Fisher married Mary E. Ansley, the daughter of George and Deliverance Ansley, who were natives of Kentucky. The birthday of Mary E. Ansley was June 5, 1841, in Logan Co., O. The Doctor's family are Anna May, born May 31, 1867, in Rushsylvania; George E., born March 14, 1870, in Rushsylvania, and Mary E., born Dec. 25, 1872. The Doctor's father, John H. Fisher, died Dec. 11, 1874. His mother died May 29, 1879. Dr. C. M. Fisher is a physician and surgeon, full of energy and a combination of rare qualities that cannot fail of success, and is an ardent friend of education, the devoted advocate of intellectual progress, willing and ready at all times to make personal sacrifices for the public good, and the advancement of learning. He held the office of school examiner in the progressive county of Logan.

MICHAEL GEORGE, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania. Henry George, Sr., was a Scotchman, who, with his wife, Sarah Hoosack, emigrated to this country and settled in Pennsylvania. Henry George, Jr., was born in Washington Co., Pa., and united in marriage with Maria Dolman, daughter of John Dolman, of Washington Co., Pa. After marriage he settled in Muskingum Co., O.; his family consisted of Mary, born in Washington Co., Pa.; Michael, born in the same county, Oct. 15, 1822; Joanna, born in Washington Co., Pa., and Alexander, Margaret, William, Elizabeth, Sarah, Henry and Maria, born in Muskingum Co., O. The deceased members of this family are—Mary, James Renwick, Hannah Maria, Alexander, Elizabeth, Argyle and Robert, seven in all. In 1837 Henry George, Jr., removed from Muskingum to Adams Co., in southern Ohio, and in 1856 to Logan Co. During his residence in Adams Co., his wife, Maria, died, and was buried in Locust Grove Cemetery. Henry died after his settlement in Rushsylvania, in 1875, and was buried at Northwood Cemetery, Logan Co. In 1845, on the 17th day of February, Michael George and Hannah Hutcheson were married. She was the daughter of James and Sarah Hutcheson, of Guernsey Co., O., and for one year after marriage they resided in Pittsburgh, Pa., and then came to Adams Co., O., where they remained nineteen years, and then came to Logan Co., where he has resided twenty-two years. The children of Michael George are—Sarah E., born Aug. 9, 1846, and who married J. R. Wylie, of Guernsey Co.; Hannah M., born March 10, 1849, in Adams Co., and who married A. W. Patterson, also of Guernsey Co.; Samuel A. George, born Sept. 28, 1851; James H., born July 7, 1854, and died Oct. 22, 1855, in Adams Co., O.; Mary Jane, born May 25, 1861, and Agnes Isabella, born Feb. 25, 1865. By occupation Michael George is a farmer, who more particularly directs his attention to sheep husbandry, in which he is largely engaged. His fine farm, which is called "Fountain Farm," on account of the fine flowing fountain on the premises, is near Equality Church School and Cemetery, two miles from the enterprising village of Rushsylvania, on the Bee Line Railroad, and about an equal distance from the village of Big Springs. In point of location it is a most desirable one. Mr. George is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and his position as elder in that church is the best evidence of his Christian standing. His son, Samuel A. George, now located at Mansfield, is a minister in the aforesaid denomination and a graduate of Geneva College, at Northwood. On the 12th day of January, 1880, Mrs. Hannah George died and was buried in the cemetery at Northwood, Logan Co., O.

DR. WILLIAM M. GOODLOVE, physician; Rushsylvania. Conrad Goodlove was born in Germany, and, coming to the United States, settled in Berks Co., Pa. He married Catherine McKinnon, of Clarke Co., O., and after marriage he removed to Ohio, settling on Buck Creek, near Yazell's Mills, in Clarke Co. The family are John, who married Margaret Staples, then of Clarke Co., but who was born in Baltimore, Md.; Nancy, who married Dr. Milton Hunter, of Catawba, who lives in the same house in which he resided when he was married; Joseph Goodlove, who

married Margaret Hollingshead, of the town of Pemberton, Shelby Co.,O., and William, who married in Iowa; John Goodlove was born in Clarke Co., O., Nov. 2, 1825, and married Margaret E. Staples, who was born July 1, 1831. She was the daughter of Captain William F. Staples, who was lost at sea in 1838. The death of John Goodlove occurred at Quincy, in Logan Co., in 1856, and he was buried in the cemetery at that place. His widow married D. H. McKinnon, then of Logan Co., O., now of Clay Co., Ill. On this family line comes Dr. William M. Goodlove, born Oct. 15, 1846, in Clarke Co., O., near Springfield, and also near Pleasant Hill Church, where all the deceased relatives of the late John Goodlove are interred. At the age of 15 years, Dr. William M. Goodlove enlisted as a soldier in the 57th O. V. I., and served to the close of the war in the 15th Army Corps, under Gen. John A. Logan, "Sherman's Army," and was discharged at Little Rock, Ark. In the fall of 1865 Dr. Goodlove entered the University of Ann Arbor, Michigan, took a regular course of education at that institution, and in 1868 entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and took a progressive course, graduating in 1868, and commencing the practice of medicine in the town of Montra, Shelby Co., O. He became a member of the State Medical Society during its session at Toledo, in 1874, and also of the National Medical Society, held at Detroit, Mich., in the same year. On May 23, 1869, Doctor William M. Goodlove married Miss Mary L. LeFevre, daughter of Elias and Henrietta LeFevre, of Shelby Co., O. She was the sister of Gen. Benjamin LeFevre, member of Congress from the 5th Congressional District of Ohio; Jan. 1, 1876, he removed to Rushsylvania and commenced the practice of medicine at that place, and, as might be expected from his diplomas, his library and his experience, his field of labor enlarges, his practice extends. In preparing himself for his profession, he has patronized leading seats of learning in each department. Cool and deliberate in method, close in application, and determined in purpose, he moves to the music of progress. His family are Charles Willis, born March 7, in St. Henry's, Mercer Co., O.; Benjamin Franklin, born March 22, 1871, in Lewistown, Logan Co.; Laura Hellen, born Dec. 20, 1873, and died Sept. 2, 1878, and was buried in the cemetery at Rushsylvania; Covert, born Nov. 28, 1879, in Rushsylvania, Logan Co., O.

JACOB GRABIEL, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania. John Grabiel, who was the father of John Grabiel and the grandfather of John and Jacob Grabiel, came from Shenandoah Co., Va., in 1814. John Grabiel, the father of Jacob Grabiel, was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., in 1786, and married Mary Haas; daughter of John Haas, of that county, and in 1812 left Virginia and came to Licking Co., O. Jacob Grabiel, the third son of John Grabiel, was born Jan. 12, 1820, in Licking Co. On the 14th day of February, 1855, Jacob married Mary Jane Westlake, daughter of Zephaniah Westlake, and Isabella, his wife, of Union Co., O. Zephaniah was the third son of Samuel and Elizabeth Westlake, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Reid, who was born in New Jersey, of Irish parentage. Mary Jane, now Mrs. Grabiel, was born Aug. 31, 1831, in Union Co., O. Samuel was the son of George and Mercy Westlake, whose maiden name was Welland; born in England. George and Mercy Westlake were the great-grandparents of the aforementioned Westlakes. Isabella Westlake, daughter of William and Mary Gregg, born in Kentucky, June 3, 1818, and whose maiden name was Mary Goldsberry; married Zephaniah Westlake, Nov. 12, 1829. Mrs. Gregg was the daughter of John and Sally Goldsberry (Miss Sally Potts, of Philadelphia, Pa.). In 1846 Jacob Grabiel came, in company with his brother John, to Logan Co., and purchased, in partnership, the lands where they now reside, and for three years boarded with George Ansley, when they made arrangements to keep "bachelor's hall" together, which felicitous plan they followed for two years, Jacob acting in the capacity of cook, until, satisfied with this stupid programme, married and set up in life on a higher plane, and has the following family: Ellwood Lawrence, born March 5, 1856, and married Nannie Early Jan. 21, 1879; Gilbert C., born March 22, 1858, now in Kansas; Zephaniah Orland, born April 20, 1860; Reuben Ellsworth, born July 13, 1863; Joseph Gordon, born Feb. 26, 1866; Virgil Leon, born April 16, 1868; Calvin Jeffers, born Oct. 17, 1871. By occupation

Jacob Grabiel is a farmer; he raises stock and buys and sells cattle, sheep and hogs. He has all the necessary appointments of a well arranged farm; moral, intellectual and religious improvement are assiduously cared for by the parents, who, together with their four eldest children, are members of the Presbyterian Church in Rushsylvania.

JOHN GRABIEL, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania. Jacob Grabiel was of transatlantic origin, and was a citizen of Shenandoah Co., Va.; John Grabiel, Sr., Jacob's son, was born in the same county, in the year 1786; he married Mary Haas, daughter of John Haas, of Shenandoah Co., Va., and in 1812 removed to Licking Co., Ohio; John Grabiel, Jr., was born Dec. 7, 1815, in Licking Co., O., and in 1846 came to Logan Co., and purchased the lands on which he now finds himself so comfortably situated; he continued to improve his lands until on the 31st of December, 1857, tired of single blessedness, he married the lady of his choice, Miss Sarah D. Tharp, daughter of William and Mary Tharp, of Jefferson Tp., Logan Co.; she was born Nov. 28, 1834, in the aforesaid township, and at her marriage was a member of the Baptist Church. John Grabiel's family are—Luthera Quindaro, born Nov. 8, 1858, and died Nov. 15, 1861; Mary Emeline, born Nov. 23, 1860, and died Nov. 7, 1861; William Hillman, born Aug. 5, 1862; Elma Vidella, born Dec. 2, 1864; John Welling, born March 17, 1867; Herman Hounell, born July 6, 1869; Rachel Olga, born Feb. 9, 1872; Sarah Elizabeth, born Aug. 20, 1875, and Annah Lois, born March 14, 1878. By occupation John Grabiel is a farmer, who not only raises all farm stocks, but buys and sells it, and as an agriculturist is active and energetic in the production of the usual farm products, such as wheat, corn, etc. Around his home there seems to linger an air of thriftiness, and a spirit of generous hospitality pervades the household. His church connections, which are Presbyterian, and his household education are marked characteristics of his Christian aims, and moral and intellectual intuitions, both as it regards his position in the community and his kind intentions to his family and posterity.

JESSE JENKINS, farmer; P. O. Rushsylvania. William Jenkins is a native of Wales, and left that country and settled in Washington Co., Pa., during the Revolutionary war. His son, Samuel, was born in Washington Co., prior to their removal to Ross Co., O., in 1778. It was, however, in 1803, that the family removed to Ross Co., O. Here Samuel married Anna Cooney, who was born in the State of Maryland. A part of Samuel's family was born in Ross Co.—Amanda, born in 1818; Rebecca, born in 1820, and Jesse, born Aug. 18, 1822. In 1824 the family left Ross Co. and came to Marion Co., O., settling on the waters of the Little Scioto, in Greene Camp Tp. Here four children were born and died. In 1833 Samuel removed to McArthur Tp., Logan Co., settling on the waters of the Cherokee. In this township Jane and John Jenkins were born. Another removal occurred, which located the family on the Dry Fork of the Miami, at Northwood. Here David, Catharine and Minerva were born. Jesse Jenkins was born in Oldtown, Ross Co., and married Miss Elizabeth Bennett, Jan. 20, 1859; she was the daughter of Henry and Mary Bennett, of Logan Co., and the children by this marriage are—Samuel Fremont, born Oct. 27, 1859, in Rush Creek Tp., Logan Co.; Clarabel, born in 1861; Marietta, born in 1863; Amanda Jane, born in 1864; William Stanton, born in 1866; Lizzie Minerva, born in 1868, and Carrie May, born in 1870, all in Rush Creek Tp. By occupation, Jesse Jenkins is a farmer, being one of the early settlers, and, in consequence of three removals, he has, of necessity, hewn three farms out of the hitherto unbroken forest, two of them prior to his marriage. After his marriage he settled where he now resides, and began to gather around him the comforts and conveniences of a well regulated home. He received but a pioneer's education in the pioneer schoolhouse, built of logs, with clapboard and weight-pole roof, paper windows, puncheon desks, seats and floor; and, in fact, the family mansion was a similar edifice, and where, instead of a Chickering piano, or an Estey organ, the howling baritones of wolves could be heard. Now how changed! His farm blossoms as the rose; the wild woods have forever disappeared. Horses, cattle and farm stock roam over his pleasant fields, and as regards the raising of horses, he is second to none in Rush Creek Tp. in the quality of

his stock. He is progressive in educational movements, a consistent member of the Church of the Disciples, and besides aiming to give his family advantages to which, in his youth, he was a stranger; he has for them preserved this record and his fair fame.

MARTIN JOHNSTON, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania; came from Ireland at an early day, and settled in Pennsylvania; his son, George Johnston, came from Pennsylvania to Wayne Co., Ohio, settling near Wooster. Martin Johnston, George's son, was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Jan. 14, 1826. The family history embraces Thomas Scott, one of the earliest settlers in Licking Co., Ohio, and his son, Thomas Scott, Jr., born in Licking Co., but who was among the earliest of the Logan Co. pioneers; and is the owner of the first clock brought to Licking Co. It was owned by his father, and is now running in the house of Thomas Scott, Jr., and, although it is over 100 years old, it is one of those tall wooden clocks denominated "wall sweepers," and a fit subject for any museum. Nancy Patterson, the daughter of Abraham Patterson, a native of Ireland, came with her father to Mercer Co., Penn. Abraham was a refugee from the rebellion of 1798. Martin Johnston and Martha Scott were married June 21, 1849, in Logan Co., Ohio. To render the line complete, is to add that Peter Derr, a Pennsylvanian, settled in Wayne Co., Ohio; then Martin's mother was Peter Derr's daughter, Mary, who married George Johnston, Martin's father, in 1824. Martin Johnston's children—George Gillespie, born July 5, 1850, died July 31, 1851; Nancy, born Oct. 3, 1851, died Sept. 24, 1875; Thomas Abraham, born Aug. 27, 1853; James Renwick, Feb. 1, 1856; Mary Jane, Jan. 19, 1858, died Jan. 2, 1870; William Joseph, born July 12, 1859, died July 31, 1860; Sarah Eliza, born Aug. 29, 1861, died Feb. 13, 1876; John Knox, born June 19, 1867. By occupation, Martin Johnston is a farmer, and raises the stock usual to all well-conducted and prudently arranged farms. The family are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Rushsylvania, and firm believers in the doctrines resulting from the great Reformation.

JOHN KAUTZMAN, Sr., was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., on the 15th day of May, 1782, of German parentage; while young, he removed to Franklin Co., where, at the age of 23, he was married to May Cook. In the fall of 1812, moved to Shenandoah Co., Va.; he owned the mill on Cedar Creek, which was burned by Gen. Sheridan's troops during the rebellion. In 1814, he moved to Augusta Co., where he lived until the fall of 1845, when he moved to Logan Co., Ohio, and settled upon the land he purchased before leaving Virginia, what is known as the Gravelly Spring. He died May 17, 1874, at the age of 94 years and 2 days. His wife died on the 7th day of the February preceding, at the age of 92 years and 2 days. There were born to them five sons and three daughters, one girl dying at the age of three years. Daniel enlisted in Co. H, 96th O. V. I., and died at Vicksburg. Barney Kautzman died on the farm upon which his father settled June 4, 1872, aged 42 years. George Kautzman is living in Guthrie Co., Iowa. One girl is living in Montrose, in Henry Co.; Morora, John and Peter are living in Rushsylvania; Anna is living about two miles east of Rushsylvania. John and Peter have both filled many positions of trust in civil and military life.

JOHN KERNS, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania. Michael Kerns was a native of Germany, who, with his family, emigrated to Bedford Co., Va., in 1755; George Kerns, son of Michael Kerns, was born in Bedford Co., and had seventeen brothers, several of whom settled in Botetourt Co., Va., others in Kentucky, and the remainder came to Ohio. Jacob Kerns, son of George Kerns, came to Ohio, Nov. 20, 1835; he was married the same day to Margaret Woods, a descendant of two distinguished Virginia families, the Woods and the Dooleys. Thomas Woods was at Dudley's defeat, and was taken prisoner with many others; he was the only prisoner escaping massacre, and that because of his resemblance to an Indian. Jacob Kerns settled permanently in the north part of Rush Creek Tp., on the water-shed, where the waters of the Miami, Taylor's Creek, and Painter's Creek flow in different directions from or near the same point. Jacob's children were—George, born 1810; Phebe Lydia, Mary Ann, Sophia Jane, Nathan D., Emily, John, Margaret and Martha Mildred. John Kerns, whose ancestors we have just traced, was born July 29, 1826, in Bedford Co., Va.; on Sept. 18, 1850, he

married Mary Johnson, daughter of William and Eleanor Johnson, and who was born April 12, 1830, in Belmont Co., Ohio. John's children are—Sarah Ann, born Sept. 8, 1851, in Logan Co., Rush Creek Tp.; Franklin Pierce, Jan. 7, 1853, and was killed by the cars Nov. 11, 1869. This sad event occurred in this manner: In company with his sister, Sarah Ann, he came to Rushsylvania in a two-horse spring wagon, and at Rumer's Crossing on the Bee Line Railroad on their return the team became unmanageable, and they were run into by the locomotive, and Franklin P. and one horse were instantly killed, the wagon was totally demolished, and his sister, though seriously injured, miraculously escaped instant death; Mary Ellen, born Dec. 26, 1854; Margaret Alice, Dec. 29, 1858; John Wylie, June 6, 1866. By occupation John Kerns has been a farmer, stock-raiser and stock shipper, the latter business, especially, he has followed for twenty-two years. He has held the office of Justice for two terms, and in his church relations holds the office of Elder. He enters intelligently into the investigation of general topics for public prosperity and good. In the spring of 1870 he removed from his farm to Rushsylvania, and the spring following was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace. He joined the Masonic fraternity in 1856, at Kenton, Ohio, and in 1862 was a charter member of the Lodge at Belle Centre, and Master of that Lodge for six years. He joined the I. O. O. F., at Rushsylvania in 1872, and has been a member ever since.

ARCHIBALD LAMENT, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania. Robert Lament was the descendant of a Covenanter, who left Scotland in consequence of the persecution, and settled in County Antrim, Ireland. Robert Lament, second, was born in County Antrim, and married Nancy Creilman, and both lied in Ireland. Robert Lament, third, was born in County Antrim, and came to America in 1833, settling first in Washington Co., N. Y., and in 1838, removing to Fairfield Co., Ohio. In December, 1845, he removed to Logan Co., and settled on the head-waters of the Miami River. He married Mary McDaniel, a lady of Scotch descent; she was the daughter of Archibald and Jane McDaniel. The family of Robert Lament, third, are Archibald, born April 10, 1823, in County Antrim, Ireland, and who came to America in 1833 with his parents, and removed with them in all their changes, finally settling with them in Logan Co. Archibald married Miss Amy Johnson, Nov. 27, 1847; she was the daughter of George and Mary Johnson, and her grandparents were William and Mary Johnson, uniting families whose origin was transatlantic, and whose systems of faith were impregnated with the Calvinism and rigid orthodoxy of the two countries, and so it comes on down as a hereditary but healthy system of religious sentiments, as strongly marked in the present as in the past generations, respecting the last parties above indicated. William was Irish and Mary German by lineal descent. Now Archibald Lament's family genealogy ends by giving the names and births of his children, the deaths and marriages, also. First, we have Robert Fillis, born Oct. 11, 1848, married Sally Carter, and is now a resident of Hardin Co.; William Boyd, born Oct. 14, 1849, died July 25, 1850; William Boyd, second (named for his deceased brother), born Oct. 27, 1850, now in Pawnee City, Neb.; Euphemia Jane, born March 10, 1852; Mary Ann, March 12, 1854; John, April 27, 1857, died Sept. 9, 1877; Sarah, born Aug. 21, 1860; George, May 15, 1862; Elizabeth, Aug. 16, 1864; James Wright, Feb. 8, 1867; Archibald Alexander, Sept. 6, 1869; Samuel Martin, March 13, 1872. Archibald Lament is a farmer by choice, and delights in agricultural pursuits. Like many Hibernians of Protestant parentage, he has received a liberal education, as well as Christian training, and received his catechism from his parents as regularly as his food and raiment. A Covenanter then, he is one still, a deacon in the church, and with determined precision traveling on to Heaven in the way his fathers trod. He is a natural-born mechanic, being a carpenter, a mason and plasterer of more than average proficiency. Nothwithstanding he never served an apprenticeship to either trade. He raises cattle, sheep, horses and hogs, and uses more care in their improvement than is usual with farmers in general. He not only has a share in the Public Library, but subscribes for all good books, and, with true intellectual foresight, places himself in the list for his county's history, and thus sends

the record and genealogy of Archibald Lament adown the lines of generations who are coming.

ANDREW D. LEAS, farmer; P. O., Harper. Jacob Leas was a native of Germany, and emigrated to Pennsylvania prior to the Revolutionary war. Stephen Leas, his son, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1812. His wife was Susan Gates, who was the daughter of John Gates, whose father also came from Germany. Andrew D. Leas was Stephen's son, and was born May 25, 1818, in Logan Co., O. On the 4th day of October, 1845, he married Catharine Strickland, daughter of George Strickland, of York Co., Pa.; she was born Oct. 10, 1818. The children of A. D. Leas are—Stephen C., born Jan. 18, 1847; Mary Ann, July 5, 1854; Susan, July 15, 1855, and Sarah, Oct. 14, 1860. By occupation, Andrew D. Leas is a farmer, and many of his broad acres are the rich alluvial deposits of the historic Rush Creek bottom lands, and near the romantic lake of that name; he raises and deals in stock, making sheep a specialty, but the other stocks also, to an unusual extent amongst farmers; he is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, Rush Creek Lodge, No. 24, and the church connections of the family are with that branch known as the Christian Church. By this, the name and example of A. D. Leas are handed to the succeeding generations of those who take descent from him.

LEVI N. LEIDIGH, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania; Jacob Rudy was born Jan. 28, 1792, in Montgomery Co., Penn.; in 1818, he married Harriet Bastian in the city of Philadelphia, and in the same year removed to Circleville, Pickaway Co., Ohio; in 1823 his wife died, leaving three children—Catherine, Josiah and Harriet. In 1826, he returned to Philadelphia on foot, walking from Circleville to Philadelphia in just two weeks, arriving in the city on New Years' Day. In the spring of 1833 he again married, his wife being Mrs. Anna Zeigler, a widow lady. In 1838, he removed to where he now, in his 89th year, still resides with his son-in-law, Mr. Levi Leidigh, a sturdy old gentleman of some 65 summers, who was born Sept. 4, 1815, in Durham Tp., Bucks Co., Penn.; Jacob Rudy has but one child living—Mrs. Catharine Leidigh. Levi Leidigh was married on the 20th day of July, 1839, in Logan Co., and, after marriage, returned to Philadelphia; he remained there two years, and again went to Ohio, where he remained two years, and returned to the "City of Brotherly Love" again, remaining there until 1849, when he again came to Ohio, where he has since remained. The children of this family are—Henrietta B., born Oct. 30, 1840, died Nov. 10, 1840, in Philadelphia, Penn.; Jacob Rudy, born April 14, 1845, and died Dec. 31, 1845, in Philadelphia, Penn.; Jonathan, born July 12, 1847, died Sept. 4, 1848, in Philadelphia; Anne Adelaide, born Aug. 23, 1849, in Philadelphia; she married Andrew Wren, Oct. 14, 1869; Philip Henry, born Feb. 19, 1852, in Logan Co., Ohio; Franklin Goldman, Jan. 19, 1855, in Logan Co.; George Corwin, Jan. 28, 1857, in Logan Co.; Clarissa Estella, July 15, 1859, in Logan Co., married Isaac Bramwell; Titus, Oct. 16, 1879, a citizen of this county. The history of this family is somewhat remarkable; Jacob Rudy, now in his 89th year, is a man remarkable for his clear and vivid recollection of dates, whilst his daughter, 61 years old, and her husband, 65 years old, recount events of their childhood with remarkable precision, and a recital of the same strikes the listener at once with surprise; Jacob Rudy states that he was apprenticed four years, seven months and thirteen days to learn the shoemaker's trade; this was in 1808; he followed that occupation for five years in Pennsylvania, and for some time in Circleville, Ohio, finally settling down in Logan Co., where he now resides; Levi Leidigh is a thrifty farmer, held in high esteem in the community in which he resides. The family are members of the Lutheran Church at New Jerusalem, Logan Co., Ohio.

WILSON McADAMS, Sr., farmer, P. O., Rushsylvania. Wilson McAdams was the son of James McAdams, of North Carolina, who afterwards removed to Tennessee. Wilson was born in Tennessee, and from there came to Ohio, settling in Logan Co. His wife was Amanda Melvina Brockerman, daughter of William Brockerman, of Germany, who came to Philadelphia, Penn., and afterwards to Logan Co., O. Wilson McAdams, Jr., was born Feb. 22, 1844, in this county, and on the 13th day of December, 1868, he assumed the bonds of wedlock with Elizabeth Henrietta White,

of Auglaize Co., daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth White, of Franklin Co., O. Elizabeth Henrietta was born May 31, 1846. The children are—Franklin McAdams, born Oct. 12, 1869; Clark White, April 15, 1871, in this county; Viola Melvina, Aug. 6, 1872; Robert E. Lee, Dec. 27, 1873, and Emma Elizabeth, Nov. 4, 1875. Wilson McAdams raises blooded horses and fine cattle, and has bestowed especial care on the improvement of swine. Although a farmer, he is yet a man of bold, inventive genius, as is evidenced by a lock which he has patented, and other models in his possession. The power to originate and invent seems with him one of nature's own bestowments, and not the result of culture, or as inherited, as none of his people appear to have partaken of this rare quality.

MATTHEW MITCHELL, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania. Matthew Mitchell, Sr., was a native of Eastern Pennsylvania; a Revolutionary soldier under Gen. George Washington, and after the war moved to the forks of Youghiogheny River, from there to Beaver Co., Pa., and from thence to Muskingum Co., O., where he died at the age of 82 years, and was buried in the cemetery at the village of Concord, in that county. Matthew Mitchell, Jr., was his son, who came to Youghiogheny with his father, and where he married Miss Elizabeth Wylie, daughter of Samuel Wylie. During his residence at this place, five of his children were born. Samuel was born in November, 1799; Mary was born in 1800; Flora was born in 1802, and died when young; Matthew was born June 20, 1804, and John was born 1806. He then removed to Muskingum Co., O., settling on the farm adjoining the village of Concord, or the farm on which it now stands. The balance of the family were William, born 1808, and who died when 6 years of age; James, born in 1810, and who died in Logan Co.; David, born in 1812, who removed to Logan Co., and died; Ann, born in 1814, who married Joseph Patterson, now deceased, his widow being a resident of Bellefontaine; Rebecca, born in 1816, married James French, both she and her husband are dead; Jane, born in 1818, died when 20 years of age. June 18, 1829, Matthew Mitchell married Margaret M. Spear, a daughter of Stuart Spear and Jane Scott, his wife, whose grandfather was Stuart Spear, who came from Ireland in an early day; on her mother's side, Margaret's grandfather was Abraham Scott, of Scotch descent. Now, the family of Matthew Mitchell, son of Matthew, Jr., are—Stuart Spear, born June 26, 1830, in Muskingum Co., O., died May, 1833; Elizabeth Wylie, born Nov. 3, 1831, in Muskingum Co., married Thomas Martin Hutcheson, whose family consists of eleven children—Margaret, Jane, James, Matthew, Robert, Ellen, Elizabeth, Anna (two sons dead) and Rutherford. Elizabeth resides in Kansas. William Stuart (named for a deceased brother) born Nov. 22, 1833, married Mary Jane McCullough. Their family are—Ellen, John, Matthew and Margaret McCullough. Matthew Ritchie, born Nov. 10, 1835, and married Melinda Fulton, daughter of Dr. Fulton, once a physician of Rushsylvania, but who died in Bellefontaine. Matthew Ritchie Mitchell is a physician at Topeka, Kan., and has but one child living—Porter McClain. Then John, born Oct. 27, 1837, married Mary Ellen Day, daughter of John Day, of Rushsylvania. Their son Walter is 6 years old. Alexander, born Nov. 30, 1839, died June 26, 1841; Rutherford, born Sept. 11, 1841, died Aug. 27, 1842; Nancy Jane, born July 20, 1843, died Feb. 9, 1855. Mary Ellen, born Oct. 15, 1845, is a mantua-maker, proficient in her business, and practical in manner. Maggie Spear, born Sept. 29, 1847, is a teacher in the city schools of Topeka, Kan. James Finley, born June 16, 1850, married Sarah Ellen Stephenson; she died in January, 1879, leaving little Ernest Chalmers and Laura Genevra motherless. It was in October, 1832, that Matthew Mitchell removed from Muskingum to Logan Co., O., settling in Rush Creek Tp., on the waters of Miami. Born on a farm, reared and educated on a farm, it was quite natural that he should be a farmer and delighted therein. Besides the improvement of his farm, he has paid strict attention to the improvement of his family, by liberally educating them, some of whom have attained honorable positions in the professions, one being a physician, one a teacher of distinction, and one a professional mantua-maker. His household regulations are of a high Christian order, and after a long life of toil he rests upon a competency. All the farm stocks are raised and sold, but sheep and

hogs receive especial attention. He is one amongst the oldest citizens of Rush Creek Tp.

AZARIAS SILAS BALDWIN PUGH, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania; was born Sept. 30, 1849; he is the fourth son of David Pugh, who was the son of Eli Pugh, who was the son of Thomas Pugh, who was the son of Ellis Pugh, the family line commencing in Wales. David Pugh was born in Frederick Co., Va., in 1801; his wife was a distant relative and of the same name; she was the daughter of Thomas Pugh, of Newbury District, S. C., and came to Warren Co., O., in 1801. On the 1st day of November, 1832, David Pugh and Rebecca Pugh were married; Mrs. Pugh's birth occurred May 27, 1814, in Warren Co., O.; David's family were—Eli, born Nov. 15, 1836, Job Thomas, Aug. 15, 1838, David Bales, Feb. 7, 1848, A. S. B., Sept. 30, 1849, Mary Jane, July 17, 1851, and Malcenia Lunette, June 19, 1855. On July 24, 1876, David Pugh, the father, died, and was buried on his own farm. Azarias Silas Baldwin Pugh, on the 16th day of April, 1876, in Paulding Co., O., married Miss Florence Jeanette Ginger, the daughter of Daniel and Mary Ginger, of Blackford Co., Ind. Florence was born June 17, 1860. The family of A. S. B. Pugh has one son, Clarence Loring Pugh, born Nov. 4, 1879, in the pioneer cabin occupied by his grandfather, David Pugh, in 1833, and built by Squire Samuel Ruth, the joists of which were hewed on the Sabbath day by mistake, the Squire believing it was Saturday. By occupation, A. S. B. Pugh is a farmer and stock-raiser, especially of hogs. Having a farm of unusual fertility, on a gravel base, some parts of which are underlaid and mixed with immense shell deposits and a decomposition resembling lime; it is especially adapted to the raising of corn, and, consequently, the stock above mentioned. In 1878 135 head were raised and fattened for market on this farm. Another industry on this farm of more than ordinary interest is the making of maple syrup from the extensive camp on the farm. The farm is rich in fossiliferous remains. A moose's head and antlers were taken from Rush Creek ditch whilst digging through the singular white deposit land on said farm. A more extended account will be given in the township work. The farm is called Moosehead Farm.

JOB THOMAS PUGH, farmer; P. O., Big Springs. The Pugh family originally came from Wales. The family line commences with Ellis Pugh; then through Thomas Pugh to Eli Pugh; then David Pugh, born in Frederick Co., Va., in 1801, whose wife was Rebecca Pugh, born May 27, 1814, in Warren Co., Ohio; she was the daughter of Thomas Pugh, of Newbury Dist., S. C., who came to Warren Co., Ohio, in 1801; their marriage occurred Nov. 1, 1832, and on Jan. 7, 1833, they settled on the farm where Mrs. Pugh now lives, in Rush Creek Tp. The children are—Eli, born Nov. 15, 1836; Job Thomas, Aug. 15, 1838; David Bales, Feb. 7, 1848; A. S. B., Sept. 30, 1849; Mary Jane, July 17, 1851; and Malcenia Lunette, June 19, 1855. The father, David Pugh, died July 24, 1876, and was buried on the farm where he died. Job Thomas Pugh married Priscilla Helen Reeder on the 12th day of May, 1860. She was the daughter of John and Mary Ann Reeder, and was born Aug. 20, 1843, in Lake Tp., Logan Co., Ohio. Her family line were —Abdel Reeder, who died in August, 1843; his wife, Elizabeth Reeder; his son, John Vance Reeder, was born Feb. 6, 1815, in Knox Co., Va. On Priscilla's mother's side, James Henry was her grandfather; his wife was Priscilla Wagant. Mary Ann Henry was the wife of John Vance Reeder; they were married Dec. 27, 1840.

JOB THOMAS PUGH, farmer; P. O., Rushyslvania. The family of Job T. Pugh are—Edwin Orlando, born March 3, 1862; Willis Grant, Nov. 9, 1865; Mary Rebecca, March 20, 1869, and died Dec. 25, 1876; Sarah Elizabeth, born Jan. 2, 1874, and died Aug. 25, 1875. Job Thomas Pugh is by occupation a farmer and stock-breeder, especially of sheep, which, with constant care and attention, he has raised far above the common standard. His farm, called Homedale, which is located about a mile and a quarter east of Big Springs, besides its beautiful location, has a distinguishing and valuable feature in the running wells which overflow, affording ample supplies of water at all times. The water is white sulphur. The depth of the well in his yard, from which the sulphur water constantly issues, is 43 feet, and of the one

on the southwest part of his farm, it is 45 feet, the inequalities of surface accounting for the difference in depth. Job T. Pugh and his wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church, and are of that class of society whose aim is the elevation and advancement of all to a higher plane. In stock, otherwise than sheep, his farm has all the usual appointments.

CHARLES QUINN, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania. Charles Quinn was born in Champaign Co., O., in 1818. On the 9th day of October, 1838, he married Clarissa Chamberlin, who was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., on the 23d day of May, 1819. The same year in which he was married he settled in Logan Co., where he remained until his death, which occurred Aug. 7, 1865, leaving a widow and four children to mourn his loss. The children were—Caroline, born July 22, 1840; Emily, May 18, 1841, and who died Oct. 11, 1864, nearly a year prior to her father's death; Mary, Oct. 14, 1842, and died in July, 1869; Harriet, April 18, 1844, died June 7, 1878; Catharine, Feb. 22, 1852, and married George W. Lash, Jan. 14, 1875, who resides with his mother-in-law and manages the affairs of the farm. The residence of Mrs. Quinn stands exactly on the line of the old road called Hull's Trace, which was visible at that time, and the red man often lodged in her house. Their huts still remained on the farm, and wolves howled in all directions. She has seen bears, wildcats, deer, and other denizens of a wild forest, in their native state, and prior to her marriage heard George McCulloch preach in a cabin which stood on the farm where she now resides. The raising of wheat and fine horses is a specialty on this farm, and hospitality and kindness are among the virtues of this household.

NATHANIEL RAMSEY, farmer; P. O. Big Springs; John Ramsey was a native of Ireland, who came to Virginia at an early period, and died in consequence of being hotly pursued by Indians, and whilst heated drinking cold water to excess; his son, Alexander Ramsey, was without any nationality, so to speak, being born on the Atlantic Ocean during the passage from Ireland to America; his brother John and sister Polly separated from him, and going to the Southern States, all trace of them has been lost; Alexander came to Lexington, Ky., and there learned the blacksmith trade. He afterward married Elizabeth Cutright, a German lady, and removed to the Scioto Valley, Ross Co., when there were but two cabins in Chillicothe; from Ross Co. he removed to Fayette Co., and from thence, in September, 1833, to Logan Co., in what was then Perry Tp.; his family consisted of Polly, John, Cynthia, Andrew, Rosanna, Catharine, Anderson, Nathaniel and Alexander, Jr., now deceased. Nathaniel Ramsey, the subject of this sketch, married Ann Sidney Starbuck, a resident, born in Logan Co., Ohio; the family are—Clarissa (now dead), Sarah Ann, John (deceased), Jane and James, twins; James is now deceased, William now in Kansas, and Abraham; Sarah Ann married Leonard Hogle, of Iroquois Co., Ill. It was in the wilderness that Nathaniel Ramsey reared his cabin, which was ofttimes visited by prowling wolves; his recollection of this and other pioneer reminiscences is vivid; he names the first settlers with alacrity and precision; in him are found the genial spirit of the pioneer and the courteous and hospitable disposition of the people of his native State; age has not impaired his vivacity, nor labor bowed him down; like all the early settlers, when accosted regarding the history of the past, his soul takes fire and youth seems again to be his; as an honest son of toil he farms for a livelihood, raises good horses, hogs and cattle, and leaves this record of himself for his children and children's children to rally by, when he shall go hence to be seen no more.

CHARLOTTE STRINGFELLOW ROBERTS, widow, P. O., Harper; is the relict of the late Jesse Roberts, the preacher and historian, who was born Nov. 27, 1816, in Clinton Co., Ohio. John Roberts was the father of James Roberts, of Tennessee, and James was the father of Rev. Jesse Roberts. The father of Lawson Rudasill was from Germany; but Lawson was born in Rappahannock Co., Va., east of the Blue Ridge, Jan. 4, 1798, and July 20, 1876, at the age of 78 years, 6 months and 16 days, died. On the 10th of September, 1840, Jesse Roberts, son of James and Mary Roberts, married Charlotte Stringfellow Rudasill, who was born May 15, 1822, the daughter of Lawson and Harriet Rudasill. The family record runs thus—Isaiah Allen, born

Aug. 7, 1841; Lawson Leander, Oct. 6, 1842; Milton Wellington, Aug. 2, 1844, died Aug. 8, 1849; Mary Ann, born Sept. 7, 1846; Harriet, July 7, 1848; Calvin, Aug. 8, 1850; Jesse Fulton, Jan. 29, 1852; Barclay, Jan. 28, 1854; Judson, Dec. 11, 1855; the twin brothers, Johnson and Jonathan, were born Nov. 25, 1857; Johnson died March 18, 1859, at the age of 1 year, 3 months and 23 days; Lucy Jane, born Jan. 17, 1861; Franklin, Dec. 27, 1862, and Lottie Ida, Oct. 28, 1864. The Rev. Jesse Roberts was one of the early ministers of the gospel in Rush Creek Tp. In rudely constructed churches and cabin school-houses here he preached to audiences clad in the homespun garb of the pioneer. He was the parish minister and the historian as well, with capabilities which lacked but development to place him on a plane with Bennett, or Headley, or Twain. He attempted poetry with a degree of success. His writings are familiar in every household in this community. Many were the marriages he solemnized, the funerals he preached, the words of consolation he uttered. For thirty-eight years he labored as a minister of the Disciples' Church, and on the 24th of March, 1879, his lifeless remains only were left, to be soon consigned to the tomb. Mrs. Roberts survives him, together with a large family, who are scattered in different localities, one being in Harper, one in Rushsylvania, one near Hopewell, one in Missouri, two in Iowa, and a daughter married in this township, whilst over the four youngests he has yet to exercise a mother's care.

CONNER ROLLINS, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania. Virginia, which has very appropriately been called the mother of Presidents, has furnished, also, many of the pioneer families of Ohio and other States; the history of Logan Co. is rich with memories of Virginia, and the Rollins family, like many others there, commence their history in Culpepper Co. John Rollins was born in Culpepper Co., and removed to Ohio, arriving at Zanesfield Dec. 25, 1833, and after staying in that place over night, he started the next morning for Rush Creek Tp., where he settled, and where, Feb. 17, 1861, he finished his course at the age of 82 years, 7 months and 17 days, and was gathered to his fathers; his widow, who had borne life's burdens and cares with him, still survives him, at an age far more advanced than that at which her husband ceased his labors. John Rollins was twice married; his first wife was a descendant of the Monroe family of Virginia, by whom he had six children—John, Catharine, Sarah, James, Mary and Elizabeth. His second bride was Matilda Golden, the mother of Conner Rollins, Fanny, Ashbay and George Washington, four in all; Ashbay and George Washington are ministers of the gospel, Ashbay in the Disciples' Church, and George Washington in the Protestant Methodist Church. Conner Rollins was born in Culpepper Co., Va., Sept. 1, 1830, and came to Logan Co. with his parents in 1833. On Aug. 15, 1861, he married Miss Anna Musselman, daughter of Michael Musselman, of Rush Creek Tp.; his daughter Jane constitutes his entire family, and her birthday was Oct. 22, 1866. Conner is a farmer, well-to-do, but who knows the value of his property, having acquired it all himself by honest industry; of steady and industrious habits, he lives contentedly by stock and farm products; now directing all his energies and bending all his purposes toward sheep husbandry for future operations; he reads forhimself, and draws his own conclusions; he is sober, honest, truthful and industrious.

ALDRIDGE RUDASILL, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania. The Rudasill family came from Germany, and settled in Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley. Lawson Rudasill was born in Rappahannock Co., Va. After his marriage with Harriet Odor, he came to Ohio, and settled in Logan Co. The family were—Charlotte S., James Wesley, John Winfield, Jerome, Amanda, Aldridge, Louisa and Harriet by his first wife; and by his second wife, Mary, who was the daughter of James Dobie; she had four children. Aldridge Rudasill, born June 22, 1837, in Logan Co., and married to Samantha Stephenson, the daughter of William and Louisa Stephenson, on the 11th day of October, 1860, and who was born July 20, 1837. His children are—Louis Henry, born Dec. 16, 1861; Kenneth, Jan. 13, 1864, died Sept. 21, 1870; Lorena, born March 22, 1869; Leona, Nov. 5, 1872, and Elkin Jerome, Jan. 10, 1875. Aldridge Rudasill is a farmer who is more of an agriculturist than a stock-raiser. He largely cultivates the cereals usual to the

country, and is one of those reading, thinking men who must have a reason for everything before arriving at conclusions. In his church connections he is a member of the Christian Church. In the fall of 1861, at Bellefontaine, he enlisted in the 1st Missouri Regiment, called at that time Birge's Sharpshooters, which was intended as a body-guard for Gen. John C. Fremont. With the regiment he went to Missouri; then from Missouri to Tennessee as a musician in the regimental band. He received his discharge at Ft. Donaldson, and came home in April, 1862, re-enlisted the next year, and served until July, 1865.

JOHN PHILANDER RUDASILL, farmer; P. O. Rushsylvania. Lawson Rudasill's father was a native of Germany and settled in Eastern Virginia in Rappahannock Co., where, on the 4th of January, 1798, Lawson was born, and on the 20th day of July, 1876, he died, aged 78 years, 6 months and 16 days. His son, John Winfield Rudasill, was born in Rappahannock Co., Va., also during the month of August, 1825. His wife was Lydia Ann Sutton, daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca Sutton, of the State of Kentucky, who, prior to the birth of Lydia Ann, on the 8th day of June, 1828, had removed to Rush Creek Tp., Logan Co., O. The marriage of John Winfield Rudasill and Lydia Ann Sutton occurred Feb. 8, 1846; two years thereafter he removed to Missouri, and died Feb. 5, 1865. His family are—Jonathan Sutton, born Jan. 26, 1848, married Agnes Lampson April 6, 1869; Harriet Summerville, born June 4, 1848, and died Aug. 24, 1862; Mary Dilly, born Jan. 26, 1850, and married William B. Wallace, Sept. 27, 1871; George Dowling, born Feb. 20, 1852, and married Emily Torbert, of Illinois, in April, 1876; John Philander, born June 27, 1854; Elizabeth Jane, Feb. 21, 1856, and married Albert G. Day in December, 1878; Leah Rebecca, born April 23, 1858; Llewella Olive, Feb. 20, 1860, died Sept. 2, 1862; Florence May, born Sept. 21, 1862; Winfield J., Jan. 8, 1865, died Feb. 18, 1878. By occupation, John Philander Rudasill is a farmer and stock-raiser. He is also a gentleman of fine mechanical talent, who lacks but culture in that direction to develop ability rarely manifested. Like many of the farmers of Rush Creek Tp., he evinces a decided preference for the handling and sale of hogs, and to this end his energies are mainly directed. In early life, the fates decreed that he should assume the responsibilities of his deceased father, and his fidelity to his widowed mother and the other members of the family, who have been dependent upon him for support, have enabled him to manifest to the world the true principles of manhood and call forth the admiration of all who have been witnesses of his very amiable demeanor, as he has thus been the support of the widowed mother in her declining years.

SAMUEL STANFIELD, farmer; P. O., Harper. Thomas Stanfield, Jr., was born the 9th month, 26th day, 1790, in the State of Tennessee; Margaret Reames, wife of Thomas Stanfield, Jr., was born the 9th month, 9th day, 1790, in South Carolina; they were married on the 30th of the 6th month, 1814. Thomas Stanfield, Jr., departed this life the 11th month, 12th day, 1839, aged 49 years. His children were—Lydia Stanfield, who was born 11th month, 24th day, 1814, married to George Parker the 1st month, 9th day, 1834. Sarah Stanfield was born 5th month, 21st day, 1817; died 6th month, 6th day, 1828, aged 12 years. Mary Stanfield was born 10th month, 2nd day, 1818, and died 8th month, 10th day, 1876; was married to Isaac Ray in 1837, but her husband dying, she married William Reames; she left five children. John Stanfield was born the 8th month, 10th day, 1820, and died the 2nd day of the 5th month, 1861. William Stanfield was born the 6th month, 26th day, 1822, and died the 8th month, 11th day, 1853; was married to Mary Jane Milligan the 10th month, 14th day, 1849. Thomas Stanfield, 3rd, was born 8th month, 13th day, 1824; was married to Sarah E. Littler 5th month, 30th day, 1847. Jesse Stanfield was born 8th month, 31st day, 1826, and died 11th month, 9th day, 1863. He was in the Union army and fell in the battle of Carrion Crow on the date above given. Naomi Stanfield was born the 8th month, 1st day, 1829, and died the 9th month and 10th day, 1855; she was twice married, her first husband being Thomas Richards, and her second husband James Cummins. At her death she left three children. Samuel Stanfield, the subject of this sketch, was born the 11th month, 23rd day,

1832, and was married to Martha Douglass, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Douglass, the 11th month and 9th day, 1853. David Stanfield was born the 8th month, 11th day, 1836; died the 11th month and 11th day, 1855, aged 19 years and 4 months. Martha Douglass, wife of Samuel Stanfield, was born Jan. 2, 1837. The family of Samuel are—John W., born Oct. 18, 1854; Margaret Alice, born Feb. 25, 1857, and married George W. Ensley, Feb. 21, 1878; Franklin E., born July 1, 1859. Margaret Stanfield, wife of Thomas Stanfield, Jr., died 7th month, 4th day, 1859, aged 68 years. Sarah Rebecca, born Jan. 4, 1864; Samuel Ewing, Sept. 27, 1868, and died July 19, 1876; Charley Oscar, born Sept. 3, 1874; Arthur Harold, Jan. 8. 1880. This sketch which embraces the first and the latest periods of the history of Rush Creek Tp. holds in its records a voice from the past. It claims the first church (or an interest in it), the first school, the first cabin and the first graveyard. The representative of this ancient family, Samuel Stanfield, still holds the name, and makes a manly effort to hand it down to his descendants untarnished. A sturdy son of toil, a farmer, and a man devoted to stock-raising, he trusts the patient hands of industry for a livelihood, and, like his ancestors, lives in the non-resistant faith of the Quakers, that he may die like them and be gathered to the venerated burial-place of his fathers.

JOEL THOMAS, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania. Joel Thomas was a native of Wales, who emigrated to America, and died in the city of Detroit, Mich., and Joel Thomas, his son, was a native of New York, but who, emigrating to Ohio, was one of the earliest settlers of Champaign Co. He settled on "Pretty Prairie," in said county, and, with his father, followed driving cattle to Detroit during the war of 1812. Joel Thomas, son of the latter and grandson of the former Joel Thomas, was born Dec. 25, 1811, on "Pretty Prairie," Champaign Co., Ohio. On the 1st day of July, 1838, he joined hands with Rachel Leonard, born May 26, 1816, in Washington Co., Pa., and these pioneers have passed through forty years of their country's history together. They have had the following children, who were born as follows—Phebe Jane, born May 10, 1839; Mary Ann, Nov. 3, 1840, died when 11 months old; Sarah Ellen, born Jan. 17, 1843, died Jan. 8, 1866; George Washington, born July 17, 1845; William L., Sept. 14, 1847; Elizabeth, April 9, 1851, died Sept. 12, 1879; John B., born April 6, 1853, and Angeline, Aug. 12, 1855. Our subject was one of the pioneers of Logan Co., and of Rush Creek Tp. He settled on the head waters of Miami, which was then a wilderness, and what is called Miami farm was paid for with money earned at the rate of three shillings per day. The head spring of the Miami was on his farm. He heard George McCulloch preach his first sermon, and heard Dr. Gray Eyes, the Indian preacher, preach in the cabin of his father-in-law, Ebenezer Zane. He was an eye-witness to the terrific tornado of 1827, and has eaten bear meat in the cabin of Ebenezer Zane. Although bowed with the infirmities of age, his memory is still rich with pioneer reminiscences, which he relates with the vigor of youth. Of this family, three are dead, and the balance, all save one, are married and settled in different sections of the country. Two reside in Hardin Co., one in Sandusky city, one in Livingston Co., Ill., and one, a son, remains at home. Farming pursuits and stock-raising, especially horses, engross his attention in his declining years.

SAMUEL TREECE, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania. The Treece family came from Germany originally, and settled in Pennsylvania. Peter Treece, one of the first American born of this family name, was born in Beaver Tp., Union Co., Penn. Samuel Treece was the son of Peter Treece, and was born on the 11th day of December, 1806, in Beaver Tp., Union Co., Penn. On the 6th day January, 1846, Samuel married Jane Craig, who was born Nov. 11, 1827, in Clarke Co., O.; the children of this family are—Eliza Ann, born Jan. 3, 1849, William Lyman, Dec. 25, 1852, and Mary Ellen, Jan. 11, 1858. Samuel Treece came from Columbus, O., to his present location in 1844, and settled in the wilderness; he was one of those sturdy Pennsylvania Germans who came to subdue the wilderness and make it to blossom with the fruits of industry and the reward of labor; he was a blacksmith by trade, and for nine years prior to his arrival in Rush Creek Tp., followed that business in the city of Columbus; his neighbors were few, as Daniel

Vassar, Jacob Kearns, Peter Bowers, Jacob Bowers and Joel Thomas constituted all of them., There were no roads near him easy of access, and his home was like a "lodge in some vast wilderness." When in Columbus, Samuel saw the train which removed the Sandusky Indians to the western reservation. The train consisted of more than 200 wagons, in which they and their effects were being transported. He has helped to open the roads of the township, and, as is the case with all pioneers, bore his part in the necessary improvements of the county; his only son, William Lyman Treece, who married Sarah L. Nash, daughter of Samuel Nash, of Logan Co., on the 23rd day of November, 1875, extends the family line. Yet one remove in the person of his son, Frank Wilbur Treece, born Sept. 6, 1876. William is naturally industrious and frugal, a farmer in the true sense, who, provided with stock scales and the necessary means for business purposes, turns in an especial manner to the raising of hogs, in one instance producing one that weinhed 903 pounds, the acknowledged champio of his species; the improvement of his farm stock is his constant aim, and devotion to business is his passport to success.

WILLIAM WHITE WATKINS, farmer; P. O., Rushsylvania. James Watkins Sr., was an Englishman, who came to the United States about the middle of the eighteenth century, settling in Sussex Co., Va. His family consisted of—John, Reuben, James, Benjamin and Robert, sons; the daughters were—Sarah, Susan and Winnie; all of whom emigrated to Ohio at different periods, excepting Robert, who went to Indiana. James Watkins, Jr., emigrated to Belmont Co., Ohio, in the beginning of the year 1809, and, after remaining about a year, he returned to Sussex Co., Va., and married Nancy Ann White, of Sussex Co. Their marriage occurred April 10, 1810. James Watkins was born June 6, 1786. His wife was born March 11, 1785, both in Sussex Co. There were six children by this union—Polly, born March 10, 1811, in Sussex Co., Va.; Henry, May 2, 1813, in Belmont Co., Ohio; Harriet, in September, 1816, in Belmont Co., the same year in which the family removed to Logan Co.; Elisha, Oct. 9, 1819, in Logan Co. The last child born in this family was William White Watkins, Oct. 13, 1825, in Jefferson Tp., near Zanesfield. William W. Watkins married Rebecca J. Elliott, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Elliott, of Stark Co., Ohio, April 22, 1847. William W. Watkins' family are ten children in all, nine of whom are living. Their names are William Jasper, born April 10, 1848, in Jefferson Tp.; Charles Wesley, May 2, 1849, in Jefferson Tp.; Nancy Elizabeth, Dec. 22, 1850, in Perry Tp.; James Hamilton, Oct. 24, 1852, in Perry Tp.; Joseph Milton, April 25, 1854, in Rush Creek Tp.; Mary Melissa, June 9, 1856, in Rush Creek Tp.; Eliza Jane, Feb. 18, 1858, in Rush Creek Tp.; Isaac Newton, Nov. 14, 1859, in Rush Creek Tp.; Harriet Adeline, Dec. 2, 1861, and died Jan. 3, 1862; and Aaron S. Watkins, born Nov. 27, 1863, in Rush Creek Tp. William Jasper married Mary O. Robb, of Logan Co., for his first wife; his second wife was Sarah Kelly. Charles Wesley married Irene Wickersham; he is now an attorney at Huntington, Ind. Nancy Elizabeth married David Harriman, of Logan Co. James H. married Martha Kelly, of Logan Co. Joseph Milton married Mary E. Kearns, of Logan Co. Margaret M. married Spain. A. Skidmore, of Union Co., Ohio. By occupation, William W. Watkins is a farmer, handling in a business way horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, latterly turning his attention to sheep more particularly. He has paid special attention to family education, eight of his family having already been teachers, and a ninth member of the family now holds a certificate of qualification; one is already noted as an attorney at Huntington, Ind. Mr. Watkins settled in the wilderness, cleared his farm, assisted his neighbors at raising cabins and log-rollings where were 3,000 acres of almost unbroken wilderness, save two squatter improvements. His church connections embrace both the Protestant and Methodist Episcopal Churches.

PROF. JOSEPH HARVEY WYLIE, professor and teacher; Rushsylvania. The history of this important family commences with the removal of William Wylie from Perry Co. to Muskingum in 1823, and where he remained until his death in 1875, in his 77th year. William was married three times; there were two children by his first wife, none by the second, and six by the third. The Rev. Preston H. Wylie, his son, was

born in April, 1822, in Perry Co., O., and, when something over two years of age, he and his infant brother James were left motherless. He remained in Muskingum Co. until 1842, when he married Mary A. George, who was born in 1820, and who died in February, 1861; he afterwards removed to Northwood, Logan Co., O. His family consisted of two children—Martha Rachel and James Renwick. Prior to his removal to Northwood, he was engaged in farming and teaching, and at Northwood commenced a course of study preparatory for the ministry; he was licensed as a minister in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in 1853, and in 1854 removed to Lake Co., Ind., where he remained until 1860 as Pastor of Lake Eliza Church, in that county. In 1860 he became pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Churches of Rushsylvania and Macedon, the latter being in Mercer Co., O. In February, 1861, his wife, whose death we before alluded to, was buried in Northwood cemetery. In 1862 he married Rebecca Adams Hayes, of Greene Co., O. At this time he was a resident of Rushsylvania, and after his marriage he removed to Northwood, where he remained until 1864. In the winters of 1868, '69 and '70, he was a professor in Geneva College at Northwood; in 1876, he resigned his pastoral charge at Rushsylvania, and removed to Macedon, Mercer Co., O., where he at this writing resides. His family are Martha Rachel, born in 1846, and who, graduating at Geneva College, in 1875, left the land of her nativity in the fall of that year, and embarked as a missionary to Latakiyeh, in Syria; William Melancthon, born in 1848, entered Geneva College in 1863, and died in 1867, in his senior (college) year; James Renwick, born November, 1850, entered Geneva College in 1867, and was teacher at the Orphan's Home at Dayton, Pa., during the school year of 1871–2; he entered Geneva College again and graduated in 1873; he was licensed as a minister in 1876, and made Pastor of three charges in Mercer Co., Pa., in 1877; in December, 1879, he married, at Parnassus, Pa., Miss Nettie Armstrong, of that place; he now resides at Mercer, in Pennsylvania. Thomas Alexander Henderson, born November, 1854, entered Wright's Normal School in 1871, and Geneva College in 1872, and graduated in 1875, and was made Professor of Morning Sun Academy from 1875–6; he was licensed to preach in 1879, and for six months was Pastor at St. Johns, N. B.; in 1880, he was appointed as missionary in a Western work at Burlington, Ia. Prof. Joseph Harvey Wylie, a young man of sterling qualities, was born in Lake Co., Ind., on the 13th day of November, 1858; he entered Geneva College as a preparatory student in 1875, where he remained three years, completing the Sophomore course, when he taught for a year and a half, and, returning to college in 1879, completed his junior year in 1880, and, upon the resignation of Prof. Galbraith, succeeded to the Superintendency of the Public Schools of Rushsylvania. John Henry is the only child of the last marriage, and was born in 1864, and is the only member of this intellectual family remaining at home. The family are scattered from Syria to the Mississippi River.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

D. B. ALLEN, physician; West Liberty. In all professions, and more especially the medical, we find men of different qualifications. There are those who claim the title of M. D. upon the fact of a diploma having been granted them, and others who have earned the title by years of hard, comprehensive study. Included in the latter class is Dr. D. B. Allen, who is a thoroughly educated gentleman in literary lore as well as in the science of medicine. He is a native of Union Co., this State, and was born Dec. 1, 1823. He attended school in the county until he was 17, afterwards entering at Norwalk Seminary, where he remained three years, making a specialty of mathematics. He then taught school at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, and during the time he was reading medicine with Dr.

Sapp—continuing three years—he then attended the Willoughby College in 1845-46, and afterwards began practicing at Millville, Delaware Co., where he remained one year; transferring thence to Sunbury, in the same county, and then engaged with Dr. Sapp until 1849, when he came to this place and remained until 1856; he then went to Montezuma, Iowa, and practiced there and at Winterset until 1861, at which time he applied to the professors of College at Keokuk for an examination, and was granted a diploma by paying a matriculation fee; was soon commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the First Iowa Cavalry, in which position he remained eighteen months, and was then commissioned surgeon of the 30th I. V. I., where he remained until the spring of 1864, when he resigned his commission, returned home, and soon after settled again in West Liberty, where he has since resided, and has a lucrative practice. He was married in 1848 to Sarah, daughter of Wilber and Hannah (Lewis) Caswell, by whom he has had three children, two of whom are living—Miller S., assistant editor on the New York *Star*, and Charles W. B. Dr. Allen has been an active member of the School Board at this place, and is now a member of the town council. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at this place. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, and is an active Republican.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, miller; West Liberty; was born Dec. 24, 1821, in Champaign Co., O. His father, Andrew, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Mary, in Kentucky; they settled in Champaign Co., in 1818, and finally in Shelby Co., 1828. They had five children: William, lives now in Indiana; Samuel; Sarah J., married Wm. K. Helvey, and is living in Delaware Co., Ind.; Lewis, died when young; Elizabeth, living in Memphis, Tenn. His parents were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1843 (the father having died in 1840), our subject and his mother moved back to Clark Co., where they had formerly lived. In a short time, Sarah J. was married, and the mother went to live with her in Indiana, and there died in 1846. Samuel was married, March 9, 1845, to Catharine, a daughter of George and Elizabeth Roller, who was born, 1823, in Virginia; by her he had six children—Joseph, deceased, Melissa J., George H., William, James E. and John R. They lived but a short time in Clark Co., and then moved to Shelby Co., where he farmed and worked as a blacksmith for some time. In 1850 he built a mill in Ft. Jefferson, that county, in which he engaged for two years and then traded the same for a farm in said county. He farmed it for two years, afterwards trading for a grist-mill costing $14,500, known as the "Maxwell Mill;" here he remained for ten years. He again traded for a farm, and entered rural life for another period of two years. In 1876 he came to West Liberty, and bought the present mill, which has been here over sixty years. He has been engaged here ever since. He runs four sets of buhrs by Turbine water-power wheels, having plenty of water during the year; he does mostly custom work, and ships quite an amount to New York. He is identified with the Democratic party, and cast his first presidential vote for Jackson. Mr. Armstrong is the architect of his own fortune.

GEORGE F. BAILEY, cooper; West Liberty; is the son of James and Catharine (Vandegrift) Bailey; his father was born in Harford Co., Md., Feb. 10, 1795, and his mother in the same county July 7, 1797; they came to Ohio in 1840, settling at Cambridge, Guernsey Co., and in 1844 came to Licking Co., settling in Alexandria, where the father is still living, the mother having died June 24, 1865; she was the mother of Mary E., George F., Edwin and Sarah A.; the father was again married; his parents were Presbyterians. George F. was born Jan. 13, 1826, in Harford Co., Md., where he spent his boyhood days attending school. At the age of 15 he began learning the cooper's trade with his father, which he continued until he was 21 years old; he then started on his own resources, having a few tools, only, to begin with. He situated himself at Roscoe, Coshocton Co., where he remained until Nov. 2, 1849, when he went to California, there engaging, during the summer of 1851, in the gold mines, and at his trade in Sacramento City. In September, 1851, he returned by water, and again worked at his trade at Roscoe. July 1, 1852, he went to Licking Co. to visit his parents, and on Aug. 20, 1852, he came to West Liberty, where he has since

remained. He was married June 28, 1853, at Alexandria, Licking Co., to Susan Van Buskirk, by whom he had four children, two of whom survive—Oleeta and Donn C.; his wife died June 12, 1859; was again married July 22, 1860, to Ann M. VanBuskirk; by her he has one child—Van Buskirk. He enlisted in Co. G, 132 O. V. I., and ranked as Sergeant; was elected to the town council for nine years, and is now serving his third term as Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee. He was early identified with the Whig party, having voted first for President Taylor, and at the organization of the Republican party he entered its ranks, and has been a valiant soldier in the cause ever since. He is now a member of the Republican Central Committee, and is now a local member of this township. Mr. Bailey has a remarkably good memory, and has been for the past few years writing up his trip to California, which is a very fine production. He was one of the sufferers of the great fire during the summer of 1880, but he is not given to despair, and is now rebuilding some magnificent buildings.

ENOS BALDWIN, hardware and grocery; West Liberty; was born July 22, 1818, in Champaign Co., O. He obtained a limited education — as much as was afforded in the log cabin of those days. At the age of 11 his parents moved to Logan Co., settling in Monroe Tp., where our subject engaged in rural pursuits. His father, Daniel, was born in 1793, in Tennessee, and came to Highland Co., this State, when a mere boy. His mother, Hannah (Williams) was a native of Virginia and emigrated to Logan Co. at an early day. The parents of Mr. Baldwin remained in Monroe Tp. for seven years, transferring then to Hardin Co., where the mother died in 1848. The father was again married, to Sallie Stewart, and removed to Logan Co. in 1858 or 1859. By his former marriage he had eleven children, nine of whom survive—Enos, Mary (deceased); John, who was four years in the 82 O. V. I. during the Civil War; Uriah (was also out in the war), Frances J. (deceased), William H. (was in the 100 days' service), Philander R. (was in the service from Iowa), Richard C. (stock-dealer in Merrick Co., Nebraska), Jesse (was in an Iowa regiment), Nicholas W. (was in the 13th O. V. I.), and Eliza A. The boys who served in the war returned uninjured, save one slight wound, received by Nicholas W., at the battle of Chickamauga. The father served in the war of 1812; was once Associate Judge of Hardin Co., and some time Justice of the Peace, which positions he filled with credit to himself and to those who chose him; he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church; their parents were raised Quakers. Enos remained on the farm until he was about 19 years of age, at which time he began teaching school, which he continued but a short time. In April, 1843, he sought a helpmate in the person of Sarah J., a daughter of Henry and Abigail (Brown) Buckmister, natives of New Hampshire, who came to Wyandot Co., O., in 1828, and afterward to Hardin Co., where the mother died and the father is still living. Mr. Baldwin had by this Union two children; only one survives—Enos L. His wife died in 1868, and he was again married, December, 1870, to Margaret Jane, daughter of James and Mary Jones, by whom he had two children—James H. only living. His present wife was born in 1837. His life was spent in rural pursuits until 1861, when he entered into the hardware and grocery business at this place, which he continued alone until 1866, when he enlarged by taking in Mr. Elliott as a partner, and since that time has merchandised under the firm name of Baldwin & Elliott, having now a full line of all kinds of hardware and groceries. He has served as Township Trustee, Councilman and Cemetery Trustee, and has held office in the Presbyterian Church, of which denomination himself and wife are active members, as was also his first consort. He has always been identified with the Republican party, having cast his first vote for W. H. Harrison. In all the varied experiences of the above hastily sketched life, its possessor has been particularly fortunate. He started life with $500, given him by his father, with whom he had remained five years after attaining his majority. He now possesses, outside of his present large business, 125 acres of well improved land in Logan Co., and 80 acres in Iowa. Though now his years are nearly three score and ten, he retains the appearance and activity of those

twenty years his junior. The hand of time has touched him lightly.

J. R. CROCKETT, tanner; West Liberty; was born Feb. 28, 1841, in Logan Co., in the same building he now occupies. His younger days were spent somewhat in attending school. His father being a tanner, it was natural for him to turn his attention in that direction, and, at the age of 17, he devoted his entire time to the business, under the instruction of his father. In 1864, he formed a partnership with his father, which continued until 1874, when our subject took the whole control, and has since been extremely successful. He was married, in 1872, to Hattie R. Secord, a native of Michigan. She died in 1874, having blessed him with two children, both deceased. He was again married, in 1879, to Belle, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Walker) Thatcher, now residents of De Graff, this county. By his last marriage he has one child, Mary Louisa. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. His father, Houston, was born at Manchester, Clark Co., Ky., and came to Liberty Tp. about the year 1816, having emigrated, when 12 years old, to said locality. His mother, Louisa Turner, was born in Champaign Co., this State, in 1815, and had, by her union with Mr. Crockett, eight children, five of whom are living—Lucy, now Mrs. Kelley; James A., a physician at Elkhart, Ind.; J. R.; Eleanora, married to William Petty, and Esta, married to Samuel Taylor. The father died Jan. 20, 1880, in the faith of the Christian Church. The mother is still enjoying life's pilgrimage here. His grandfather, Black, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His grandfather, Turner, emigrated from England, and served the Colonies all through the Revolutionary war. The Crockett family are descendants of old David Crockett, the noted hunter, of Virginia. We may mention Houston Crockett as one of the early singing school teachers of this county, and an early and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity of this place. He was also an active element in the Republican party. We mention elsewhere in the township history many important reminiscences connected with the Crockett family, and will, therefore, desist from further mention here, otherwise than to say they have constituted one of the most interesting and enterprising families it has been our pleasure to record.

A. D. CULBERTSON, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born Sept. 4, 1817, in Champaign Co., O.; his father, John, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Susan Douglass, in Virginia. They emigrated to Ohio by means of a flat boat which the father had built; they landed at Cincinnati, and were there met by his brother-in-law, Zephaniah Loose, who brought them by team to Champaign Co., where the father entered 160 acres of land, getting his patent from Thomas Jefferson. Here this old pioneer began in the woods in a log cabin with scarcely anything save a team which he brought down by boat. One of these horses was sold at his sale, at the age of thirty. The father died in 1835, and the mother five years prior. They had three children—Caroline, who married James Black, and A. D. survive; Lucy is deceased. Our subject attended the old pioneer schoolhouses, many of which are described in this work. He was a witness of all the hardships that were allotted the pioneers, but the busy wing of time wafted him to a ripe old age, where he now enjoys the fruits of his early days' industry. At the death of his father he made a home with his brother-in-law, Alexander Black, who had married Lucy (deceased), and there remained until he was married, on Feb. 25, 1847, to Sarah, a daughter of John and Lucretia Boyd Hurd, natives of Virginia, who came among the earliest of the settlers of this section of the county. His wife was born January 6, 1829, in Logan Co.; by her he has had three children—James M., born Feb. 2, 1848; died Jan. 18, 1856; Samuel, born April 21, 1852, and died Nov. 16, 1853; Mary E., born Feb. 13, 1850, married H. A. Hill, and lives with her father. His wife died, and he was again married to Lucinda J. Boyd, who was born March 30, 1815, and died Jan. 30, 1879. He now owns 103 acres of well improved land, which he has attained by his own labors. He is a member of the McKee's Creek Christian Church. He has been afflicted with light spasms for forty years, yet he attains a remarkably good memory, and the hand of time has touched him gently. He has retired from the active pursuits of life, having rented his farm to a Mr. Whitmore.

I. N. DILLE, farmer; P. O., West Liberty;

was born Sept. 10, 1827, in Richland Co., O. His father, Amos, was born in Washington Co., Pa., and his mother, Anna De Camp, in New Jersey. They came to Ohio in 1816, and settled in Richland Co., where the father entered 160 acres of land, getting his patent from Thomas Jefferson. In the fall of 1834, they sold out and removed to Hardin Co., and there bought 100 acres. In 1836, they came to Logan Co., and settled where our subject now lives. Here they bought 160 acres. The father died in 1845, and was buried in this township; the mother has remained single since, and is now 89 years old. She has had eight children—John M., Martha, Sarah, Hannah, I. N., Josephus, Emma J. and Zenas. She is a member of the Christian Church. I. N. traveled along with the family in the hardships that the pioneers had to encounter. He was married Feb. 17, 1853, to Rachel, a daughter of Daniel and Amelia (Holliday) Williams, natives of Berkeley Co., Va. They came to Champaign Co. in 1830, and to Logan Co. in 1836, on the hill where Robert Parks now lives, buying first 160 acres, and afterwards another tract of 124 acres. The father died in 1844, and the mother six years prior to him. They had nine children, four of whom are living—Rachel, David, James and Mary. Her father was Township Trustee for many years before his decease. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Dille settled on their present farm of 101 acres immediately after marriage, and have since remained. He was elected Township Trustee in 1874, and is the present incumbent; he has also served in other minor offices. His amiable companion holds a membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have had nine children, six of whom are living—Gilbert B., Martha, Mary A., Laura, Ida and Belle. Those deceased are Ara F., Lucy J. and Carrie M. He has always been identified with the Republican party.

BENJAMIN ELLIOTT, hardware; West Liberty; was born Feb. 4, 1825, in Chester Co., Penn. His father, John, was born Nov. 2, 1795, and died Sept. 8, 1828, in the same county, as was also his mother, Mary Brogan Elliott, her birthday being Feb. 28, 1796; she died March 22, 1831. The father died when Benjamin was three years old, and in two years the mother, too, "followed that beckoning hand to the shore" of that cold, dark river, leaving five children to fight life's battle alone—Mifflin, born Feb. 6, 1815; Wilson, April 14, 1817; Hannah, Sept. 7, 1819; Eliza, June 17, 1822; Benjamin and Sarah died April 26, 1828. Benjamin lived with his uncle, Daniel Elliott, for two years, and then made a home with George Hoopes until 16 years old; during this time he took advantage of the cabin schools; he began then to learn the carpenters' trade with Charles Sloane, with whom he continued for three years, getting board and clothing for his labor, and two weeks during harvest, transferring thence to the employ of James B. Gibson for one year, at the expiration of which he worked at the same for John Davis, a brother-in-law; at the age of 21 he went to work at his trade at Mingo with his uncle, William Elliott, for eighteen months; he then, in company with Job Salkeld, took a steamer at Cincinnati, O., after having worked at that place a short time. They landed first at Vicksburg, and worked a short time at carpentering, and thence to Natchez, Miss., and there witnessed the reception of Gens. Taylor and Quitman, who were just returning from the Mexican war; they then went to New Orleans, and in a short time took ship for Galveston, Texas, where they stopped but a short time, and, finding business dull, they soon sailed for Port Lavaco, which then contained about thirty log houses, but they did not unload their baggage, but returned to New Orleans, and thence to Natchez, where they resumed their trade, afterward engaging at Vicksburg; from there they transferred to Greenville, Miss., where they worked until the spring of 1849; they then took steamer for St. Louis, Mo., there engaging a short time, and then returned to Ohio, finally stopping at Urbana, where our subject continued his trade, making his home with William Thomas, in Logan Co. He soon after sought a companion in the person of Rebecca Wierman, the marriage taking place May 27, 1852. Her parents, John and Jane Moorehead Wierman, were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Champaign Co., O., in 1835. They had nine children, of whom six survive. Mr. Elliott farmed for some time in Champaign Co. after his marriage, and then went to Kansas, but in six months returned

to West Liberty, and engaged at carpentering, which he continued until 1868, when he abandoned it, and has since devoted his attention to his partnership business with Enos Baldwin. His marriage blessed him with six children—Addie, Willis, Eva, Nellie, Maud and Benjamin. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of West Liberty. When Mr. Elliott was 21 years old he started to Ohio, taking the cars at Penningtonville, Penn., and at Holliday's Ferry took a stage, and about midnight they run into a big snow-drift, and the passengers were compelled to wade the deep snow to a tavern a mile off. In the morning the stage came up and they started on for Pittsburg. There he took a steamboat for Cincinnati, O., and from there took a stage for Dayton. The next morning after arriving, he started on foot for Mingo Valley, a distance of fifty miles. At the end of the second day he landed at his Uncle William Elliott's, with a $5 gold piece. It is the privilege of but few to witness the varied scenes that have made up the life of Benjamin Elliott. The disadvantages of his youth made him energetic and a close thinker, of vigorous frame and an active, investigating turn of mind. His varied experiences have been treasured up for future profit. He has always been active, and is honored for his unwavering adhesion to principle, and for his zeal and liberality in the promotion of all worthy objects. Benjamin's father was one of seven children—Mary, born May 13, 1795; Martha, June 16, 1797; Daniel, Jan. 15, 1795; Benjamin, May 16, 1802; Ann, Dec. 13, 1804, and Robert, Feb. 1, 1807.

W. R. FISHER, banker and grain dealer; West Liberty; was born June 26, 1826, in Hunterdon Co., N. J.; during early life, his educational advantages were limited, but by study, observation and experience, he has acquired a good business education; at the age of sixteen he began the trade of carriage-making, which he followed at Rosenburg for four years; he then mined in California for three years, at which he was somewhat successful. In 1851 he returned to New Jersey, and there remained until 1853, when he came to West Liberty and engaged in buying grain under the firm name of Runkle & Co., continuing about two years; he then merchandised under the firm name of Fisher & Kelly, continuing one year, when Kelly withdrew, and the firm changed to Fisher & Greer, continuing four years. They then sold, and Mr. Fisher engaged in his present business, under the firm name of Taylor, Fisher & Co., and is doing a fine business in banking and grain, etc. He was married in 1854 to Eliza-Elizabeth M. Sieg, a native of Virginia; they have one child—Kate, who graduated at the Female Seminary at Staunton, Virginia, in 1880. Mr. Fisher has been a member of the School Board, and is now a member of the Town Council. He is a member of Liberty Lodges, Nos. 161, F., & A. M., and 96, I. O. O. F., and has been treasurer of the latter since 1862. He takes an active interest in all improvements, and his sterling worth as a friend and neighbor, and as a successful business man, is recognized by his friends and acquaintances. His father, John, and mother, Susan (Runkle) Fisher, were born in New Jersey. They had three children, but two survive—Jacob and W. R. The father died 1832, and the mother was again married, this time to Archibald Kennedy. She died in 1876, a member of the Presbyterian Church, as was also her husband. Mrs. Fisher's grandfather was in the Revolutionary war. She has a fork that was used by him during that struggle. Mr. Fisher started life with nothing. While he was serving his apprenticeship he worked for $25 per year, and at the termination of his four years he had only $30 left. This little treasure has been improved, and he now ranks amongst the wealthy.

CHARLES F. FOX, hardware, West Liberty; is the son of Julias and Paulina Dietzel Fox; the former was born in 1823 and died July 17, 1859; he latter was born March 17, 1829, both in Germany; they emigrated to America in 1853 or 1854, and settled at Springfield, Ohio, where the father engaged in cabinet-making, in which he continued until his death; he was buried by the Rover, No. 4, Fire Company, of Springfield, and was the first one to depart that organization, and was borne to his silent resting-place on a hose wagon by his faithful comrades, who deeply mourned his loss; he was the father of Charles F. and Ernest E. (deceased). The mother was again married, March 7, 1865, to George J. Walker, who was born Jan. 21, 1828, by whom she had three children, two of whom

survive—Anna and George. Charles F. was born July 14, 1856, in Springfield, Ohio, where he attended the pay school; at the age of 14 years he began learning the tinner's trade with his uncle, Edwin Dietzel, at his native city, which he continued three years, and then engaged to a man by the name of Otto for two years, transferring then to the employ of Humphrey & Carter for two years. In 1878, he began business at West Liberty, and is running a full line of stoves, tinware and house-furnishing goods. He was married, Sept. 10, 1878, to Maggie Hax, of Springfield, who was born June 21, 1856, and has blessed her husband with one child—Theodore F. Her parents, Frederick and Elizabeth Gorman Hax, were natives of Germany, and had nine children; her father is a laborer in the Old Champion Reaper Manufactory at Springfield; her parents are both members of the Lutheran Church, as were also his parents. Our subject and wife are active members of the Lutheran Church at this place, in which he has been Trustee. He has always been an active Republican. He is comparatively young, yet he has, by careful management, accumulated a nice little fortune to make himself and family comfortable the rest of their days. His gentlemanly appearance has won for him a trade merited by but few in Logan Co.

BENJAMIN GINN, hotel; West Liberty; was born, Jan. 13, 1809, in Mason Co., Kentucky. His school-days were spent in a log cabin; at the age of fifteen he began learning tailoring, at Washington, in his native county, his preceptor being the Rev. William Vaughn, with whom he continued until he was eighteen years old, at which period he came by a four-horse team to West Liberty, and soon after engaged at his trade at this place, and was the first to work at that business here. In 1814 he embarked his financial means in a wider field of labor, going into the grocery business with Mr. Clement, to which he devoted his entire attention; in three years he withdrew from the firm of Ginn & Clement, and engaged in the hotel business at this place, in which he continued with success until 1852, when he withdrew, and engaged in merchandising at Ridgeway, Hardin Co., this State, continuing the same for six years. In 1862, he returned to this place, and again entered the grocery business, continuing until 1864, when he began in his present business, that of hotel-keeping, which vocation he intends to follow until time wafts him away. He was married July 29, 1829, to Jane Newell, by whom he had nine children, all of whom are living. Elizabeth, married P. W. Colvin, and living in Kentucky; Martha; William, now a salesman in Des Moines City, Iowa; Carrie; John A., printer on the Chicago Times; Hugh, now of Urbana; Ettie, Julia and Benann. Mr. Ginn has been Mayor of this town for eight years, and Justice of the Peace twelve years; was once a member of the I. O. O. F., and is, now, of the F. and A. M., at this place. His amiable wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He cast his first vote for President for Henry Clay, and has mostly voted the Republican ticket. The evil effects of intemperance that have come under his observation, likewise those that he has experienced, have made him one of the strongest of Prohibitionists. His parents, Benjamin and Lucy Triplett Ginn, were natives of Culpepper County, Va., and emigrated to Kentucky, where they died; they had eight children, of which two only survive, Benjamin and Thomas; the father was always an old "Jeffersonian School" Democrat. The grandfather, Triplett, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was of English descent; the grandmother Triplett was of Scotch-Irish descent.

MRS. SUSAN GLOVER, West Liberty; is a daughter of James and Letitia (Randall) Stafford, natives of Baltimore, Md. They emigrated to Pennsylvania, and there the father died. The mother and three children came, in 1835, to Springfield, Ohio, and, in 1836, she came to West Liberty, and here she died, in 1839. She had by Mr. Stafford thirteen children. The three that came with her were—Eliza, Julia and Susan. At the death of the mother, Susan went to live with Mr. Glover, whom she afterwards married. John M. Glover, her deceased husband, was born in 1811, in Portsmouth, Ohio, and moved with his parents, Nathan and Mary, to Piketon. There the parents died, when he was about 10 years old, leaving him with neither brothers nor sisters. He came to West Liberty with Thomas P. Miller, at the age of 21,

for whom he clerked in a dry-goods store. In 1834, he married Isabel, a daughter of Mr. Miller. She journeyed with him until 1855, when she died, being the mother of four children, two of whom are living and two deceased. Mary I. married John E. Smith; Hester A., deceased; Thomas W. had his name changed to Miller, in honor of his grandfather, Miller; and Fanny S. Mrs. Glover, deceased, was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Glover was again married to the present Mrs. Susan Glover, by whom he had two children—John M. and Almena K. He died March 26, 1880. He was the oldest Elder of the Presbyterian Church at this place, and was one of the leading elements of the town, and became very wealthy, but ere his allotted time had elapsed he became financially embarrassed. The Glover family are of English and Welsh descent. Mrs. Glover's mother was of English, and her father of Scotch descent. She is now located in a magnificent dwelling, which was built by her husband at a cost of about $40,000. The family are in possession of an orchard, the trees for which were carried from Kentucky years ago. This is, perhaps, the oldest orchard in this part of the country. Her deceased husband was for many years President of the Pioneer Association.

JOHN T. GRIBBLE, book-keeper; West Liberty; was born Nov. 9, 1836, in Logan Co., in what is now West Liberty, where he attended school as much as he could considering the circumstances of the log cabin and the limited means of his parents. He early embarked in the mill of Mr. Glover at packing flour. In 1854, he graduated at Bacon's Commercial College, at Cincinnati, O., and then entered the warehouse of Mr. Glover, as book-keeper, with whom he continued until it burnt. He then transferred to the employ of Cornell & Co., dry-goods merchants, with whom he continued one year, and then, in partnership with J. E. Smith, rented the Glover mill for two years. He then withdrew and took a position as book-keeper for Taylor, Fisher & Co., in which he still continues. He has charge of the accounts of the warehouse business, also the railroad and express business (Fisher and Taylor being agents for those companies). He was married Feb. 21, 1860, to Margaret Kelley, who was born in 1831, by whom he has six children—Elmer R., Howard, Clark, Atta, Lester and Lois. The family attend the Lutheran Church. Mr. Gribble has always voted the Republican ticket. His father, Abner, and his mother, Catharine (Bombaugh) Gribble, were natives of Cumberland Co., Pa. The former was born April 7, 1797, and died May 11, 1867, the latter was born June 16, 1804, and still survives. They were married and came to Champaign Co. and settled on a farm in the "green woods," which was improved but little, the father having soon after taken a position in the Miller mill, and there he continued until his death. He was the father of Hiram, now a grocer in California; Jane, married J. T. Ricks and is living in Florida; Harriet, married Francis Seaman, now living in Elkhart, Ind.; Maria, married John Elcook; Rufus, is deceased; John T., William, publisher of the *Daily News* at Urbana, Champaign Co.; Isabel, married Henry Dorn, and Joseph, grocer at this place. The father is deceased, the mother still living and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HARRY W. HAMILTON, editor *Gazette*; West Liberty; was born at Xenia, O., on the 18th day of June, 1847; youngest son of Henry A. and Sarah A. Hamilton. At the age of 12 years his father died, leaving the subject of our sketch dependent upon two older brothers for support, and from that time forward he was deprived of the benefits of even a common school education, but in a very short time thereafter he commenced the conflict of life. At 14 years he went to Springfield, O., and there obtained a situation as clerk in a boot and shoe establishment, belonging to J. H. Phillips, and, by honesty and close attention to business, soon ingratiated himself into the good graces of a large patronage. Being endowed by nature with a skillful use of the pen, at the age of 17, this accomplishment found him an excellent position in the Auditor's office, Fayette Co., which was tendered him, unsolicited, by Abel McCandless, the Auditor. There young Hamilton developed the fact that he had inborn qualifications for the intricate work of this office, and those who knew him best inform the writer that he appeared to grasp all the arduous duties of the Auditor with the greatest ease, and that he performed the same with eminent ability, foresight and care; that his

work was always reliable, and that the utmost confidence was imposed in his skill as an accurate accountant by everybody having business with the county. Mr. Hamilton was soon deputized by the Auditor and vested with the full power of Auditor. We not only find such leading citizens as Hon. Mills Gardner, Hon. William Millikan—the able editor of the Fayette County *Herald*—Judges Priddy and Gray, and others from Washington C. H., O., speaking highly of this young gentleman, but in his possession we find flattering encomiums of his talent as an accountant from such distinguished men as Hon. William Lawrence, Hon. J. Warren Keifer, Hon. James Williams, ex-Auditor of State, Hon. Milton Barnes, present Secretary of State, Dr. Henry S. Babbitt, present Cashier of the State Treasury, Mr. C. M. Nichols, editor of the Springfield *Daily Republic*, and others of equally high authority. In the Auditor's office in Fayette Co. Mr. Hamilton served eight years, during which time he did considerable local correspondence for the Cincinnati *Gazette* and Cincinnati *Chronicle*, afterwards the *Times*, and during the vigorous political campaign of 1870–71, he supplied these papers with many stirring reports. Leaving the Auditor's office in 1872, Mr. H. went to Cincinnati, but returned to Washington C. H. again, and then removing to Springfield, O., remained there until January, 1878. On the 9th of January, 1878, he came to West Liberty, and on the 11th day of that month he purchased the office of the West Liberty *Press*—owned by E. T. Davis, and published by W. P. Marion and Charles Davis. The office was taken under discouraging circumstances, and with meagre hopes of success, but on the 16th day of that month the West Liberty *Gazette*, a neat, twenty-eight column paper, made its first bow to an astonished multitude. Some said it could not survive thirty days; others more generously fixed upon six months as the probable limit of its existence. A less determined man would have given up the ship amidst so many discouraging prophecies of its inevitable wreck; few would have cared to brave the storm, but Mr. Hamilton was of different mettle. The sea might be turbulent, but the man at the rudder was resolute, and success could only follow. On the 30th of January, 1878, D. C. Bailey purchased an interest in the *Gazette*, and the two young men clung to the ship tenaciously and pulled it through the rapids. On the 27th day of June, 1879, Prof. P. W. Search, Superintendent of the West Liberty Union Schools, a gentleman of high literary attainments, purchased the *Gazette* office, and immediately re-associated with himself Mr. Hamilton, placing him at the head of the paper as editor, and completing such arrangements as rendered them equal partners in its publication and control. The *Gazette* now ranks as one of the leading papers of the county, and its success, week after week, is a glowing tribute to the energy, talent and enterprise of Mr. H. W. Hamilton, who is honored by the business men and citizens generally for the noble work he has so ably and well done. He was married to Miss Exie E. Eckmann, of Greenfield, Highland Co., O., daughter of Judge John Eckman, on the 15th of November, 1870; two little daughters being the issue of the union.

STEPHEN HANNUM, saw mill; West Liberty; was born April 8, 1811, in Chester Co., Pa. He spent his younger days attending school in the old log cabin, that was used by a tenant. At the age of 16, he began milling with Elisha Phipps, with whom he continued for six years. He then went to the State of Delaware and worked on the Brandywine mills for one year, afterwards engaging as a millwright with William Stamp, with whom he continued for about two years, transferring then to the employ of a man by the name of Harvey, continuing some time, and then attended a boarding-school at West Bradford, Pa., for eighteen months. In 1836 he came across the mountains, with one horse hitched to an old Dearborn wagon, and settled in Champaign Co., O. Here Mr. Hannum taught school for about six months, and afterwards erected a combined saw and grist mill at Zanesfield, Logan Co., for John Pinn. He continued building mills for many years. In 1852 he erected on the present site of his mill a foundry, machine-shop, and a saw and planing mill. In 1856 this property was destroyed by fire. He has since replaced the saw and planing mills and repairing shop; J. W. Wright is his partner in the latter, and devotes his time to the superintendency of the

same. Mr. Hannum was married in 1840, to Ann Harlan, of Champaign Co., by whom he had one child—deceased. His wife died in 1841, and he was again married, in 1845, to Magdalena Wagner, a native of Philadelphia —being born within a few miles of that city in 1827. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of Switzerland. By his last marriage he has had seven children, four of whom survive—Hannah, Eugene, Mary and Ben. Mr. Hannum is one of the pioneers of this place, having lived here while yet remained many wild animals. He has served the township as Trustee. He early identified himself with the Friends' Church. He owns fifty-four acres of finely improved land adjoining town, and the present milling property, which is in a flourishing condition. His parents, Obediah and Hannah (Taylor) Hannum, were natives of Chester Co., Pa. They had seven children—Dinah, Thomas, Stephen and Joseph only survive. Though Mr. and Mrs. Hannum have almost reached the allotted span of life, yet they bid fair to enjoy a few more years of usefulness.

P. E. HARNER, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born March 18, 1834, in Lancaster Co., Pa.; his father, J. A., was born Jan. 25, 1795, in Chester Co., and his mother, Elizabeth Emery, in the same county. They emigated to Ohio in 1846, stopping for a few days in Champaign Co., and then on the farm now owned by Daniel Yoder. In 1858 they moved to West Liberty, where the father died in 1869, and the mother in 1875. They were early members of the Presbyterian Church at this place. The father was for some time director of this county's Infirmary. The Creator gave to them eleven children, four of whom are living—A. R., Maria, Jacob C. and P. E. The latter attended school as much as convenient until 22 years old, about which time he began learning the carpenter's trade, which he continued some time. He was married Dec. 28, 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Diana (Huber) Miller, natives of Rockingham Co., Va. They came early to Logan Co., and settled near De Graff, where the mother is still living, the father being deceased. Her parents had seven children—Margaret, Elizabeth, Polly, Barbara, Susan, Martin and Abednego. Her parents early identified themselves with the German Baptist Church. Mrs. Harner was born Feb. 7, 1832, in Logan Co. She has blessed her husband with four children—Marion C., Charles B., John A., and Jacob M. Mr. Harner settled, when first married, where Daniel Yoder now lives, renting the same of his father for eleven years; he then bought his present farm of 217 acres of C. Yoder, and has since remained, and has made many valuable improvements. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of West Liberty, in which society he has served in all offices. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He votes the Republican ticket, and paid off a portion of this township's draft. His brother, George S., was in Co. I., 96th O. V. I.; he was from this township, and died near Young's Point. Mr. Harner is making a specialty of the Poland China hogs, and has some of the finest stock. He has always taken a deep interest in education, believing that a well improved mind always finds occupation.

C. R. HILDEBRAND, farmer; P. O., West Liberty. The somewhat eventful history of the present subject compels more than the usual brevity. We can truthfully call him a pioneer here, as well as many other places. It seems that he has been on the frontier the greater part of the seventy-two years he has sojourned through this country. He was born in Lebœuf, Erie Co., Pa., on April 8, 1808. His father, Jacob, was a native of Westmoreland Co., same State, and his mother, Emily Miller, of Baltimore, Md. They were married in Lebœuf, where they remained until 1813, when they went to Erie, where the father was engaged at building the fleets then being fitted out for Commodore Perry. The mother was also engaged for the troops in making flags and flannel sacks in which to charge their cannons. The father belonged to the militia under Captain Morrison, and was called into service, during which he contracted a disease, and in 1814 died. The mother got a land warrant for his services, which she afterward sold to a Mr. Crockett, who located 160 acres in Iowa. The mother remained with her two sons, C. R. and Edward, in Erie, and maintained herself and them by plying her needle at whatever she could get to sew. Her brother, Thomas P. Miller, who was living there, had lost his wife, leaving him with two children,

and he made a proposition that hewould sell out, and himself and children, and Mrs. Hildebrand and sons, would come to Ohio and there make a home together; this she accepted, and a flat boat was constructed by which they were transported to Portsmouth. The time of landing was 1817. They did not remain at Portsmouth very long, but moved on a farm in a settlement called French Grant. In about 1830 Mr. Miller came to Urbana, O., and Mrs. Hildebrand remained there until 1831, when she came with her sons to West Liberty, where she died in 1868. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place. Our subject's hardships were more than usual, such as going to mill on horseback, etc. When at Portsmouth a man by the name of Hopkins came from New Jersey and started a paper called the *Scioto Telegraph*, and Mr. Hildebrand was then about 20 years old, and worked for this editor. During two days each week he would deliver the papers over the country on horseback. He and his brother Edward learned tailoring at Portsmouth, and afterward worked at Franklin Furnace at their trade. He was married in May, 1831, a short time prior to their moving to this county, and when they settled here he engaged for some time at his trade in a small frame house which stood on the southwest corner of the public square, where is now the present site of George Gorton's jewelry store. This building is now being used by Mr. Grier for a kitchen. In 1839 he withdrew from this business, and engaged in a grocery in a brick building that was consumed in the fire, but is now being rebuilt by Dr. Ordway. This he continued for three years, and afterward bought 150 acres of land in Hardin Co., unimproved, and moved on the same. In 1844, he returned and farmed a short time in Liberty Tp., and then bought a tract of land in Champaign Co., where he farmed until 1851, when he traded for 200 acres where he now resides, getting the amount from T. P. Miller at $15 per acre. Here he has remained ever since, and has still kept rolling the wheel of improvement. Sept. 11, 1879, his wife, who had been the companion of his sorrows and joys for over forty-eight years, was stricken from life's roll and gathered into the life eternal. She had blessed him with eight children, seven of whom are now living—Isabella, has taught school at West Liberty for many years; Jacob, married Rebecca Burnside, native of this county, now of Morris Co., Kan.; Charles, married Kate Beemer, of Kenton, residents of this county; Emily; Lucy; Gwenn; Thomas, married Charlotte Mason, of this county; Milton, died 1864. Mr. Hildebrand has served as Township Trustee, and other small offices; cast his first vote for J. Q. Adams, and has always been a Whig and Republican. His grandparents Hildebrand were of German descent, their ancestors coming to America about 1732. His descendants by his mother (Miller and Pym) were of Irish descent, and belonged to the Quaker denomination. Their ancestors probably came over with William Penn. His brother Edward was married and died in West Liberty, leaving a widow and six living children. She yet resides in this place. Mr. Hildebrand is now seventy-two years of age, and enjoys uniform health, saying with Job of old, " All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come." He remembers almost everything that happened since he was three years old. Many of his leisure moments he has spent in catching deer in the rivers, by means of a canoe. These animals were driven in there for that purpose. He has in his possession a small dictionary that was given him by Lieutenant Packett, of Perry's crew, of Lake Erie, as a Christmas gift. He had but little chance of education, but most fortunate has he been in rearing a pleasant, intelligent family, educated and refined.

D. B. HALE, M. D.; West Liberty. Every city has its representative men in all professions; of the great number who represent some profession, and more especially that of the medical, there are comparatively few who, by hard study, almost constant practice and time devoted wholly to their profession, have reached a degree of eminence placing them, in the mind of the public and by the verdict of their medical brethren, among the first. This position has been attained and earned by Dr. D. B. Hale, of West Liberty. He is a native of Champaign Co., and was born April 9, 1844. His younger days were spent on the farm and in attending school in the log cabin. At the age of 13, he began attending school at Urbana; remained nearly three

years, and afterward taught one year; he then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he remained about one year; he then enlisted in Co. G, 94th O. V. I., in which he ranked as high private; in three years he returned from the war, having witnessed many hard-fought engagements, of which we mention Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Sherman's Atlantic campaign; he was slightly wounded at Resaca, Ga., and was confined in the hospital at Chattanooga until able for service; his return from war was in 1865, when he began reading medicine with Dr. J. M. Butcher, at North Lewisburg, Champaign Co., continuing the same for two years, and then entered the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, graduating in May, 1869, and at once began practice at Greenfield, Highland Co.; remained there about one year, and then went to Indianapolis, Ind., and practiced and read the homœopathic system. He graduated at the Hahnemann College, Chicago. In 1875, he began his practice at Mechanicsburg, Champaign Co., and in 1877 came to West Liberty, Logan Co., where he has since been, and is enjoying a very fine practice. He was married in 1871 to Marietta Bonesteel, a native of Urbana; she was born July 28, 1852, and by her he has two children—G. B. and I. G. He is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 161, A., F. & A. M., in which he is S. W. His father, John, was a native of Clinton Co., Ohio, and his mother, Irena (Lewis), of the State of New York. They had a family of six children; three only survive—Joshua A., D. B. and Thomas P. (practicing medicine at Spring Hill, Champaign Co.; graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College). The father died in 1852, and was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The early death of the father threw the young sons out on their own resources, a position which they sincerely realized, and soon found that then was the time for them to prepare for the world's riper ages. The mother was, however, married to a Mr. Smith, with whom they had a home. Dr. Hall has, by careful management, attained some nice property in West Liberty. He bears the reputation of being one of the most substantial and reliable of the inhabitants of the pleasant little village in which he resides. He is fast demonstrating to the community that homœopathy is the true system of treatment.

J. M. HUNTER, dealer in farming implements, West Liberty; was born March 22, 1838, in Champaign Co., where he attended school in the old pioneer log cabin. He also attended for a while at this place, by riding on horseback. He was very apt at his studies, and, at the age of 20 years, he taught one term, and then began farming, renting of his father. He was married Nov. 19, 1862, to Sallie Baldwin, and soon after bought 60 acres of his father, on which he remained two years. He then went to Urbana, and there engaged under the firm name of Gearheart & Hunter, in the grocery business, continuing at it two years. While thus engaged he was unsuccessful—however, not through his own financiering. He then returned to his farm, which had been reduced somewhat by the failure previously mentioned, and remained on the same until 1872, when he sold out and purchased 30 acres in Liberty Tp., this county, and has since remained on the same. In 1878, he began dealing in agricultural implements, which he still continues, making a specialty of buggies and wagons, as well as threshing machines, engines, saw-mills, etc. He is honest and upright, and merits the patronage of the community where he resides. He has been no office-seeker, hence has not trifled away his useful moments in aspiring for petty offices. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been class-leader and Superintendent of Sunday Schools. Both positions he is now holding. His Creator has given him three children by his union—Frank E., Nellie M. and Ralph W. He has always been an enthusiastic Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He takes deep interest in all temperance movements, and every thing that tends to promote morality.

STEPHEN JACKSON, boots and shoes; West Liberty; is a son of Amos and Rachel Goodenough Jackson. His father was born in Vermont, March 5, 1796; and his mother in the same State in 1797; they were married at Darby Plains, Union Co.; moved to Buck Creek, Champaign Co., and remained there until 1841, when they came to West Liberty, where the father engaged in blacksmithing,

which he continued until 1864. He is the father of six children, three of whom are dead; the three that survive are Henry, Clarinda and Stephen. The father served as drummer in the war of 1812, and was captured, at Lake Champlain, by Col. Clark, and was held a prisoner for three months; the father yet survives, but the mother is deceased; they early united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Stephen was born Sept. 14, 1825, in Champaign Co., where he spent his boyhood days attending school, and working in the shop with his father, with whom he completed his apprenticeship as a blacksmith, which avocation he followed in connection with his father and brother Henry; he was in partnership with the latter but two years, and with the former all the rest of his time until 1864, when he then engaged for himself and continued until 1879, when he began in the boot and shoe business, which he still continues under the firm name of Ziegler & Jackson; carrying on a full line of custom-made boots and shoes, also running a regular repair and manufacturing department. He was married, Nov. 10, 1847, to Elmina, a daughter of Isaac and Jane Austin Sharp, of Logan Co. Her parents were natives of New Jersey, and emigrated to their present abode in an early day; she was born in 1825, and died Sept. 1, 1849; one child, Robert H., was given them by the Creator. He was again married March 10, 1853, to Delilah J. Hayes, by whom he has one daughter living—Mary, who married Henry Jones; and three died in infancy. He has been Councilman two terms; is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 165, F. and A. M., and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his wife. He has taught music, and occasionally amuses the community by selecting a choir and rendering a number of the old style songs; in this mode of instruction he is pronounced very efficient. By careful management he has accumulated some good property on Newell street, and is also in possession of a good smithing trade, conducted by Charles Overdorff.

MARVIN JEWELL, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born June 3, 1822, in Lake Co., O. His father was born in Connecticut and his mother, Sallie Miller, in Pennsylvania (her father was one of the early settlers of the Western Reserve). His parents came to Logan Co., and settled near Rushsylvania in 1837, and in May, 1870, the father died on the farm where Marvin now lives. His amiable consort, who had been the witness of his sorsows and joys, left him years before, to reap her reward in another sphere; she had four children—two of whom are now living—Marvin and Miranda. The father was married again to Abigail Fenton, by whom he had one child—David H. She died prior to her husband. Mr. Jewell left his father's home, near Rushsylvania, when 18, without one cent in his possession, and but one suit of clothes, and sought employment with a man in Belmont Co., on the farm, at $7 per month. For seven years he was teaming with six horses, hauling wheat, corn and tobacco to market. He was married Jan. 9, 1845, to Catharine De Ford, of Pennsylvania, and continued his labors in Belmont Co. until 1861, when he returned to Logan Co., and rented for some time. He then bought 85 acres, where he now lives, and has since added until he possesses 171½ acres of well improved land, attained entirely by his own labors, and has lately erected a fine dwelling on the same. He has eight children living—Sarah E., Elwood, Alonzo, St. Clair, Alice, Sidney Brady, Ida and Ada (twins), and one deceased, Mary. Himself and wife have been members of the Disciples' Church for thirty-five years. He has always been identified with the Whig and Republican party, and has made all he has by his own hard labors and business management, coupled with that of his industrious wife.

J. A. JONES, farmer; P. O., West Liberty. This industrious old farmer was born Jan. 20, 1811, on his father's farm in New Jersey. His father, Thomas, was a native of Hunterdon Co., same State, and always lived there. His mother, Grace Anderson, was also a native of the same county. His grandfather Jones emigrated from Wales in an early day, and served as a Captain during the revolutionary struggle. His grandmother (paternal) was a Bray, and the descendants by his mother were Irish—making the Jones family of to-day of those two distinguished nationalities—Welsh and Irish. Mr. Jones' parents had five children, four of whom are living—Mary, married to Joshua Lance; Rebecca A., married to George Probasco; Eliza,

married to Isaac Manning, and our subject, J. A. The mother died in about 1813 or 1814, and in about 1815 the father again married, Elizabeth Henry, and had by her seven children—George (deceased), Clarissa, Thomas, David M., Ann, Sallie and Margaret. When our subject's mother died, he was left in the care of his grandparents (Anderson), and there remained until his father's remarriage, when he was again taken home. At the age of 13 he had finished his education, which was obtained in an academy conducted in one end of his father's dwelling. This building had been built especially for school purposes, by Johnson and Taylor, to educate their own children. Mr. Jones' father afterward bought this property and had the school continued. He at the time mentioned left the school-room and sought employment in a blacksmith-shop with John Greene, of Clinton, N. J., with whom he continued for seven years, getting only his clothes and board. At the expiration of said time Mr. Greene hired him for three years, at from $136 to $192 per year. During this period, or in 1834, he was married to Mary A. Metler, a native of Hunterdon Co., N. J. His first transfer from the employ of Mr. Greene was to Bloomsbury, same State, where he followed smithing on his own account for some time, afterward transferring to Asbury, a neighboring town. He next came to West Liberty, by means of a team, bringing his family and his wife's sister, Margaret Metler. He remained during the winter of 1850 in West Liberty, and in the following spring bought 102 acres—a part of his fine farm of 213 acres—lying in Logan and Champaign Counties. This was then mostly unimproved, and by his strong and willing hand the forests were felled and the necessary accompaniments secured, until it now presents the appearance of one of the finest farms in the county. He has erected a magnificent dwelling on a beautiful hillside, amidst a natural grove of various kinds of bushes. Other necessary buildings accompany the same. Considering the abundance of living water and every modern improvement, we think one could not be otherwise than happy. But these are not all that make his home happy; the Creator gave to him nine children, eight of whom have grown up to bless and honor him—Levi M., married to Eva Sieg, graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College, and practiced for some time at West Liberty, and is now a confined invalid; Margaret, wife of Enos Baldwin; Ann; Jane; Mary, married to Wilson Craft; Emma, married to A. J. Serfus; Sallie; W. H., married to a daughter of Stephen Jackson; Thomas, deceased. Mr. Jones once joined the Sons of Temperance in order to get others to enlist, yet he has always been a strong temperance man, an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-seven years, and votes the Democratic ticket; has faithfully served in some township offices, but has always shrunk from office; was Captain of a militia company for four years in New Jersey, which gives rise to the appellation of "Captain," by which he is familiarly known.

W. C. KAVANAGH, dentist and Mayor, West Liberty; was born July 20, 1823, in Champaign Co. He there received as good education as the log cabin times afforded, having attended about twelve weeks during the year. At the age of 24 he began reading medicine with Dr. Fuller, at this place, continuing two years, and then retired, on account of illness. He was married, in 1854, to Evaline Hanger, a native of Augusta Co., Va. In 1858, he began clerking for Cornell, at this place, and was elected Mayor of this village in 1870, which position he held for eight years. In 1880, he was again chosen for that position. He has always taken a deep interest in the schools; has been Clerk of the School Board for many years, and is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 96, I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, at this place. They have one child, Mary, at home. He read dentistry with Dr. Gill, at this place, and enlists his time and talent at that business. His father, James, was born about 1791, in Kentucky, and his mother, Rachel (Covington), in Ohio. They settled in Champaign Co., where they died—the mother first, after which he again married. By his first wife he had six children, three of whom survive—John, Sarah and W. C., and by his last marriage had four children. He was in the war of 1812, serving under Captain Black. The doctor and parents were members of the Christian Church.

JACOB C. KISER, deceased; West Liberty. The subject of the following sketch

descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors, all tillers of the soil. Mr. Kiser spent nearly the whole of his active life as a farmer, and always enjoyed the respect, confidence and affection of his fellow-citizens, which a useful life alone can permanently secure. But this aged and respected citizen has departed to "that bourne from whence no traveler returneth." He was born March 25, 1824, in Rockingham Co., Va., and was the son of John and Mary (Cline) Kiser. The Kiser family are descendants from the early settlers of Virginia. The father of our subject came to Montgomery Co., O., about the year 1832 and bought a tract of land, where is now the present site of the Soldier's Home, and, on his return home, died May 18, 1832, at Springfield, O. His widow and seven children came within a short time and located on this farm, where they remained until 1839, when they sold the same and bought 277 acres where they now live. Here the mother died June 1, 1877, at the ripe old age of 80. She was the first of the Kiser family who had died for forty years. Her marriage with John Kiser occurred Oct. 9, 1817. Her mother, Mary Cline, was born April 2, 1767, and died on the farm where the deceased's widow now lives, July 8, 1848. Her father was born Sept. 7, 1765, and died Oct. 8, 1831, in Virginia. Mr. Kiser, deceased, was one of seven children, and is the only one that is dead. Joseph C., born July 26, 1818, is now living on what is know as the Oakland Farm, near Oregon, Wis.; Daniel C., born Jan. 14, 1820, living at Bonsack's, Va.; George W., born April 14, 1822, now a resident of Washington, Ia.; Jacob C.; John Q., born Oct. 13, 1826, resident of Reading, Lyon Co., Kan.; William C., born July 17, 1828, resident of Dane Co., Wis.; Mary A. E., born April 29, 1830, married Samuel Whitmore, living at Mt. Crawford, Rockingham Co., Va. Mr. Kiser had but little advantage outside of home for obtaining an education; however, he received, as did all the rest of the pioneers, a few months schooling within the walls of the old log cabins. No time was wasted in truancy, but his business was the improvement of his mind and the farm. He worked two years at tanning at West Liberty, with the firm of Riddle & Rutan; afterward, about one year at photography at Bellefontaine; was married April 13, 1854, to Sarah A., a daughter of Moses and Sarah (Black) McIlvain, natives of Kentucky, and early settlers of Champaign Co., O. She died Dec. 7, 1857, and was the mother of two children by this union. John F., born Feb. 19, 1855, and Ida J., Sept. 20, 1856. He was again married Dec. 1, 1864, to Amanda Newell, a daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (McNay) Newell. She was born Sept. 18, 1833; by her he has three children—William N., born Sept. 2, 1865; Hugh N., May 5, 1867; and Jacob Oliver, Dec. 13, 1870. Mr. Kiser settled on the present farm at his first marriage, and in 1870 he bought the same of his mother for $20,000. He retired from labors, mostly, in 1876, on account of ill health. On Aug. 26, 1880, he was stricken from life's roll on earth, and gathered into the life eternal, leaving behind his happy family, the companions of his joys and sorrows, for many years. He was prominently identified with the I. O. O. F. and A., F. and A. M. at West Liberty, the Chapter of Bellefontaine, and Knights Templar of Urbana. He was the first man ever buried in Logan Co. under the order of the Knights Templar, and was one of the first three ever initiated in the order in this county. He is now no more, but has left his mourning family plenty of this world's goods to make them pleasant through life. It was on the lips of everybody, that Mr. Kiser was respected and loved by everyone. In this connection we clip the following from the Bellefontaine *Examiner:* "Mr. Kiser was about 57 or 58 years of age, and the possessor of one of the best improved and the best stock farms in Logan Co. He was a man of unblemished character, honest, honorable and upright, and, as such, respected and honored by all who knew him. His death is a loss to the community in which he dwelt, while to his family it is one that no lapse of time or circumstances can repair. He leaves a wife, three or four sons and one daughter, who will cherish through their lives the memory of his goodness and of his devotion to them with tender and loving regret." He was not, by any means, indifferent to the claims of religion, but for some time past was deeply interested about his spiritual condition.

H. J. MILLER, merchant; West Liberty. Among the early settlers, the gentleman

named above was conspicuous, and the Miller family have held no second position in their influence on the community from then to the present time. H. J. was born June 4, 1821, in Pennsylvania, and came to Sandusky by steamboat. He received such education as the old log cabin afforded him. He began early learning the harness trade with Riddle & Rutan, with whom he continued four years, and then engaged in the same, at Urbana, during one year; afterward carried on the same business, on his own resources, at Kenton, for twelve years, and then returned to West Liberty, where he engaged in buying grain and merchandising, under the firm name of Taylor & Miller, for six years; they then engaged under the firm name of Runkle, Taylor & Co.—since, the firm of Taylor, Fisher & Co; in 1867, he entered the dry-goods business, in which he continues, and is doing an excellent trade in all kinds of dry-goods, notions, groceries, etc. He was married, in 1844, to Margaret Gordon, a daughter of John P. and Mary (Ryan) Gordon, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Miller had by this union seven children, six of whom survive—Mary, Eliza, Henry, Clara, Margaret and Alfred. His amiable companion, in 1876, was stricken from life's roll on earth, and gathered into life eternal, having gained her faith through the Presbyterian Church, having been in close and active connection for twenty years. He owns 600 acres of well improved land, which is the fruit of his own labors. While learning his trade at harness-making, he got from $30 to $40 per year; he can now walk out upon his own broad acres, and boasts no worldly treasure save that attained by his own industry. In all the varied experiences of the above hastily sketched life, its possessor has been peculiarly fortunate. He has been fortunate in the possession of a well balanced mind of great vigor; fortunate in the possession of a fine physical organization and excellent health; also, in being able to befriend all, and having all for his friends. He is identified with the Republican party, and has often represented the same in county conventions.

THEODORE F. MILLER, West Liberty, is of the firm of O. S. Miller & Co., wholesale jobbers in notions, hosiery and gents' furnishing goods, and manufacturers of the Nonesuch overalls, jackets and shirts. He was born on Aug. 26, 1844, in Fredericksburg, Wayne Co., O. He took advantage of the common schools until 14 years of age, when he began merchandising, which he has since continued. He was married Sept. 12, 1872, to Anna B. Goodwin, who was born May 16, 1851, by whom he has two children—Bessie G., born Aug. 27, 1877, and Albert T., born May 8, 1880. John Goodwin, the father of Mrs. Miller, was a native of Virginia and emigrated to Clark Co., O., when young; he was born in 1822, and died in 1867; was married in 1847 to Mary Scheller (the mother of Mrs. Miller), who was born Nov. 6, 1829, in Clark Co., and is a daughter of Adam and Mary (Heastand) Scheller. The father was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1789, and her mother in Hagerstown, Md.; she was the mother of twelve children, nine of whom are living—Emanuel M., Adam, Daniel, Elizabeth, Henry, Anna N., John, Mary and Lydia. She died in 1875, and the father is now living in Green Co., this State. Mrs. Miller is one of six children, three of whom survive—Orrin, Anna B. and Willetta. The grandfather Scheller came from Germany when 4 years old. The father of Mrs. Miller was a dry-goods merchant for many years, and during his latter days he owned a nursery, and finally he kept the noted Goodwin Hotel at Dayton, where he was killed by falling out of a buggy.

DR. J. ORDWAY, retired physician; West Liberty. The data that we have been able to obtain of Dr. Ordway is of exceeding brevity, but his early residence and identification with the early history of Logan Co. scatters his name on many pages of this book. He was born in New Hampshire, June 22, 1800. His father, John, died when he was three years old, and he was thrown out on life's current without the care of a father; hence, his school days were limited, as he must care for the necessaries of life. He remained with his mother until the age of 8, and then went to live with his grandfather Ordway, who sent him to one of the old pioneer log cabins, where he learned his A. B. C.'s; at the expiration of two years he returned to his mother, she having, in the meantime, married Robert Christie; he remained at home until 16, during which time he was engaged on the farm, but his active mind

sought other labors, and he left the parental roof and began attending school at Springfield, O. (the family having moved to Clark Co. some time prior to that time). Extreme poverty brought this young student to want, and he readily sought night employment in a cooper shop, and during the day would attend his recitations; his labor at night would bring him enough means to pay his board; this he continued for two years; he became very apt in his classes, and found some moments for extra labors, which he improved by reading medicine; at the age of 18 he began teaching school in the country at $20 per month, and during his spare time was reading medicine with Dr. Lawrence, of Springfield; the latter he continued for three years, which was the requirement of the law; he then went before a board of censors at Dayton, Ohio, and was examined, and got an excellent grade; he at once began practice with his preceptor for a short time, and then, May 28, 1828, began at West Liberty, being then the first and only practitioner at this place; he soon gained a wide practice, and made himself known as a skilled and efficient physician; during a period of three months, he rode down three horses, and enjoyed only nine nights sleep during that time; his extensive practice began to injure his health, and he began to withdraw about 1844 or '45, and finally booked the last account in 1849, and devoted his entire time to merchandising, which he had entered prior to that time. In this vocation he was successful, and accumulated quite a little fortune; he retired from business in 1862, on account of ill health, and since that time has turned his attention to farming 250 acres of land in Logan and Champaign Co.s; he owns three lots 50x150, 1½ acre lot in the north part of town, two other lots and buildings, all in West Liberty, making in all, together with his lands, a valuation of $40,000 to $50,000, all of which is the fruit of his own labors. He was married, Jan. 7, 1830, to Sabrina E. McGruder; she died in 1848; he was again married, March 8, 1849, to Mandane S. Fish; she is still living, and has been of great assistance in accumulating their fortune. Dr. O. was always eager to witness anything of interest, and one time he walked twelve miles to see an elephant, perhaps the first that ever came through this country in a show. He has served in some small township offices, as Treasurer and Town Councilman. The present Mrs. Ordway was born in 1822, in Randolph, Orange Co., Vt. Her father, James Fish, died when she was nine months old, and her mother, Achsah (Lamson) Fish, was married again in 1835, to Washington Granger, a local Methodist Episcopal minister. She had by her former marriage six children, four of whom survive. Her mother died in 1868, and was a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Ordway came in Oct., 1845 to Urbana, with William Harbach (an uncle). She there taught school until married; she was educated at the academy at Randolph Corners, in Vermont; she early took an interest in singing, and became a very efficient alto singer; she was often selected as an alto representative to musical conventions in the East; at her ripe old age, now, she has a very distinct and sweet voice, and is the leading alto singer in the Methodist choir at this place. She and the doctor have been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church for two score or more years, the financial interest of which denomination has been benefited by their relationship, as well as their connection morally and otherwise. The doctor cast his first vote for John Q. Adams, for President, and has always taken an interest in the official selections, yet, during all this, he has never sought office. In Dr. Ordway we find a marked instance of a self-made man, talented, energetic and careful; educated by his own energies and perseverance; sociable and affable in his intercourse with all, of good legal abilities, fine physical organization. The hand of time has touched him gently. J. B. McGruder, the father-in-law of our subject, came to Clarke Co., O., in 1827, was transferred soon after to Champaign Co., and thence to Logan Co., in 1830; he was a large shareholder in the east, and brought with him Maria Hawkins (one of his old slaves) and three children—Windsor, Margaret and Stacy; her husband was taken south. She now lives in Washington, D. C. Father McGruder was an early merchant at this place, and had his business room where is now the present site of Woodward's boot and shoe store. We clip the following from a Logan Co. paper: "We have the melancholy duty of announcing the death, by suicide, on the night of

Tuesday last, 1850, of the Rev. J. B. McGruder, of West Liberty, in this county. The deceased was an elderly man, but had enjoyed remarkably good health until within a comparatively short period, when he sank into deep melancholy, and in a fit of derangement put an end to his existence by hanging. No event, we presume, has ever produced so deep a sensation among the citizens in the vicinity in which he lived, and where he had resided for more than twenty years. He was universally respected and beloved. He has been, we know not for how long, but we presume for the greater part of his life, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and adorned its doctrines by his daily walk and conversation. He was one of the most earnest and most devoted Christians that we have ever known. Whenever good was to be effected, whenever anything was to be done, promotive of the temporal and eternal welfare of his fellow man, father McGruder was found among the most earnest, efficient and unwearying laborers. But his earthly career is now ended, and he is gone to his reward. He leaves many sad hearts to mourn his unfortunate and melancholy death."

A. J. SCOTT, livery; West Liberty; was born Aug. 9, 1829, in Champaign Co., O. His father, Zachariah, was born Nov. 18, 1800, in the same county, as was also his mother, Maria (Lake) Scott, her birthday being Oct. 22, 1805. These parents began life in the green woods; wild game was then plenty, and the father obtained the greater part of their meat by hunting. During this time the Indians were plenty, yet the father had some dislike for them, and never traded with them, as did many of the pioneers. His grudge against them was caused by a combat between his brother Joseph and some red men in Wisconsin, during which engagement Joseph killed one of them, and had to flee for his life, and was only saved by being placed in a block house, and kept there through the entire winter. In the spring was let out, at which time he sought the wilds of Ohio, working the way on foot. Mr. Scott's father and mother had five children—Jane, deceased; Eliza, Margaret, A. J. and Thomas J. The mother died in 1832. The father was again married to Mary Lake, a sister of his former wife, by whom he had—David, John, Maria, Matilda, Lovena, George, Charlie, Chloe, Zachariah and Belle. The father died in 1862; his widow survives and is living at Heyworth, Ill. A. J. remained with his parents until 22 years old, during which period he shared with his brothers in laboring on the farm and attending school in the log cabin; also going to mill on horseback, following along the snake paths. He was married March 20, 1850, to Martha J. Saltkill, a native of Pennsylvania; by her he has five children, all living—Maria E., Laura, Mary, Zachariah and Addie B. He devoted his life to farming until March 7, 1880, when he formed a co-partnership with John Steelman in the livery, sale and feed business at which he is doing first-class; and as he and Mr. Steelman give their entire personal attention to the same, of course merit the patronage they receive. He owns a nice residence in this little village, votes the Democratic ticket, and has always voted for the party, save one vote, which was cast for Abraham Lincoln.

PRESTON W. SEARCH, Superintendent of West Liberty School, and Associate Editor *Gazette*; is a son of Thomas and Matilda Search; was born at Marion, O., April 10, 1853. At this writing he is the Superintendent of Schools at West Liberty, O. The early education of Prof. Search was obtained in the Marion Union Schools. At the age of 16 years he entered Dr. H. A. True's Private Classical School, under whose instruction he continued three years, and afterward attended the University at Wooster, where he completed his school life, extending over a period of fifteen years. Talented, enthusiastic, his success in college is an earnest for his future life. P. W. Search was not the man to leave the future to the direction of impulse, but with a definiteness that at once revealed his maturity of character. With a singularly rare appreciation of the value of commencing life with positive aims, he condensed his convictions into this beautiful maxim; "*To thine own self be true*," and this he has faithfully observed. It moulded his character, exercised a restraining influence on his daily life, and lent it the beauty of moral strength, the peace of contentment, unfailing courtesy, steady, conscientious industry, unostentatious charities, genial habits, and the sincere politeness of a Christian gentleman. Ever since

leaving college Prof. Search has been a close student; he is a self-made man, and a self-educated man. He supported himself in college by teaching three winter schools, and hearing private classes. He has spent several summers, also, in teaching, writing, commercial, and music schools in different parts of the State. On the 4th of March, 1874, he made a favorable response to an application made by the citizens of Millersburg, O., to the faculty of the University of Wooster, urging him to take charge of the Millersburg Academy, as its Principal. In this important position he was assisted by the talented Mrs. D. W. Van Evera, Lady Principal, and Mrs. O. J. French, who, for eighteen years, was President of the Female Seminary at Cannonsburg, Penn., and other distinguished instructors. We learn much of the popularity of Prof. Search as an instructor at Millersburg, from the citizens and the public press thereof, as well as the catalogues of the Institution; we also learn that the Academy was supported by a liberal attendance of students. From this position the subject of our sketch retired to open a music store at Marion, O., in which business he continued nearly three years. During this time, with that indomitable perseverence that characterizes the man, he prepared students for college, and at the same time he was ably filling the position of Principal of the Marion Commercial School, being a skillful bookkeeper, as well as a master of the beautiful art of penmanship. Prof. Search has a fine reputation as a director and composer of music, and is to-day largely engaged in the publication of his own compositions, as well as that of other music directors, the copyright of which he owns. He was born to instruct, to charm, to elevate the human soul, to furnish his fellow mortals with some of the instrumentalities of a pure, high enjoyment. Upon several occasions he has conducted musical conventions in neighboring places. On the first Monday of September, 1877, Prof. Search took charge of the West Liberty Union Schools, which needed a thorough re-organization badly, and it required the services of just such an one as he to place it upon a solid foundation. Being a teacher of the highest order, practical in education and in the esthetic, he sought, by natural gravitation of his faculties, to blend the two elements, thus making him capable of rendering the task attractive to himself as well as pleasing to the pupil, and this happy combination, together with his ability as a methodizer, planner and organizer, rendered him peculiarly the "right man in the right place." That he has proven himself pre-eminently "master of the situation" is a notorious fact, and we base his success not only on the accomplishments we have already mentioned, but also upon his remarkable executive ability, his earnestness, his power to command the respect and affection of his pupils, his singular facility of rapidly imparting what he knows to others, his faculty for bringing order out of chaos, and the peculiar ability which he has of causing the pupil to feel that the spirit of his instructor pervades the whole school-room. He is never boisterous, never displays anger in the presence of his pupils, but when he speaks he is promptly obeyed. He is autocratic in the school-room, yet his pupils take pleasure in obeying him. They love and do not fear him, and they are made to feel that he is their devoted friend, and yearns for their growth in mental strength. Endowed with these superior graces, what else might the people of West Liberty expect but such eminent success as has attended the labors of Prof. Search among them? His work has been so highly appreciated that, in the summer of 1880, the Board of Education re-elected him to the Superintendency for a term of three years at a salary of $1,200 per year, the highest amount paid by any place of equal size in Ohio, and the maximum of Logan Co. Prof. Search has spent several months of his vacations in traveling to refresh his historical and geographical knowledge of this country, and the many readers of the West Liberty *Gazette*, with which he is associated as publisher, have enjoyed largely the benefit of his observations and power as a descriptive writer. His pen is facile, gifted and eloquent, capable even of soaring into the beautiful realms beyond. Prof. Search is a gentleman of sterling worth, high moral endowments, an esteemed citizen of West Liberty, and being, comparatively, a young man yet, he gives promise of enlarged usefulness.

GEORGE SECRIST, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born Dec. 4, 1814, in Rockingham

Co., Va. His father, Henry, was born in the same county, in 1782, and his mother, Dorothy Coon, in Botetourt Co., in 1785. The parents came to Ohio in 1816 with five children—Jacob, John, Michael, George and Maria and in this county were born—Sarah, Dorothy, Samuel, Nathan, Rebecca, Henry and Rose Ann. The parents rented for a few years in this township after settling here, and then bought where Henry Secrist and Walter Howell now reside, and there remained until the death of the father in 1868. This claim was entered from the government by John Watts, who received the patent from J. Q. Adams. The father paid $5 per acre for the same. Here the old pioneer began life with scarcely anything save two horses and two cows; the former caught the glanders and both died, and the latter became foundered on chopped feed and also died which left him with nothing. He managed to trade a rifle-gun for an old gray horse, which served them in going to the mill, etc., and in a short time two calves grew up, which they yoked and with them plowed the soil. Our subject remained with his father until 21 years old, when he began working for himself, by renting ground of the neighbors, and made his home with his father until he was married, in 1839, to Hannah, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Collins. She was born Oct. 10, 1821, in Lancaster Co., Pa., and by her he had eleven children, eight of whom are now living—Margaret, Maria, Eliza J., Dorothy J. (dead), Savina E., Adolphus M., Sarah E. (dead), John L., Mary E., Henry and Frances R. (dead). Mr. Secrist settled after marriage on the farm now owned by D. D. Yoder, for one summer, and then rented of John Smith for some time. He then bought 128 acres where he now lives, going in debt for the greater part of it, which was a source of great anxiety to him until liquidated, but, by careful management and strict economy, he has made himself a happy home. He has held the office of Township Trustee. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church in Liberty Tp., called the McKee's Creek Church. He votes the Republican ticket.

AUGUSTUS B. SIEG, merchant; West Liberty. The gentleman whose name is at the head of this article is not an old resident of this place, but one whose talents and abilities have prominently identified him in the literary and business interests of the town. He was born July 14, 1837, in Augusta Co., Va.; he early manifested an interest in education, and attended the academy of that county until 18, when he entered Roanoke College, where he completed a course in 1857; he then returned to his parents, and, in 1859, went to Marshall, Saline Co., Mo., and there merchandised under the firm name of Gorham & Sieg, continuing about three years; during the war, they lost almost all they had, and Mr. Sieg came to West Liberty and entered the dry goods business as a silent partner in the firm of Pennock & Cruzen. In three years, he withdrew, and entered his present business with H. J. Miller, whose daughter, Mary, he had married, Oct. 3, 1865, by whom he had one child—Paul M. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church at this place, of which denomination he has been deacon since his connection therewith, in 1865. While in Virginia, he was Captain of an infantry regiment from 1858 to 1859. Paul, the father of our subject, was born in Augusta Co., Va., and there married, in 1816, Elizabeth Haines, also a native of the same county; she blessed him with twelve children, eight of whom survive—Henry, Julia, Elizabeth, Carrie, Kate, Eva, Angie and Augustus B. Our subject's great-grandfather, Paul Sieg, was born in Germany, and at the age of 20 years he published an article severely criticising the government, and emigrated to this country for safety, settling in Lancaster Co., Penn. Here he married, and raised two boys—Henry and Paul; the latter was born in 1753, and married Susannah Fauber, in 1781; in 1788, they moved to Shenandoah Co., Va., with their children—Susannah, John, Jacob and Paul. They here bought a fine farm, and lived upon it for nineteen years. Here Valentine and David were born. In 1807, he moved with his family to Churchville, Augusta Co., and bought the "Rose Isle" farm; he died Sept. 22, 1817. Paul, the father of our subject, came into possession of this last-named farm, partly by inheritance and partly by purchase. He died Sept. 17, 1846, of typhoid fever, at 59 years of age, being born July 13, 1787. He was a wise and prudent man of business, and soon added a number of valuable farms to his possessions,

and also owned at one time the noted "Oakland Hotel" property, of Augusta Co. He was a great advocate of liberal education, and did a great deal toward establishing Roanoke College, and was the leading spirit in establishing a classical school in his own neighborhood. When Augustus went to Roanoke College, Dr. Bittle, President of the institution, greeted him very warmly, and said: "Your father was the best man I ever saw, and the best friend I ever had, and I promised him before his death that I would see you liberally educated." Elizabeth, the wife of Paul, was born in Virginia, Oct. 28, 1790, and died, his widow, Aug. 4, 1864, in her 74th year.

STANTON BROTHERS, merchants; West Liberty. Prominently identified with the leading merchants of West Liberty are the Stanton brothers, whose firm name heads this sketch. James, the eldest, engaged in teaching school for four winters, and afterwards was engineer at the Phœnix Iron Works in Chicago, and then kept books for some time for Jones & Co., job printers, at the same place. In 1877, he, in partnership with his brother William, engaged in the present business, having a full line of dry goods and notions. They devote their entire attention to the business, and employ one steady clerk. They make a specialty of maple sweet, having handled during last season over 75,000 pounds of sugar and molasses. Their father, Daniel, was born Aug. 30, 1808, and was the son of James and Ann (Newby) Stanton—the former a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina. He was married in 1832 to the present Mrs. Angeline Stanton, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Johnson) Watkins; the father was born in Sussex Co., Va., June 1, 1781, and the mother in Isle of Wight Co., Va. Her father taught school in his younger days, and was elected County Surveyor, in which position he served for over twenty years. Her parents then came to Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson Co., O., in 1831, and for some time engaged in the mercantile business. He was soon after chosen President of tha Bank at that place, retaining that position for many years, and also served as a director of the same; he had ten children, five of whom survive—Lambert, Angeline, William, Elizabeth and Lydia. Both of the parents were members of the Friends' Church. The parents of our subjects came to Logan Co., O., in 1832, and began life with only willing hands and stout hearts. They settled in the green woods in a "squatter's" cabin, made of round logs, stick chimney, puncheon floor, and doors hung on wooden hinges. Here they enjoyed many happy hours among the thick forests and wild animals, but no time was lost, and soon the timber began to fall, and ere many years had elapsed they had prepared a beautiful farm of 75 acres, and ere the father died they possessed 191 acres. They sold wheat at 30 cents per bushel and butter at 6 cents per pound, to pay off their debts and to obtain the necessaries of life. They once sold a large fatted calf for $4, with which they liquidated their tax, it being that amount. On Dec. 16, 1870, the father was stricken from life's roll on earth, and gathered into life eternal, leaving behind him the companion of his joys and sorrows, with whom he had shared for over thirty-eight years. They had been during all of their lives members of the Friends' Church. Mrs. Stanton is now pleasantly located in West Liberty with a part of her pleasant and intelligent family of eight children, who grew up to call her blessed. A short time ago she was struck with paralysis, which may, ere long, waft her from the shores of time, but she will leave a record of having been a faithful Christian and a kind and loving mother and companion. Her surviving children are—Elizabeth (married Isaac James); John, now in Rice Co., Kan.; James; Deborah (married E. Brown); William and Lydia. The great-grandfather, James Stanton, was the son of Samson, born Aug. 7, 1836, and Ruth. They had James, John, Sarah and Daniel. The grandmother, Ann (Newby) Stanton, deceased Sept. 17, 1854, and was the last of the Newby family. Her father, Thomas, was the son of Thomas and Mary Newby, and was the grandson of Thomas and Rebecca Pretlow. Mary Newby was a daughter of John and Martha Lawrence, and was born Oct. 9, 1745.

H. S. TAYLOR & CO., grocers; West Liberty. Prominently identified among the leading business men of West Liberty is the firm heading this article; they were born in this place, Frank P., the elder, in 1854; he attended college at Oxford, Ohio, in 1868 and

1869; in 1870, began keeping books in the bank at this place; continued until 1873, when the cashier, Mr. Runkle, died, and he succeeded him in the position, which he still merits. Was married, October, 1878, to Hattie Johnson, native of Pennsylvania; by her he has one child—Ralph. He is a member of Mad River Lodge, No. 191, A., F. & A. M., at this place, in which he is now J. W.; also, member of Lafayette Chapter, Bellefontaine, Ohio, and Roper Commandery, No. 19, Urbana, Ohio. Harry S., the younger member, assumes entire control of the grocery, and, by close attention to business, they have learned that, coupled with buying lay the chief point in selling. They have always had the satisfaction of seeing their business increase, until they are now running a capital stock of $7,000. They are erecting a fine two-story brick, 21x80 feet, in which they purpose running a wholesale and retail line of the best qualities of all kinds of groceries.

I. C. TAYLOR, physician; West Liberty. In the practice of medicine in all cities and towns there are those physicians who, by long practice, have become so well known to the people that the compliments of the press are unneeded on their part. Among this class of physicians we find Dr. I. C. Taylor, who has been a resident of this village since Jan. 1, 1841; he is a native of Champaign Co., and was born Oct. 10, 1820, in Urbana; his early days were spent in a log schoolhouse; at the age of 13, he went to the Ohio University at Athens, where he remained until 15 years old, when he then entered school at Oxford, remaining there two years; he then returned to his native heath, and began reading medicine with Dr. J. E. Carter, with whom he continued for three years; he then attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati; he at once began practicing with Dr. Marshall at Addison, Champaign Co. In one year his partner died, and the doctor then went to Marysville, Union Co., where he remained two years; he then came to West Liberty, where he has since been; he came here young in his profession and somewhat a stranger, and, being naturally of a despondent nature, the future sometimes looked dark; but, being a gentleman as well as a thoroughly well-read physician, his practice gradually increased, as did also his circle of friends, until now, by his close attention to business, he has a fine practice and a host of warm friends, some being of the poorer class, to whom he has been a friend in many cases of need. In 1856 he was sent by the government to the plains of Colorado, for the purpose of effecting some compromise with the Indians, on the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. He gained the desired object only verbally, the Indians promising to go south, which they did, but would not sign any writing. Dr. Taylor returned in about fifteen months, and again entered on his professional duties. He was married in 1841 to Jane D. Arden, a native of New Jersey. Her parents were Moses and Ann E. Arden, who emigrated to this county at an early day. He has had by this union nine children, six of whom are living—Moses, Eudora, Robroy, I. C. (practicing medicine in Butler, Ky.), Alonzo and Jesse P. He has been Township Clerk and member of the Town Council, also a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 161, F. & A. M. His amiable consort died March 19, 1880. His father, Samuel, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Sarah (Philips) of Kentucky. The father was a miller, and his father built the first grist-mill in the State of Ohio. The mother of our subject died about 1824, and was the mother of four children, all deceased but the doctor. The father was married twice since, and became sick June 1, 1878. The doctor brought him to his home and treated him until June 10, 1880, when he died at the ripe old age of 85 years. Dr. Taylor makes a specialty of lung and throat diseases, and is fast gaining a world-wide reputation on these two almost incurable diseases. He has treated some cases where men has been seventeen years deaf, and has restored them to perfect hearing. For a verification of this statement we refer the reader to S. S. Hartzler and James or Charles Houger; the latter two were treated for consumption, having been given up by many eminent physicians as incurable. We would thus commend Dr. Taylor to the public as one of the most efficient physicians of the State. He is somewhat diseased, and may, ere long, enter a new sphere, but will leave a lasting remembrance of having acted a life of usefulness without ostentation.

DAMARIS A. WILLIAMS (widow), farmer; Liberty Tp.; is a daughter of Morgan Eddy, who was born April 6, 1804, in Frederick Co., Va. Married, in 1827, to Sophia McConnell; came to Logan Co., Ohio, in 1828; died Jan. 23, 1879, of lung fever. He was noted for his social qualities and hospitality. His wife died in 1872; he made his settlement on what is the residence of Levi King, and in 1853 bought (where the subject now lives) of the Williams heirs; here the parents died, and had ten children, four of whom survive—Catharine, married Henry Kelley, of Bellefontaine; Damaris A.; Martha E., married Thomas Pinkerton, farmer, in Colby Co., Kan.; James W., married Abbie Frantz, and has one child—Addie. The names of those deceased—John, Mary, Nancy, and three infants. Mrs. Williams was born July 13, 1831, and was married, in 1852, to George A. Williams, a brother of Mrs. I. N. Dille, mentioned elsewhere. Her husband was born July 20, 1824, in Berkeley Co., Va.; he devoted about twenty-seven years of his life to the saw-mill business. He finally became insane from unknown causes, and, July 24, 1875, hung himself in his own shed. He was always kind to his family, and the last few weeks prior to his suicide he had been uncommonly good, and very devoted to them. No adverse winds or threatening storms seemed to obstruct their passage. It is probable that dyspepsia was partially the cause of his insanity. He was the father of three children, two of whom survive—Tempie S. A., Carrie E. and James M., who died in 1853 at the age of 6 months. Mrs. Williams owns 91 acres of well-improved land, a portion of the old homestead; she and her two daughters remain thereon, and rent the farm for sufficient means for their support. She is an active member of the McKee's Creek Christian Church.

J. W. WOODWARD, merchant; West Liberty; was born Jan 8, 1829, in Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio; his father, Jacob L., was born in Chester Co., Penn., and his mother, Sarah Christie, was born in New Boston, N. H., in 1808; they came to Springfield when young; there the father engaged in carding, fulling and general merchandising until death, which occurred in 1831. They had two boys—J. W. and R. C.; the latter is now Librarian of the Public Library of Springfield. The mother was again married, to John Nicols, by whom she had four children—William G., Jesse C., Isabella and Laura M. Jesse C. was Captain of the 66th O. V. I., and is now engaged in the drug business in California. William G. was in the war, and is now traveling salesman for William Mann & Co., of Philadelphia, wholesale stationery. The parents of our subject were members of the Congregational Church. When J. W. was 7 years old, he came to live with Dr. Ordway, and has mostly been with him since; he was engaged as cashier of the bank at this place from 1857 to 1866, at which time he went West, and engaged in raising cattle, and in two years he returned, and again entered the bank, where he remained until 1874, when he entered his present business—that of boots and shoes—and is having an excellent trade. In 1876, he built a fine two-story brick building, at a cost of $3,600, which was consumed by the great fire of 1880. Was married in 1853 to Lucy Stevens, by whom he had Lizzie and Christie L.; both survive. His wife died in 1866, and was a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was again married in October, 1868, to Laura E. Hitchcox, by whom he had two children—Richard O. and Katie T. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has been Township Trustee and Town Clerk a number of times, and has been willing to serve his share of other small offices, where it is all labor and no pay. He cast his first vote for Scott on the Whig ticket, and has since been a strong supporter of the Whig and Republican parties. Socially, we know Mr. Woodward as a genial, pleasant gentleman; enjoying good health, he bids fair for a long life of usefulness in his labors among the community. The Christies came from Ireland, and the Goodrich descendants came from the borders of Wales. A letter from Hiram P. Goodrich says: "I have the coat of arms, and also a family motto, which was, 'None of the name were ever punished for crime'; and another in Latin, being translated, says: 'The way to be good is the way to be rich.'" Of the name, more than forty were patriots in the Revolutionary war, eight members of Congress, three doctors of divinity, five doctors of laws. The old castle and manor house is still standing on the Welsh borders.

J. W. WRIGHT, millwright; West Liberty; was born April 12, 1831, in Allegheny Co., Md.; his younger days were occupied somewhat in attending school in the old log cabins; at the age of 21, he hired on a farm at $4 per month; this he continued for several years; he then began learning millwrighting with Stephen Hannum, which he has continued since with the exception of two years, during which he was engaged in a saw mill at Quincy, O., with E. Bailey; he was married in 1861 to Margaret Secrist, whose parents are mentioned elsewhere; she was born Sept. 20, 1840, in this county; by her he had four children—Esta Florence, Anna Frances, Clara Gertrude and Walter J. E.; they settled in West Liberty soon after marriage, where they have since remained; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., at this place; his amiable wife is a member of the Christian Church; he cast his first vote for the Whig party, and has been identified with the Republican party since its organization; Mr. Wright has always been an active worker in the temperance movement; he is now in partnership with Stephen Hannum in repairing engines, threshers, reapers, mowers, wagons, and all kinds of farming implements, and is also running a double-press cider mill; he has, by strict economy, attained some property adjoining the village of West Liberty. His parents, James and Louisa, were natives of Maryland—the former of Baltimore and the latter of Cumberland, Allegheny Co; they emigrated to Champaign Co., O., early; there the father engaged in farming and milling; they came to Logan Co. in 1838; the father died in 1848, and the mother in 1873; were a long time members of the Presbyterian Church; they had eight children—John, Mary, J. W., Henry, Thomas, Rachel, Calvin and Maria.

MRS. BARBARA YODER, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born Sept. 2, 1820, in Huntingdon Co., Pa. Her father, Daniel Yoder, was born in Mifflin Co., Pa., and her mother, Nancy King, in Lancaster Co., same State. They had seven children, six of whom are now living—John, Martha, Anist, Daniel, Barbara, Benjamin and Nancy. Our subject attended school but little, and that was in the log cabin. Her younger days were spent at the spinning-wheel or the loom, the potato patch or the garden. She was married Feb. 14, 1843, to John Yoder (no relation). He was the son of David and Magdalena Yoder and a brother of D. D. Yoder. She and her husband settled after marriage in Mifflin Co., Pa., until 1844, when they came to Logan Co., O., she by water and stage, and he by a five-horse team, in company with her brother and Christ Kauffman. They settled where she now lives, on Sec. 4; they improved it, and now she possesses 175 acres of fine, arable land, the attainment of their own energies. They had seven children, four of whom survive—Nancy (married John Fett), John (manages the farm), Elizabeth and Arnod. She is also raising a little girl, Ida Dillon. The husband, John, is now deceased and was a member of the Ormish Mennonite Church, to which she also belongs.

DANIEL C. YODER, farmer, P. O., West Liberty, is another of the pioneers of Logan Co. and was born May 13, 1825, in Huntingdon Co., Pa. He is a brother of Jonathan Yoder whose sketch appears elsewhere. His younger days were spent like those of all the rest of the young boys of this county, in attending school in the pioneer cabins, going to mill on horseback, reaping wheat with the sickle, going to church barefooted, roaming the woods in search of raccoons and opossums, rolling logs, picking brush, and relishing many meals of corn bread and milk. He was married in 1853 to Judith, a daughter of David Byler, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Fairfield Co., O., 1840. By her Mr. Yoder had five children, two of whom are living—Ezra B., and David B. His wife died in 1862. He was again married in 1864 to Martha Byler (some connection of his first wife); by her he had four children, two of whom are living—Christ, and John. His second wife died in 1870, and was a member of the Ormish Mennonite Church, as was also his former consort. His third and last marriage occurred in 1872 with Nancy Hartzler; she is a daghhter of John and L. Zook Hartzler. By her he has five children—Rebecca H., Daniel H., Nancy M. (dead), Levi and Fannie. Mrs. Yoder was born in 1843, in Mifflin Co., Pa. When Mr. Yoder first married, he began on a farm in Monroe Tp., renting it for three years —afterwards buying a farm now owned by Troyer & Smoker, and remained on this

farm in Liberty Tp. until 1876, where he bought the present farm of 140 acres of John P. King; it is among the best farms in the township, being well watered by living springs; he has served in some of the minor township offices, and has paid twice to clear the township draft; he has been a member of the Ormish Mennonite Church for thirty-five years, and has assisted in building a fine church; he cast his first vote for the Whig party, and since the formation of the Republican party he has been an active member. On his farm once stood an old log cabin schoolhouse, 18x20 feet, with slab seats, puncheon floor, clapboard roof and writing desks made by fastening slabs on pins inserted in augur holes in the logs; the light was obtained by fastening greased paper over openings made in the wall.

D. D. YODER, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born June 12, 1830, in Huntingdon Co., Penn.; his father, David C., was born in 1800 in Mifflin Co., same State, and his mother, Magdalena (Hooly), was born in 1803 in the same county. The parents came to Ohio in 1845, settling on the farm where our subject now lives, and buying 320 acres, afterward selling 160 of the same to John Yoder. The father was killed by a team running away in 1849; the mother died in 1850 with the dropsy. They were members of the Ormish Mennonite Church. The children born to them were —John, Jonathan, Lydia, Elizabeth, Christ, Mary and Jacob. Our representative remained on the farm with his parents until their decease, and witnessed all the hardships that were allotted to the pioneers. In 1851, he had both legs broken by the bent of a barn, and he was compelled to lie on his back on a table for six weeks ere he could go to bed; in about three months he became able to get around, and worked for Jacob Yoder at butchering during the year 1852. They had market at Bellefontaine and De Graff; he then returned to the farm, and has since devoted his life to the same, and is successful, making a specialty of stocking on his fine farm of 160 acres, which is the old homestead of his father. He was married in 1855 to Elizabeth Yoder (no connection); she was born in 1835 in Huntingdon Co., Penn., and came with her parents to Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1840; she had, by her union with Mr. Yoder, eight children, four of whom are living—Uriel, Nancy, David and Rudy; the four deceased are—John, Malinda, Andrew and an infant. Mr. Yoder and wife are members of the Ormish Mennonite Church, which building stands on his farm; he donated one acre of land for the same, and it was built in 1875, at a cost of $1,753; he also gave $140 in cash to the building fund. He has always been identified with the Republican party since its organization. Mr. Yoder is the architect of his own fortune, and in everything he has undertaken he has been successful—in the ten years during which he dealt in farming implements, as well as in other vocations. He possesses 251 acres of fine land, and connected with every industrial enterprise you find the name of D. D. Yoder.

JONATHAN YODER, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born Feb. 26, 1829, in Mifflin Co., Penn. His father, Christopher, was born in the same county in 1793, and his mother, Mary, in Berks Co., same State, in 1786. They were married in Mifflin Co.; came to Ohio in 1845 and made their settlement in Champaign Co., renting of J. Ordway for two years. They then bought 160 acres in Monroe Tp., and remained there thirteen years, at which time, or in 1860, the father died; the mother, however, made her home on the farm until 1865, when she, too, ended her pilgrimage here. The Creator gave to them twelve children; eleven of whom survive—David, Jonas, Martha, Rebecca, Benjamin and Phebe (twins), Christopher and Mary (deceased), Daniel, Noah, Jonathan and Saloma. They were members of the Ormish Mennonite Church. Our subject attended school about five years in the old log cabin, and the rest of his boyhood's days were spent at farming. At the death of his parents he began working by the month for J. B. Yoder at $10, clearing, ditching, etc., on the farm. He was married Dec. 23, 1852, to Anna Sharp, a daughter of Samuel and Martha (Hostettler) Sharp, who were natives of Lancaster Co., Pa. They came to Logan Co. in 1852, and, after several changes, they finally settled on J. Yoder's farm in Monroe Tp., and there the father engaged in weaving woolen and linen goods, which he continued some time. They had quite a family of children, five of whom are living—Lydia, Christopher,

Anna, Joseph and Jacob. Mrs. Yoder was born in November, 1826. She and our subject settled at their marriage on what is now known as the Covington Farm, buying 30 acres in partnership with his brother Daniel. In 1872 he bought his present farm, near West Liberty, of Samuel Chamberlain; it contains 182½ acres of well improved land, and is the fruit of his and his wife's own labors. Their union blessed them with eight children, seven of whom now survive—Israel, married Elizabeth King; Rachael, married Daniel Grabill; Rudolph, married Fannie Smoker; Arie E., married Levi King; Martha E., Artie and Oliver. Mr. Yoder has been no office-seeker, but has always taken deep interest in the selection of upright men to fill the various positions, and has always been identified with the Republican party since its organization.

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

AARON ARCHER, farmer; P. O., Bloom Centre; was born in Logan Co., O., Aug. 21, 1843, and was a son of W. W. Archer, of Fayette Co., O.; he moved to Logan Co., Miami Tp., in 1840. Mr. Archer has always been a resident of this county; was sent to school here, and married Miss Margaret E. Heath, formerly of Illinois. They now have three children living—Marion E., Allen J., and Jacob. Three died in infancy. They own 80 acres of well improved land. He is Democratic in politics.

HENRY BAUGHMAN, farmer; P. O., Bloom Centre; was born in Franklin Co., O., Dec. 28, 1807, a son of Samuel Baughman, of Pennsylvania, who was one of the first settlers of Franklin Co., O. He was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Fip, who was a native of Pennsylvania, on Aug. 28, 1832. He moved to Bloomfield Tp. in 1836, and bought of the government 400 acres of land, and has devoted his life to the improvement of the same. Their children are—Gordon, Emma (wife of George Robins, Esq., of Shelby Co., O.); Eliza Ann (wife of John Hosie, Esq., of Logan Co.) Mr. Baughman has, for a number of times, filled the offices of the township, but has always sought retirement. He has never belonged to any of the different societies or churches, but is one of "God's noblest and best works —an honest man."

A. M. BAYER, manufacturer of drain tile; Bloom Centre; was born in Maryland, in 1853; he came to Ohio in 1873, and settled in Bellefontaine in 1878, afterwards moving to Bloom Centre, and with his brother, D. B. Bayer, who was also born in Maryland, in 1849, entered into the business of tile-making. They employ four men, and are manufacturing all sizes of tile at their works, where they are always glad to see their many friends. He was married to Miss Lucinda Deitrich, daughter of Philip Deitrich, Esq., of Logan Co., O., Dec. 25, 1879. They own their house and 2 acres of land, tile-kilns, etc. He is a Democrat in politics.

RICHARD S. BRIGGS, farmer; P. O., Bloom Centre; was born in Chowan Co., N. C., July 25, 1840, and was a son of Eldred and Rhoda (Holway) Briggs; they moved with their family to Franklin Co. in 1854, and in 1869 came to this county. Richard S. Briggs was united in matrimony on Jan. 14, 1869, to Miss Susan M. Kneif, of Logan Co., O.; they have been blessed with six children—Mary A. E., Angie A., Irena C., Allen L., Fred Tilton, Rosetta M. Mr. Briggs is one of the most enterprising young farmers of the county, owning a nice little farm of 38 acres. Mrs. Briggs is a member of the Reformed Church at Bloom Centre. Mr. Briggs has always voted the straight Democratic ticket, and is a member of Grange No. 484.

CHARLES E. CONLEY, miller; Bloom Centre; was born in Auglaize Co., O., Sept. 5, 1840; the son of John and Eliza (Marshall) Conley, of Ohio; he spent his boyhood in Auglaize Co., and was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to Miss Viola McBeth, of the same county, on Nov. 10, 1872; he moved to Bloom Centre in 1878, and built the Bloom Centre

Flouring Mill. It has three run of buhrs, and under the management of Mr. Conley is doing a good custom business. Mr. and Mrs. Conley have been blessed with one child—Emmet Clyde—born July 6, 1880. He owns a good residence and several other dwellings in the prosperous village of Bloom Centre.

GEORGE W. COX, sawyer; Bloom Centre; proprietor of the "Hall Saw Mill;" was born Dec. 22, 1846, at Dayton, O.; he was a son of John and Rachel (Steeth) Cox, of Greene Co., O. Mr. Cox was raised at Osborne, O., until 1859, when he moved with his parents to Logan Co., O. At the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in the 57th O. V. I., Company K, for two years. He was captured at Cape Fear River, N. C., and sent to the rebel hells of Saulsbury, Milan and Andersonville, and was paroled at Charlottesville, N. C., in July, 1865. He was married to Miss Amanda Pence on Sept. 17, 1868. They have four children—Charles A., Lou Ellen, Florence and Gerte Belle. He belongs to Lodge No. 621, Odd Fellows, at Bloom Centre.

JAMES DILLON, farmer; P. O., Bloom Centre. Among the many grand old men of this county, none are grander than James Dillon; he was born in Clark Co., O., in April, 1811; he was early inured to the hardships of a frontier life; his grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and his father, William Dillon, was in the war of 1812. James came to Bloomfield in Sept. 1833, and moved his family to his present residence November, 1833; he built his own house without nails or brick, and has now 80 acres of good land, well improved; he has one child living—Thomas Waite Dillon—and a daughter, who was the wife of Edwin West, died Dec. 6, 1874; he belongs to the Baptist Church, and is Republican in politics.

SOLOMON GARLING, farmer; P. O., Bloom Centre. Among the prosperous well-to-do farmers of Bloomfield is Mr. Solomon Garling, who was born in Pennsylvania on the 26th of March, 1820, and moved to Ohio with his father in 1824. They settled in Fairfield Co., where he married Miss Marie Low in 1846. They came to Bloomfield in 1850, and settled on the place they now own. They have had four children—the first-born, Irving, died on Aug. 14, 1872; James Monroe, who was married to Miss Yates, of Hancock Co.; Mary and Catharine. Mr. Garling has been for ten years a Trustee of the township; belongs to the German Reformed Church at Bloom Centre, and is a Jacksonian Democrat.

DAVID HALL, farmer; P. O., Bloom Centre; he is a native of Logan Co. His father, Samuel Hall, moved from Fairfield Co., O., to Stokes Tp., in 1835, where the subject of this sketch was born, on Aug. 4, 1844. Mr. Hall was raised in this county, and has been an eye-witness to the many changes that the civilization of the age has wrought for this county; he has spent all his time in this county, and was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Diesback) Greenwalt, of Fairfield Co., O., on Dec. 28, 1865, and they moved to their present splendid residence, near Bloom Centre, shortly afterwards. They have two children living, and one in the spirit land—Emma V., born Feb. 3, 1868; Jennie I., L., Aug. 18, 1870, and Clara, Nov. 13, 1866, who died Feb. 3, 1867. Mr. Hall owns 237 acres of finely improved land, is a member of the German Reformed Church, also of Grange No. 484, and wants it understood that he has always been a Democrat.

ANDREW HALBOTH, farmer and merchant; Bloom Centre; was born in Bavaria, 1823, and came to Pennsylvania in 1845; he married there in 1848, and moved to Ohio in 1852; in 1857 he purchased and moved to the land where his store now stands, and started the village of Bloom Centre, and has since been conducting a variety store. He has been Postmaster for ten years, to the satisfaction of all. They have been blessed with twelve children, of whom ten are now living. He owns 106 acres of fine land, and is one of the wide awake, enterprising men of Logan Co. He has always been a Democrat, but believes in voting for the best men; he did not go to the war, but furnished a substitute which cost him $1,000.

NANCY HUBER, farmer; P. O., Bloom Centre; was born Dec. 7, 1818, in the State of Kentucky, and was a daughter of Thomas Makeinson. She was married to Capt. Manasas Huber, Nov. 23, 1837. Capt. Huber was born Aug. 10, 1806, in the State of Kentucky. Soon after, they moved to Bloomfield Tp., and settled on the banks of the Miami River, where Mrs. Huber still lives. Mr.

Huber was a descendant of some of the best blood of the old Revolutionary period, and for several years he was the popular Captain of the Logan Co. Light Horse Company, of Ohio State Militia. By industry, economy, and a good, clear head, he accumulated considerable of this world's goods, leaving at his death over 700 acres of good land. Their house was for many years the "meeting house" of the neighborhood, and has always been considered the "Methodist Preachers' Home." Mr. and Mrs. Huber were among the first members of the Methodist Church in this county. They have been blessed with ten children—Marion, born Oct. 4, 1838, died Aug. 27, 1839; Elizabeth, born April 12, 1840; Allen, Sept. 14, 1841; Margaret, July 15, 1843; Thomas W., April 23, 1846, died Nov. 11, 1848; Sarah, now the wife of Noah Miller, Esq., born June 7, 1848; Isaiah, June 24, 1850; John W., May 30, 1852, died Oct. 6, 1855; Tiry A., born Dec. 13, 1854; Elsey L., Feb. 2, 1857. Capt. Huber died Jan. 31, 1872. Tiry A. is now the popular Town Clerk of Bloomfield Tp. The Huber brothers are stock dealers, and have a splendid reputation for dealing on the square, and as business men they stand high.

ELIZA E. REARDON, Bloom Centre; was born in Virginia May 5, 1807; she was a daughter of William Jeffries, and was married to Michael Reardon (who was born in Pennsylvania, July 20, 1804), in Fairfield Co., O., in 1827. They came to Logan Co., and settled in Bloomfield Tp., in 1843. They had ten children—George, who died April 12, 1874; Michael, John, who died at New Orleans, May 25, 1864; was a soldier of the 96th O. V. I.; William P., John I., Richard H., Nelson I., May J., wife of Isaac Harker, of this county; Loretta, wife of William Young, Esq., of Shelby Co., O., and Sarah E., wife of A. B. Young, with whom Mrs. Reardon is now living. Mr. Reardon died Feb. 20, 1874. Mrs. Reardon has been for a number of years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. GEORGE M. SHAFER, physician; Bloom Center; was born Sept. 5, 1834, at Centerville, Montgomery Co., O. He was the son of Henry Shafer, of Kentucky, and Amy (Benham) Shafer, of Ohio. They were amongst the early settlers of this State. Dr. Shafer was educated at Lebanon, O., in 1857–58, enlisted as a private soldier early in 1861, and was a member of the renowned body-guard of Gen. Fremont, in Missouri. He was detailed as hospital Steward, in the fall of 1861. In 1862, he was appointed hospital Steward in the regular army, and was soon promoted to Assistant Surgeon in the regular service, which position he held until the fall of 1866; he was stationed for two years at the Government Hospital, at Natchez, Miss. He came to Bloom Centre, in December, 1866; and commenced the practice of medicine, and with that also is the proprietor of a general drug and country store. On the 13th of August, he married Miss Mary L., daughter of Andrew Halboth, of Bloom Centre. They have four children—Florence M., born Dec. 1, 1868; Minnie M., Nov. 15, 1870; Frank M., Oct. 26, 1872; Benjamin Earl, July 13, 1878. His wife was born Feb. 21, 1851. Dr. Shafer, is a member of Lodge No. 621, I. O. O. F., is a strong Democrat, and a good, useful citizen.

J. M. SMITH, farmer; P. O., Bloom Centre; was born Nov. 13, 1827, in Franklin Co., O.; was a son of Jacob and Christina (Hall) Smith, of Pennsylvania. They emigrated to Ohio in 1808. Mr. Jacob Smith was a soldier of 1812, and his father a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. Smith had seven brothers and five sisters, who all lived to leave families of their own. At an election in 1864 there were eight brothers, five brothers-in-law, and five grandsons, who voted the Democratic ticket. J. M. Smith was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, Jan. 22, 1852. They have nine children—Frank P.; Amy, wife of Dr. O. C. Wilson, of Bloom Centre; Elizabeth A.; Uri N.; Jacob W.; Lyman S.; Olive R.; John E. and Hermann E. He owns 440 acres of good land, and belongs to Grange No. 484; also to the Reformed Church at Bloom Centre. He is a strong Democrat, and one of the leading men of Logan Co.

T. J. SPEELMAN, farmer; P. O., Bloom Centre; was born in Champaign Co., O., Jan. 3, 1839; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Swisher) Speelman. Mr. S. (the father) was born in Maryland, and Mrs. Speelman in Clark Co., O. The subject of this sketch came to Logan Co. in 1858, and improved his present home, consisting of 150 acres of good land. He was a member of the 132nd O. V. I., and was with the army under Gen. Butler at

Petersburg, in 1864, but was mustered out in the fall of the same year. He was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of John Makeinson, of this county. They have been blessed with two children—Ida Bell and Aldo Elbert. His grandfather Swisher was a soldier in the war of 1812. He is a Republican in politics.

W. H. STRAYER, farmer; Bloom Centre; was born in Berkeley Co., Va., Sept. 3, 1828; son of John and Rachel Strayer, who moved to Ohio and settled in Clark Co., in 1829, where the subject of our sketch passed his boyhood; in 1858, he went to Iowa, but not liking the western country, came back in a short time and settled in Ohio; he was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla Ray, of Logan Co., Sept. 4, 1860; they had four children—Minnie M., James W., who died in 1864, Nannie G. and Grace Estelle; Mrs. Strayer died in De Graff, O., Feb. 1, 1876; Mr. Strayer owns 105 acres of the best land in Bloomfield Tp.; he is a member of De Graff Lodge, No. 132, A., F. & A. M.

GEORGE SWICKARD, farmer; P. O., Bloom Centre; was born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 14, 1811; came to Ohio and settled in Franklin Co., 1825, and again moved to Jefferson Co. Ohio; was married to Miss Phebe Baughman, of Franklin Co., Oct. 7, 1837; moved to this township in 1837 where they have since resided; have been blessed with ten children, viz: Clinton W.; Elizabeth, wife of A. Snyder, Esq., of Shelby Co., Ohio; Davis, living at Greenup, Ill.; Morgan, living at Cottonwood, Ill.; Polly, Laura A., wife of Dr. Rodgers, of Shelby Co., Ohio; George A. and Lincoln H., two children, died in infancy. Davis and Morgan were members of the United States Army during the late war. Mr. Swickard has bought and improved a large farm, has raised a splendid family and has never belonged to any of the secret societies or churches; is a Republican in politics and is an honest, conscientious, good citizen.

GEORGE TROUT, farmer; P. O., Bloom Centre; is a son of Alexander and Margaret Trout, who moved from Licking Co., Ky., and settled in Washington Tp., Logan Co., in 1840. The subject of this sketch was born Sept. 27, 1827, in Virginia. He was married to Miss Mary C., a daughter of Philip and Lucy Hoy, of Bloomfield Tp. Mr. Hoy settled and improved the place now occupied by Mr. Trout, in 1832, and died in 1858. Mrs. Hoy is living in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Trout have four children—Virginia, Rosetta, Henry Grant and Cornelius. Mr. Trout was elected Town Treasurer, but was robbed of $580, and then gave up the office, but has been unanimously elected Trustee at every election since 1871. He owns 152 acres of well improved land, is a member of the German Reformed Church, and is Democratic in politics.

JOHN WAGONER, Justice of the Peace; Bloom Centre; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1819, was reared upon a farm and was married in 1840 to Miss Margaret Slough, of Fairfield Co., Ohio. They have had four children, three of whom died in infancy; the only surviving one is now the wife of John H. Nothstine, of Kansas. Mrs. Wagoner died in 1852, in Fairfield Co. In 1853 Mr. Wagoner came to Bloomfield Tp. and married Mary Coover, of Logan Co.; since, he has been engaged in farming; he has been elected Justice of the Peace for four terms and gives entire satisfaction to all parties; he has been Town Trustee two years. Mr. and Mrs. Wagoner are members of the German Reformed Society, and he is a member of Grange No. 484; he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH J. WRIGHT, farmer; P. O., Bloom Centre; was born in Stokes Tp., Logan Co., O., March 17, 1839; son of H. and Polly (Pence) Wright. Joseph's father, was born in Fairfield Co., O., and settled in Stokes Tp., Logan Co., 1835, where Joseph was raised. Joseph enlisted in the 13th United States Infantry (Gen. W. T. Sherman's Regiment) and after serving his term in that Regiment enlisted in the 96th O. V. I., and served three years; he was never absent from a roll-call, never was in an ambulance, or was he ever excused from duty while in the service, and was with his regiment all the time, except fifty-two days, which time he was a prisoner of war, captured at Grand Coteau, La., Nov. 3, 1863, and was released the 25th of December, 1863; was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment, on the 1st of March, 1866. He was married to Miss Clara L. Hoover, of this township, and settled on the farm he now owns, containing 120 acres. They have three children—Ettie M., Frank E. and Abbie F.

He is a Republican, and is a member of Lodge No. 292, A., F. & A. M., at De Graff, Ohio; he has been Master and is now Secretary of Grange No. 484. The hall of his society is built on his farm. He had six brothers—John I., William W., Martin M. (a member of the 96th O. V. I.), David W., Horatio S., Andrew N. and one sister, Sarah J. His father died in 1856; his mother is now the wife of William Herndon, Esq., of this county.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

CAPT. THOMAS AXTELL, Superintendent of Reservoir; Huntsville; was born in Washington Co., Penn., April 6, 1812; was the son of Lincoln Axtell, who moved to Ohio in 1819, and settled in Martinsburg, Knox Co. Capt. Axtell was married to Miss Mary Jule in 1831. They have five children—Sarah, married to Will Breese; Julie, married to G. Breese; John, married Miss Abbe J. Cherry; Sarretta Jane, living at home. Capt. Axtell was among the many men who volunteered to put down the rebellion, and joined Co. D, 118th O. V. I., and was promoted First Lieutenant of his company, and served until he was disabled and discharged. He has been at work for the State as Superintendent of the Miami Reservoir since 1864. He is a pleasant and hospitable gentleman of the old school; is a Democrat in principle, and fond of a good race-horse.

WILLIAM BRUNSON, farmer; P. O., Lewistown. Among the many wide-awake and enterprising farmers of Logan Co., Mr. Brunson ranks A. 1; he was born in Kentucky, Dec. 2, 1822; son of John Brunson and Elizabeth (Ellis). John Brunson was in this county during the Indian war of 1812, and, after peace was declared, moved to the county in 1823, where the subject of this sketch was raised; he has lived in the county fifty-seven years, and remembers when the old Long's Mill was built, and says it ground so slow that the dogs would bark at the meal as it came out; he was married in 1847 to Miss Madge, daughter of Michael Kearns, one of the first settlers of this county. They have been blessed with the following children—John J., George W., Jonathan L., Louisa J., Frank M., Mary Rosetta, Will C., Leonidas and Milton R. are living; Hannah E. and Sarah died in infancy. He owns 212 acres of good land, all well improved, and has lived in Washington Tp. twenty-seven years; he belongs to the Christian Church, and has been a representative to the General Conference for twenty years; he is Republican in politics.

THE CHERRY FAMILY. The ancestry of this pioneer family cannot be correctly traced farther back than Abraham Cherry, who was born of German parents, in Northumberland Co., Penn., in 1763, and died in 1852, at the ripe old age of 89, having lived nearly a score of years more than is allotted to man. In 1804 Mr. Cherry, who was naturally ambitious and possessed of many of the qualities which were necessary to make a successful pioneer, determined to join in the rush to Ohio. Accordingly, everything was sold, and the family removed to the present site of Springfield, which, at that time, contained a small number of inhabitants. When he arrived, pork was selling at $1 per cwt., and salt at $5 per bushel or 10 cents per pound; nearly all business was transacted through a system of traffic. In 1833, after an extended western tour, he returned just as the sale of the land in the Indian Reservation around Lewistown was about to take place. He set out immediately for Logan Co., selected and bought a portion of the land now owned by his son Amos, and was the first white settler on the Reservation. The removal of a family from Springfield was a very difficult task, for, instead of railroads and broad, level turnpikes, there was scarcely anything but narrow wagon tracks through the woods, and that part of the road lying between McPherson's and the Cherry farm had never been traversed by teams. Three wearisome days were spent in making long, circuitous routes around impassable swamps, and in bridging those that

could not be avoided before their wilderness home was reached. As they arrived in the early part of winter, many privations were to be endured. They were alone in the midst of a primeval forest, in which the track of the departed Indian was yet plainly visible. Of course, there were no schools or churches and no neighbors; therefore, corn-huskings and log-rollings were not known until a later day, and they must clear the ground and make it ready for the plow without any assistance. The nearest mill was on the site of the one now owned by John R. Long, near Logansville, and the fact that when spring opened, owing to the swamps, it was impossible to get through with a horse, made milling a difficult problem. Not daunted by the many difficulties found in the way, active minds and willing hands went to work and soon devised and executed a plan by which breadstuff was obtained. An ordinary hand-sled was constructed, Amos Cherry and Harrison Hopkins, son and son-in-law of the principal character of this sketch, would put on a set of harness made for the purpose, hitch themselves to the sled and "set out" through swamps and thickets to mill. What was still worse, the country was infested with wolves, which killed all but five or six, of a flock of 150 sheep, brought from Clarke Co. This was a severe loss, as the wool was depended upon for clothing the entire family, being carded, spun and woven by the wife and daughters. Amos Cherry, the subject of this sketch, was born in Clarke Co., O., Sept. 21, 1820, and removed with his father, in 1833, to Logan Co. When he arrived at the age of manhood, he commenced the struggle of life for himself, being possessed of many sterling qualities, among which were honesty, industry and sobriety. He was naturally successful in business enterprises, enabling him to add many more acres to the home farm, which subsequently fell into his hands, having bought the interest of the other heirs. Mr. Cherry is now the owner of nearly a section of good land, most of which is in excellent condition, and is composed of four farms. He is one of the most enterprising and respected citizens, as has been repeatedly attested by the fact that he has been elected to various offices of the Township, and is at present filling the office of Land Appraiser. Although he is not connected with any church, he is a conscientious, moral man, ever ready to help those who are in need, and is extremely compassionate toward those whom adversity has overtaken, and find him their creditor, having lost several hundred dollars at one time, which he could easily have obtained, but refused to do so, because it would have worked injury to the debtor, who had a large family to support. A gentleman who has been somewhat financially embarrassed was recently heard to remark that "he had owed Mr. Cherry for over ten years, and had never been asked for the money." He was married in 1844 to Elizabeth Smith, with whom he is now living, and has a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom are now living, and all but one have reached the age of maturity.

J. B. CURL, farmer; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1833; was the son of John Curl, who, with his father, William Curl, moved to Ohio in 1804, and settled in Champaign Co. William Curl was one of the Revolutionary soldiers, and his son, John Curl, was a soldier of 1812, and J. B. Curl also enlisted in the late war as private in Co. E, 132d O. V. I. He was married to Miss Martha A. Hammond in 1854; they have five sons—Lewis H., Reuben O., William A., Wilbur W. and Avery B. They came to this county in 1855, and settled and improved the place they now own, so that from a wilderness it is like a paradise. He owns 100 acres of good land, well improved. He is a Republican, and both he and his excellent lady are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS DOWNS, farmer; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Champaign Co., O., Oct. 18, 1827; was the son of Capt. Daniel Downs and Mary (Fitzpatrick) Downs, who came from Delaware to Ohio in 1806, and settled in Champaign Co. Capt. Downs was commissioned Captain of a Company, and led them all through the war of 1812, after which he again went back to his former avocation—that of farming—and in 1833 moved to Washington Tp., and entered the land now owned by his son, where he lived till 1860. Mrs. Downs died 1848. Thomas Downs spent his boyhood days here, and has often seen the deer running through the woods, thirty or forty in one drove; at the breaking out of the late war, he left his farm and enlisted in Co.

F., 119th O. V. I., and was with the army at the time of the great surrender at Appomattox; was married in 1853, to Miss Eliza McFarland, of Hardin Co., O. They have four children—Mary R., W. H., Alice A., Elizabeth E. Mr. and Mrs. Downs are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE FUSON, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Sept. 11, 1818; was the eldest son of Isaiah Fuson and Elizabeth Cummins Fuson, who came from Virginia to Ohio at an early day, and settled in Champaign Co., where Mr. Fuson was a county officer for twenty-one years. He died in July, 1861. George Fuson and Miss Virginia Slagle, of Virginia, were married May 14, 1846. To them have been born twelve children—Martha, James M., David, Nancy, Emma, Ada F., Minnie F., Mary J., died July 23, 1862; Sarah E., Jan. 4, 1864; Daniel, Jan. 4, 1864; George E., Sept. 22, 1870; Edgebert, Dec. 29, 1870. Mr. Fuson came to this township in the fall of 1850, and settled, and has improved the place, and now has as good buildings as any in the township; his farm consists of 208 acres of good and well-improved land, which he has bought and paid for by his own work and good management. Coming here with only $300, he has paid for his farm, educated his children, never sued any one, nor has he ever been sued, or even dunned. He was one of the Trustees for Washington Tp. for fifteen years; has always voted the Republican ticket since the organization of the party. Mr. and Mrs. Fuson are members of the Evangelical Association since 1852.

HENRY HANFORD, farmer, late of Washington Tp., was born Dec. 22, 1784, at New Canaan, State of Connecticut; emigrated to Hamilton Co., O., in 1806; made his home with his brother, Thaddeus Hanford, who had preceded him to the then new country, and settled at Columbia, on the Ohio river, the site of Cincinnati, and while living at Columbia he was engaged in running a provision boat from Columbia to Natchez. In 1810 he married Miss Harriet Chamberlin, daughter of Judah Chamberlin, who had come out to the new country some years previously from Chatauqua Co., N. Y., and settled at Marietta, Ohio. She was born July 18, 1791. After their marriage in 1812, he and his father-in-law, with their families, moved to what was then Champaign Co., now Clarke Co., O.; settled on Congress land five miles east of Springfield, where they continued to reside until the Indians disposed of their reservation on the Miami river, in Logan Co., Ohio. Mr. Hanford then sold his farm in Clarke Co., and purchased a large tract of land at the government sales at Wapakannetta, a part of which is now owned by his youngest child, Lottie (Hanford) McKinnon—the homestead—and where Mr. Hanford lived until after the death of his estimable wife, which occurred on the 27th of November, 1865, aged 74 years 4 months and 9 days, after which Mr. H. spent much of his time visiting among his children, and finally died at the house of his son-in-law, Robert Newell, at Lebanon, Indiana, on the 31st day of December, 1866, aged 82 years and 9 days. He never sought for public office, and thoroughly despised the tricks of the professional politician. He was an "Abolitionist" when the name was odious, and continued to battle against negro slavery till it was abolished. Then he was conservative, desiring peace between the sections, and was in favor of the most liberal terms to those who had rebelled against the government. His politics consisted only in a desire to see the negro free, and when that was accomplished he said, "There was nothing more in politics worth contending, save the loaves and fishes," for which he cared nothing.

J. C. KAYLOR, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; was born Dec. 1, 1842, in Logan Co., Ohio. His father, John Kaylor, came to this county from Virginia in 1823, and settled in Harrison Tp. His mother was Miss Kesiah Tracy of this county. J. C. Kaylor spent his boyhood in this county and married Miss Adeline Baughman, also of this county, Nov. 25, 1869; they have three children. Mr. Kaylor owns 72 acres of land, and is one of the best farmers in this township. He is a successful breeder of horses being the owner of a French Percheron; he was a member of Co. C, 132d Ohio Vol. and went with that regiment to Petersburg, Norfolk and other points in Virginia; he has been a Republican from his boyhood, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

ABRAHAM KEARNS, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; was born in Licking Co., O., 1832,

and moved with his parents to Washington Tp., the same year. Michael Kearns, his father, was born in Virginia, and emigrated to Licking Co. in 1830, where he lived till the Indians left Washington Tp., when he came and settled here. Abraham was raised here, and married Miss R. E. Logan in 1858. They have five children—Walter N., Alferetta F., Mary E., Emma, Katie N. Mr. Kearns has resided on the place he now owns since his marriage, and by hard work and good management has acquired a goodly portion of this world's goods, and has been Township Supervisor; owns and runs a first-class steam thresher, and is considered the "boss" in that line in his neighborhood; he is a Democrat.

A. J. KNIGHT, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; was born in Virginia, Aug. 8, 1832, and came to Ohio with his parents at an early age, and settled in Logan Co. in 1845. A. J. Knight and Miss Mary Strickland, daughter of George Strickland (whose biography appears in another part of this work), were married Nov. 3, 1859; they have six children—George W., William T., Sarah E., Laura M., Eliza G. and Pearl I.; both of the latter died in infancy. Mr. Knight volunteered at his country's call, and was assigned to Co. E, 132d O. V. I. Is a thorough-going, wide-awake farmer; was reared by a Jackson Democrat, and still sticks to the faith. Mr. and Mrs. Knight are both members of the Evangelical Church, at Huntsville.

SETH McBRIDE, farmer; P. O., Lewistown. Among the self-made men of this township, who have come up from small beginnings, is Mr. McBride, who came to this county without a dollar, and hired out as a farm hand at $10 per month, at which low wages he worked for the same man for five years, and from that small beginning has obtained a home and a competency after several years of patient industry. He was born in Columbia Co., O., March 27, 1829. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Funk) McBride. They emigrated to Ohio from Virginia in 1812, and settled in this county, where Mr. McBride died, leaving his family without much of this world's goods, owing to his partner cheating them out of what had been made by years of toil in the construction of the Beaver Canal. Seth McBride was married March 22, 1855, to Miss Mary J. Plumb, of this township. They have seven children living. They now own 418 acres of good land, with good houses and barns, and everything about his premises gives ample proof of the thrift and enterprise of the owner. He left his farm and went, at his country's call, to be a soldier; he joined Co. E, 132nd O. V. I., and was sent to Virginia. Both Mr. and Mrs. McBride are members of the Protestant Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a Republican in politics since 1852; at that time his cousin, Rev. Ezra McBride, was sent as a missionary from Massachusetts to South Carolina, and for distributing tracts and teaching the slaves to read he was arrested and sent to the Penitentiary, where he contracted disease, which soon ended his career.

DR. BENJAMIN T. McKINNON, physician and farmer; Lewistown; was born in Clark Co., O., Oct. 24, 1834; was the youngest son of Judge McKinnon, of Clark Co., O.; moved to Bloomfield Tp. when a boy, and has spent his life in Washington and Bloomfield Tps.; on the 29th of February, 1860, he married Charlotte, youngest daughter of Maj. Hanford, the first white settler of the village of Lewistown. Mrs. McKinnon was born at the same place they now live, June 14, 1839. The doctor has attended to the two-fold duty of physician and farmer, and here the many friends and relations of the family meet and renew old friendships. Among the relatives is a brother-in-law, Dr. McWorkman, principal of the St. Louis School for the Blind, and an old resident of the county, who is a regular visitor. Dr. and Mrs. McKinnon have two children—Hattie Pearl and Willard L. The center building of the house now occupied by Dr. McKinnon was built before the war of 1812, and was occupied by a noted friendly Indian, named Lewis, from whom the town of Lewistown was named. The house was also used as a "council chamber" by the Red men, and many are the tales of blood its old walls could relate, were they gifted with speech. Lewis lived there at the time of the cruel murder of Thompson and his son, but he was away at the time. The murderers were hid there during the day and night succeeding that affair by Lewis' squaw, who was hostile to the whites, and when a party in pursuit of the redskins asked her if she had

seen any hostile Indians, declared she had not. But, after the war, the whites were told by Polly Kaiser, a little white girl, a captive from Kentucky, who was living with Lewis' squaw at the time, that five of the red devils were in the upper room when the white pursuers were there. Mrs. McKinnon has in her possession a plaster cast, or "false face," as it is called, supposed to have been taken from a famous Indian named Babtista. A gentleman of good authority says he has seen Babtista, and that it is not ugly enough for that savage; he thinks it is a likeness of the famous "Big Turtle."

JAMES B. McKINNON, farmer; P. O., Lewistown; was born August, 1814, in Clark Co., O., and was the eldest son of Daniel McKinnon, who emigrated to Clark Co., O., in 1802. Daniel McKinnon, Sr., the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the first Sheriff of Champaign Co., O.; was also Representative and State Senator several terms from Clarke Co. James B. was married to Miss Elizabeth F. Miller, Feb. 23, 1836, in Clarke Co.; they have had eleven children—Elijah J., died 1860; Alfred M., died at Chattanooga, Tenn., from the effects of wounds received in battle at Mission Ridge; was a member of the 1st O. V. I.; Julia, Mary C., John T., Austin (died in infancy), Elizabeth, James (died in infancy), Frances, William M., Irene; John T. was in the army a member of 132nd O. I.; he has held the offices of Treasurer, Clerk and Justice of the Peace for several years, and was the first assessor of Washington Tp., and has assessed the township oftener than anyone else, and to the satisfaction of the entire people; he owns 191 acres of highly improved land; he has been a stalwart Republican. Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon are members of the Protestant Methodist Episcopal Church.

NOAH MILLER, farmer; P. O., Lewistown, Among the many enterprising men of Logan Co. is Mr. Noah Miller, who was born in 1844, in Logan Co., O., and spent his boyhood in farming. For five years he lived in Bellefontaine, clerking in one store, and then went to Cincinnati, where for one year he followed the business of a clerk, and then for three years, the same occupation in Indianapolis, Ind., but not being satisfied with working for others, he decided to go into business for himself. So he started a country store at Bloom Centre, when he sold out and moved to Lewistown, where he kept "the store" and post-office for eight years, when he sold out in order to improve his farms, of which he owns two as good ones as there are in the State. He has over 2,000 yards of tiles on his farms, and several springs that are "never failing." He was married Sept. 6, 1872, to Miss Sarah Huber, of this county, who was born in 1848; they have three children—Cora Estelle, Tiry H., Homer Tennyson. Mr. Miller started out when a boy with the intention of owning a farm of his own, and has already succeeded in realizing his most sanguine expectations. He and his wife are both members of the Protestant Methodist Episcopal Church, of Lewistown, and are identified with all the charitable and benevolent enterprises of the community. Is a stalwart Republican in politics.

A. JUDSON MONROE, Justice of the Peace; Lewistown; was born, Dec. 6, 1828, in Delaware Co., O., and moved to this county in 1844. Was married to Miss Martha A. Brown Dec. 22, 1852. They had three children—Alferetta, wife of Samuel Patrick; Isodora, wife of Frank Wilson. Mrs. Monroe died in January, 1857, and Dec. 6, 1857, he was married to Miss Susan Wagoner, of this township. They have five children—Sarah E., died, aged 3 years; Jennie O.; Frank D., died aged 12 years; Eva D.; George Etta, died, aged 1 year. Mr. Monroe's grandfather, Leonard Monroe, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; his father, L. F. Monroe, was also a soldier in the war of 1812, and he volunteered in the 183d O.V. I., and was wounded at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864, and is now drawing a pension; he has been twice elected Justice of the Peace, which office he now holds. He was Census Enumerator of his township this year; he is a Republican, and belongs to the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 209, Bellefontaine, O.

PLUMB BROS., farmers and stock dealers; P. O., Lewistown. Among the pioneer families none are better known or more highly respected than the Plumb family. Their father, Jonathan Plumb, was born on Feb. 8, 1808, in Hampshire Co., Va., and moved to this township in March, 1837. He was married to Miss Sarah A., the daughter of Judge McKinnon, in Clarke Co., O., April

2, 1835. They were blessed with ten children: Nancy J., born Jan. 14, 1836, Elizabeth, March 20, 1838, John A, July 4, 1840, Kitty, Sept. 1, 1842, Will H., Feb. 18, 1845, Elijah A., Feb. 21, 1848, Isaac, Sept. 24, 1850, Scott, Nov. 26, 1852, Milton, April 15, 1855, and Lewis L., Nov. 21, 1857. Elizabeth married Seth McBride on March 22, 1855, William H. married Louisa Renick, Nov. 19, 1869, and Isaac married Clara Makeinson. Jonathan died on Jan. 11, 1878; Mrs. Sarah A. died on Nov. 23, 1873, and Kitty died on June 24, 1853; Lieut. John A. was killed at Resaca, Ga., on May 14, 1864. Mr. Plumb commenced life with a small capital, but by industry and honesty he accomplished much, leaving when he died over 1,200 acres of land to his family. He was a consistent member and one of the leaders of the Methodist Church at Lewistown. Scott is studying law at Bellefontaine; Milton and Lewis L. are farming and trading in stock under the style of Plumb Bros. They are all Republicans.

ISAAC PLUMB, farmer and banker; P.O., Lewistown; was born in West Virginia, Jan. 5, 1806; came to Ohio in 1820, and settled in Hampshire Co., O., where he lived till 1837, when he moved to Logan Co., and settled where he now lives; was married to Miss Sarah J. Stanadge, April 24, 1849, by which union they have seven children, all living—James H., Emma, Alice, Eleanora, Lillie, Julie E. and Sallie Grant. He has held several county and township offices, where he always gave satisfaction, but has never sought public trust, believing that the best and happiest way to live was to attend to his own business; by doing so he has accumulated a large share of this world's goods, consisting of 545 acres of beautiful and well-improved land, good houses, fine horses and cattle, and bank stock. In politics, he was a follower of Harry Clay, till the slave power attempted to spread slavery into the Territories, since when he has been a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Plumb belong to the Protestant Methodist Episcopal Church of Lewistown.

PETER SHADE, farmer; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Washington Tp., Feb. 24, 1831, and was probably the first child born in this township. His father and mother, Philip and Catharine Shade (*nee* Shocky) came from Virginia in 1827, and entered the land now owned by him, where he was born and has always lived. Mr. Shade is still a bachelor, and owns one of the best farms in the county. He enlisted in Co. E, 132d Ohio Inft., and served on the Potomac and under Gen. Butler, at the famous campaign around Petersburg, Va., he was also a member of the 191st O. I., and was stationed at Winchester, Va., for several months; he was in at the final "wind up" at Appomattox. His sister is now living with him, and he is taking care of and educating her two daughters. He is a Republican.

W. T. G. SNYDER, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Page Co., Va., March 16, 1852; a son of John W. and Cinderella Snyder. Mrs. Snyder died in Virginia, 1861; Mr. Snyder moved to Champaign Co., O., in 1867, and died January 19, 1870. The subject of our sketch was married to Miss Mary E. Loudenback, of Champaign Co., Nov. 10, 1872. They now have two children—Carrie E. and Imogene May. Mr. Snyder is one of the enterprising, go-ahead men of this township; he owns 162 acres of well-improved land, with good buildings upon it; he has been elected Clerk of the Township and is now the popular Justice of the Peace of the Township. He is an enthusiastic believer in the Democratic party.

GEORGE STRICKLAND, retired farmer; P. O., Huntsville; was born in the State of New Jersey in 1794 and moved to Ohio in 1830, and settled on the farm he now owns; He was married March 24, 1824, and he and his wife lived together forty-two years; they had twelve children, of whom eight are now living; the eldest, Dr. John, of Lincoln, Neb., is one of the wealthiest men in that young and prosperous state. Mr. and Mrs. Strickland settled on their farm several years before the Indians left the neighborhood, but, by always treating them fair, were always friendly and never had any trouble with them. When he settled his place it was a good day's work to go to Bellefontaine over the Indian paths, as there were at that time no roads. They had to go to Sandusky to mill. He is now living with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Al. Knight; he is a member of the Dunkard Church, and has always been a Jackson Democrat, but believes in voting for the best men.

HARMON TROUT, shoemaker; Lewistown; was born in Washington Tp., Logan Co., O., Feb. 12, 1843. Among the steady men of Lewistown, Mr. Trout ranks among the best. His mother says that when he was born snow was drifted in and was a foot deep on the bed. Mr. Trout is still a bachelor living with and taking care of his mother; he owns good property, and is one of the strong Democrats of this township.

JOHN TROUT, farmer; P. O., Lewistown. John Trout was born in Rockingham Co., Va., on Oct. 30, 1825, and was a son of Alexander and Margaret (Armentrout) Trout, of Virginia. They came to Ohio in 1831, and settled in Licking Co., and removed to this township in 1840. Alexander Trout died in August, 1842, and Mrs. Trout in 1874. John was married to Sarah, daughter of J. A. Means, Esq., of this county, but formerly of Kentucky, and her mother was Catherine Peck, of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Trout have two children—Albert L. and Milton C. He owns 232 acres of the best improved land in Logan Co., is a Methodist and has been one of the officers of the township whenever he would accept it. His father, Alexander Trout, was a Captain in the war of 1812. The family have always been Jackson Democrats.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ARBEGAST, Zanesfield; born in Berks Co., Penn., Sept. 11., 1816, the second of a family of six children, born to Jacob and Christina (Grimes) Arbegast. William came out with the family in 1839, who located in Rush Creek Tp.; he remained with his parents until 31 years of age. August 27, 1847, he was married to Sarah Haas, who was born in Berks Co., Penn., Oct. 4, 1826; she is a daughter of John Haas, who was born May 20, 1800, and whose wife was Elizabeth Bagenstose, and was born in 1803, same county and State; they came out in 1839. After William was married, he farmed one year on his father's place; then moved to the place where he now resides, which is situated about two miles west of Zanesfield, said farm consising of 100 acres of land. Mr. Arbegast is one of the enterprising farmers of the township, of which there are many. He is principally a self-made man, having begun on a very small beginning—only 25 acres of land cleared when he came; has it now in excellent condition, and one of the best barns in his neighborhood. Six children living—Catharine, Cornelius, Sylvester, Isaiah, Sarah E. and Frank; John and William, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Arbegast are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

J. K. ABRAHAM, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in Jefferson Co., O., April 10, 1816; his parents were William and Eleanor (Kincaid) Abraham—he was born in Pennsylvania, she in Virginia; they emigrated to Jefferson Co. in 1806, returned to Pennsylvania in 1823, where they lived until 1842, and remained until their death—his death occurring Sept. 12, 1860; his wife died ten years previous. Our subject had the usual log-cabin school advantages, with slab seats and greased paper to emit the light; June 4, 1839, was married to Rachel Bebout, who was born in Washington Co., Penn., Aug. 19, 1814; she is the youngest of a family of eighteen children, all of whom were born to Benjamin and Hannah (Marlette) Bebout; he was born Dec. 4, 1758, was a tailor by trade, and when but a boy in his teens was taken into the Revolutionary war; he lived to be a centenarian; died in the year 1858; his wife was born Nov. 21, 1768, and died Feb. 11, 1830. The old family Bible tells the following story: Peter, born April 22, 1786; Thurman, Aug. 16, 1788; Elizabeth, April 18, 1790; Jacob, March 10, 1792; Abraham, July 5, 1794; John, April 6, 1796; Benjamin, May 10, 1797; Mary, June 10, 1798; Rizpah, July 22, 1799; Samuel, Oct. 8, 1800; Israel, July 3, 1802; Sarah, Nov. 30, 1803; Hannah, Sept. 22, 1806; Freeman, Oct. 10, 1807; William, Oct. 4, 1809; Isad, Sept. 18, 1810; Nancy, Nov. 7, 1812; Rachel, Aug. 19, 1814. This venerable couple were married Dec. 7, 1784, and, as related by Mrs. Abraham, the family

were never *all* together at one time. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham were married in Washington Co., Penn; came west in 1842 to Leesburg Tp., Union Co., this State; September, 1867, came to Logan Co., and has since lived there; has five children—Hannah M., now Mrs. H. Bunker; William M., in Morrow Co.; Benjamin F.; Eleanor J., Mrs. Ellis Scott, and James M. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham are both members of the United Presbyterian Church; he was formerly of the Seceder Church. Mrs. Abraham has been a member of a church since she was fourteen years of age. Their farm consists of 160 acres of land.

WALTON ALLEN, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield. The Allen family, of whom there is a large number in the United States, have all descended from four brothers who came from England prior to the Revolution, and settled in the New England States. His great-grandfather Walton, among others of his time who belonged to the Society of "Friends" or Quakers, was very much opposed to going to war, and upon being pressed into the Revolutionary war he refused to go, and was struck with a sword over the back with such force as to inflict a wound that afterwards caused his death. Walton, our subject, was born Dec. 13, 1825, in Belmont county, this State, son of Moses and Jane Polk Allen. He was born about 1795 in Shenandoah county, Va., and emigrated to Belmont county in 1808. In 1826 Walton removed with his parents to Monroe Co., where they lived fourteen years, then went to Jay Co., Ind., where they lived until their death. Moses died in 1855; his wife Jane lived until 1873. After four years residence in Indiana, with his parents he came to this county, and the following year was married to Harriet Brown, who was born Sept. 16, 1821, in Zanesfield, O. She is a daughter of Horton Brown, who was born in North Carolina, in 1796, and married Margaret Bates in 1819 (mother of Mrs. Allen). She was born in York Co., Penn., in 1798. After their marriage came to Logan Co. and settled in Zanesfield and engaged in the cabinet business, being the first of the kind in the place. She remained in the place until 1835, and went to the country with her parents. Her father died in 1855, in October; her mother in February, 1871. May 25, 1845, she was married to Mr. Allen, and, with the exception of one year's residence in Indiana, they have lived in this township, farming having been the business of Mr. Allen's life. Two children have been born to them, which are Caroline, now Mrs. Enoch Taylor, of Preble Co., O., born in 1851, and Ida A. born 1860, now Mrs. William Russell, of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are members of the Society of Friends. Her father was for many years a minister of that body.

GEORGE D. ADAMS, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield. Born in the State of Maine in April, 1830, son of Darwin and Catharine (Smith) Adams. He was born in October, 1802, in Massachusetts; his wife, Catharine, was born in New Hampshire. George was but a babe when his parents moved into New Hampshire, where they remained a short time, and located finally in Massachusetts. George was the eldest of the children, and was 23 years of age when he came west, and engaged in the saw-mill business for three years with his uncle, Luther Smith. In December, 1855, he was married to Ann E. Brown, who was born July 6, 1834, in this township; daughter of Zaccheus and Hannah Brown. In the spring of 1860, he purchased the farm he now owns, which contains 119¾ acres. Has two children—John B., who was born March, 1857—he is now merchandising in Massachusetts; Mary E. was born in 1862. Mr. Adams and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. His father is a minister of the Congregational Church, in Massachusetts, where he and wife now reside.

GEORGE ANTRIM, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine. Among the families of this county, who are well known, perhaps there are none that is more widely known than the Antrim family. The father of our subject is reputed to be the first white male child born in Logan Co. He was a brother of Joshua, who was the author of the "Pioneer History" of Logan and Champaign counties. Daniel Antrim was born June 9, 1804, in Zane Tp., and finally moved to this place in 1832. Here George was born Feb. 21, 1838, and was the youngest son and the fifth child of a family of seven children. Daniel Antrim died on this farm April 13, 1879. His wife was Eliza Ann Smith, and was born Feb. 14, 1814, in this State. She is a daughter of Levi and Jane

Smith; both of them were natives of Virginia. In May, 1867, George was married to Marietta Walton, born Aug. 23, 1847, in Columbiana Co., O., who is a daughter of Nathan and Eliza Ann (Wickersham) Walton. By this union three children have been born to them—Lorena, born July 26, 1868; Ross, March 30, 1872; Ethel D., Feb. 18, 1879. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and an official member of the same, of which he is one of the charter members. His farm of 100 acres is well and favorably located and is highly productive. Has two sisters and one brother living—Leonora, born May 17, 1846; Caroline, July 4, 1831; Wayne, Oct. 10, 1853.

JOEL ARBEGAST, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born Dec. 7, 1827, in Berks Co., Penn.; is the youngest son of John and Christine (Grimes) Arbegast; he was a lad not yet in his teens when his parents came West, and remained at home until the death of his father, which occurred in 1859. At the age of 19, Joel went to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he served nearly three years. June 24, 1852, at the age of 23, he was married to Caroline Antrim, who was born July 4, 1831, in this township; she was a daughter of Daniel Antrim, of whom history records as being the first white child born in Logan Co. Three children have been born unto them, who are—Henry, born July 14, 1853; Alonzo, April 4, 1855, died Oct. 12, 1857; Jacob W., born May 21, 1857. For several years after his marriage, they resided on the home farm, in Rush Creek Tp.; then moved to Thomas Dickinson's Farm; lived two years; then to Robert Wood's farm, and bought 103 acres; lived on the same five years. In August, 1867, purchased 107 acres, where he now resides, which is pleasantly situated upon an eminence in the north part of the township.

DANIEL ARBEGAST, farmer; P. O., New Jerusalem; was born in Berks Co., Pa., July 16, 1818. Son of John and Christina (Grimes) Arbegast. At the age of 18 Daniel went to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1839 he came west to this State, locating in Rush Creek Tp., and engaged at his trade. Sept. 15, 1842, he was married to Lydia Brockerman, who was born in Philadelphia, 1823, and came West with her parents in 1837. After his marriage, he worked at his trade about two years, then engaged with two others in running a saw-mill, in which business he was engaged for about seventeen years, the mill being located in this township; he finally purchased his partner's interest, and run the business on his own account. In 1868 he engaged in farming, having purchased the farm he now owns several years previous. He has 101 acres of land in this county; by his marriage there have been born six children, viz: Adam, in Rush Creek Tp.; Catharine, now Mrs. Cyrus Leymaster; Albert, Eliza Ann, Aaron and Emma, now Mrs. Oliver Dunlap. Mr. Arbegast and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and he is among the staunch and highly respected citizens in the community; his life has been actuated and governed by the principles of honesty and uprightness. Coming to the country poor, he has earned himself a home and a sufficient competence for his declining years, and has the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and friends. He is Democratic in sentiment.

OMAR BROWN, merchant; Zanesfield; is among the staunch business men in the town of Zanesfield. Early in the year of 1864, he began business at this place, under the firm name of Sands, Brown & Co., which partnership was of short duration. The longest partnership association was known as O. Brown & Co., continuing until 1879. Since that time he has been conducting the business himself. His honest dealings with his numerous patrons have secured for him a thriving and prosperous trade. On June 3, 1843, near the little town of Jerusalem he was born. His parents were Asa and Hannah (Sands) Brown, Asa being born near Mt. Pleasant, in Jefferson Co., this State, June 3, 1809, and was nine years of age when he emigrated to this county with his father, Aaron Brown, who was a native of North Carolina, and settled in Marmon valley, this township, where he remained until his death, and was one of the county's valued citizens and pioneers. Omar was a constant member of the household until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he entered Antioch College, attending two years, and after a two year's course at Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., on account of poor health, was compelled to abandon his school before graduation. During the fall of 1864 he was married to Olive Ingham, who

was born in Champaign Co. She died in 1865, leaving one child, Fred W., born Sept. 27, 1865. April 4, 1872 he was married to Mary Thomas, who was born July 13, 1845, and is a daughter of Jonathan T. and Sarah (Cowgill) Thomas. Two children have crowned this union—Jessie, born March, 25, 1874, and Iantha March 30, 1880. He is a member of Wapatomica Lodge No. 424, I. O. O. F., also of Bellefontaine Lodge and Chapter, A. F. and A. M. and R. A. M. He has a farm consisting of 360 acres, situated in the Marmon Bottom.

M. V. BLACKBURN, stock dealer; P. O., Zanesfield; is the son of Abraham M. and Elizabeth (Fenton) Blackburn. M. V. was born Jan. 9, 1848, in Muskingum Co., O., and lived with his parents until April 15, 1865, when he enlisted in the 199th O. V. I., and was transferred back to the 197th O. V. I., and served until August following, when he came to Logan Co., O., whither his parents had come while he was in the army. Oct. 26, 1875, he married Mrs. Wanzer, formerly Miss Hannah W. Pickrell, daughter of Mahlon and Rachel (Williams) Pickrell. After the marriage he farmed his father-in-law's farm for two years; they then came to Zanesfield, where he has since lived. He followed farming and stock dealing, and during the past year he has turned his attention exclusively to stock dealing, and is doing a good and increasing trade. Mrs. Blackburn's former husband, Abraham Wanzer, was a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y., born Oct. 27, 1834, and came to Logan Co., O., with his parents about 1850. He married Miss Pickrell Oct. 23, 1856. He followed teaching a number of years, living in Zanesfield, where he clerked in the stores of Folsom & Kenton and S. D. Elliott, he also served as express messenger from Mansfield to Sandusky and from Union City to Indianapolis. His health failing he quit the latter job and came home, where he died June 19, 1867, leaving two children—Charles M. and Edwin Peck Wanzer. Mr. Wanzer's parents were Michael and Levina (Peck) Wanzer. They were natives of the New England States and moved to Logan Co., O., from New York about 1850, and in 1868 they moved near Adrian, Mich., where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn are members of the orthodox Society of Friends, in which she is a minister of the gospel.

IRA BROWN, merchant; Zanesfield; was born May 2, 1840, in this township; son of Zaccheus and Hannah (Marmon) Brown. Ira was raised to farming pursuits; before attaining his majority, was engaged for a time as clerk, which vocation presented sufficient attraction for him to induce him to engage in the business as a partner, the firm assuming the name of Brown & Bro., which partnership lasted two years. December, 1863, he enlisted in Co. H, 128th O. V. I., which was stationed at Johnson's Island, and continued with this command until the termination of the war. Soon after his return home, engaged in the dry goods business, under the firm name of O. Brown & Co., which association lasted until January, 1879; since that, has not been actively engaged in business, yet is indirectly associated with, and carrying on some manufacturing interests in the town in which his capital is being employed. Having ample means, he is living at his ease and in comparative retirement. Residing in Zanesfield, he is among its valued citizens, and, though a man quiet and unassuming in his demeanor, yet is ever ready to help aid and assist all worthy enterprises in which the public good is concerned. Nov. 1, 1860, formed a matrimonial alliance with Heppie Outland, who was born Nov. 17, 1839, in Perry Tp.; she is a daughter of John and Sarah Ann (Taylor) Outland; has two children—Mary E., born July 25, 1861; John T., May 1, 1868. Mr. Brown and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; a member, also, of the I. O. O. F., and Bellefontaine Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; also, Bellefontaine Chapter, R. A. M., No. 60.

ABRAM BLACKBURN, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; was born Feb. 14, 1819, in Muskingum Co., O.; his father, Zachariah, was born in Washington Co., Pa., and was the father of twenty-one children, Abram being the fruit of the second marriage to Elizabeth Ansley, his last wife, who was a native of Bedford Co., Pa.; they were married in Westmoreland Co., Pa., and emigrated to Muskingum in 1818, during the month of October and settled on a piece of land before the survey was made; he was among the first settlers in that locality; the neighbors

were "few and far between." He came there poor; the first year he made 1,600 pounds of maple sugar, and the fifth year had several acres cleared and raised 200 bushels of castor beans, for which he realized $1.25 per bushel; this enabled him to pay for his first purchase, and to add another 80 to his original 80 acres. Abram was not favored with good school advantages, the nearest school building being four miles away, yet he was schooled to hard labor, and early in life learned the value of a dollar; his father died May 26, 1843, and mother sixteen years later. Abram did not leave home until he was in his 29th year; about this time he was married to Elizabeth Fenton, born 1820 in Ohio, she dying fourteen months after the marriage, leaving him one child, Miles V. Blackburn; was married to his present wife, Lydia Brady, who was born in 1824, in Muskingum Co., and by her had four children—Celestia, Thomas, Cyrus D. and John. In 1852 moved to Union Co., O., and to this county and township in 1865, where he has since lived, and is among its valued citizens. He has been a member of the Protestant Methodist Church since he was 22 years of age; is a true Republican in principle, and a man of sound judgment and ripe experience in business matters; has a good farm of 140 acres, the result of his labor and industry.

FREDERICK BRINSER, farmer; P. O., New Jerusalem; was born May 30, 1827, in Dauphin Co., Penn. There were eleven children in the family, he being the "middle man" (sixth in order). His parents were Christian and Mary (Waggoner) Brinser. Frederick emigrated to this State in 1840, he being a lad of thirteen. His father located first in Zanesfield, and, after a residence of two years, the family moved to the place now owned by Frederick, located three-fourths of a mile west, on the Jerusalem pike, purchasing the land of Lanson Curtis. Frederick was inclined to farming, and at the age of 22 he engaged in this business, renting land on the homestead—his sister keeping house. Continuing in this way until June 23, 1853, he then made an exchange of housekeepers by marrying Nancy Easton, who was born in this township. She is a daughter of John and Charlotte Easton. Since 1842 Mr. Brinser has been a constant resident of the place; has a good farm of 144 acres of land. Three children—Lottie, born Sept. 4, 1855, now the wife of Elmer Elliot—they reside in Perry Township; William, born April 19, 1857, and Alvaretta, May 10, 1862—are all the members of the family. During the existence of the Whig party he voted with them; is now Republican.

EZRA BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Zanesfield; is the eldest of two children born to Ira and Rebecca (Rea) Brown. Ira Brown was a native of Ohio; his father, Aaron, was a native of North Carolina and was twice married—first to Mary Howard, by whom he had three children, but one (Horton) living to maturity; the second marriage was to Annie Stanton by whom there were eleven children. Aaron Brown came to Ohio in 1802, and to Logan Co. in 1818; he was a member of the Society of Friends, and was a well known and highly respected gentleman; he died in the fall of 1840. Ira Brown was born Dec. 27, 1806, and his wife, Rebecca, was born Jan. 2, 1809. She was a native of Virginia. They were married April 28, 1830, near Zanesfield, whither they came with their parents when young. After the marriage he farmed his father's farm for three years when he was taken sick and remained in ill health until his death, some two years later, he dying June 1, 1834; by the marriage there were two children, viz., Ezra and Elizabeth. The former was taken into his grandfather's family where he grew up. Elizabeth remained with her mother until her death, Oct. 7, 1840, aged 7 years, 9 months and 24 days. Mrs. Brown remained a widow 12 years; May 21, 1845, she married Mr. Enoch M. Scott, a native of Ohio, born Feb. 28, 1810. After the marriage they settled on a farm in Rush Creek Tp., where they resided for 25 years; they then moved to Jefferson Tp., where she now resides. July 20, 1880, Mr. Scott was injured by a runaway team, and died the 22d following. Of the two children born to this marriage one is living, viz., Mrs. Mary Ann Henry, residing near Zanesfield. Ezra Brown was born April 30, 1831, in Jefferson Tp., Logan Co., O. At the age of 22, April 17, 1853, he married Miss Rachel, daughter of John and Sarah A. (Taylor) Outland. After the marriage Mr. Brown farmed his grandfather's farm for two seasons, he then moved to his

father's place, located northeast of Zanesfield, and farmed there for four years. In 1858 he bought his present place, which he occupied in 1859, and has resided here since; he has 127 acres located 2½ miles east of Zanesfield. By the marriage there were three children, viz., Charley F., born Feb. 22, 1856, died Sept. 22, 1863; Frank S, born Sept. 26, 1861, died Sept. 21, 1863; and Cora E., born Oct. 31, 1864.

GEORGE M. COOK, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; whose name heads these lines, was a son of William Cook, who was born in Washington Co., Penn., August, 1799; his father, George Cook, was born in Ireland. From Pennsylvania he came west to Kentucky, where he was married to Jane Robb, of Lewis Co., Ky., Feb. 22, 1827, who was a daughter of Robert and Susan (Gray) Robb, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Kentucky at an early day. After the marriage of Mr. Cook, he and wife wended their way to Guernsey Co., O., where they remained until 1831, when he moved to Logan Co., locating in Bellefontaine, where he followed his trade (carpenter's) until 1840, when he moved to the place occupied by the remnant of the family and purchased a farm, which was at that time covered with a growth of timber; this he cleared up, and what appears to the eye of the passer-by of to-day in the way of improvements was of his own work and arrangement. He died Feb. 8, 1876, mourned by his family and many friends. He was of a quiet and unobtrusive disposition, conscientious and scrupulously just in all his dealings, industrious and attentive to his own concerns, and by his daily walk in life gave evidence of his faith in the atoning merits of his Master, of whom he was a faithful follower, being for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church. His widow and five children yet survive him, all of whom are members of the Presbyterian Church. The farm is located a short distance east of Bellefontaine, and consists of 161 acres of excellent land. George M. was born in Bellefontaine, April 11, 1837. Of the family remaining, besides William, is Katie, Margaret, Joanna and John A.

PHILIP CROUSE, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; was born May 27, 1827, in Green Co., Penn.; he was the youngest child born by a second marriage of Joseph Crouse to Mary M. Arieon. 1835 was the year Philip came to this county with his parents, and was raised to hard work and to paddle his own craft. July 28, 1858, he was married to Catharine Moore, who was born Jan. 20, 1832, in Stark Co., O.; since 1841, Philip has been almost a constant resident of his present place; is living on the home farm, which he now owns, containing 100 acres. Has four children—Melinda E., Mary M., James F. and Curtis A. Is a hard-working and painstaking farmer, and is making a success. The Crouse family are all Democrats. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

PATRICK CRONLEY, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; is a native of the Emerald Isle, born on St. Patrick's Day, 1811, in Dublin Co.; son of Patrick and Catharine (Harman) Cronley; the family emigrated to America about the year 1827, when our subject was a lad of 15, and located in Massachusetts and engaged in farming. After attaining his majority, Patrick started for himself—worked out by the month for several years. In the spring of 1835, he was united by wedlock to Ellen Temple, daughter of Joseph Temple, who was born in Ohio about the year 1824. In 1840, he moved to Hardin Co., this State, and purchased 80 acres of improved land in Hale Tp., and subsequently moved to Logan Co., where he purchased 70 acres in Hadley bottom, Jefferson Tp, where he now resides, having a family of three children—Patrick, born May 5, 1861, Jacob, Oct. 17, 1863, Esther, May 30, 1867. Nestled in the quiet valley, he lives quiet and contented, taking life and its events as they occur as matters of fact, not allowing himself to be disturbed by the petty annoyances which to some are so vexatious, being satisfied with his comfortable home and its romantic surroundings; is living a life of retirement, and is in the enjoyment of life's common blessings, and is really the pattern of a contented and happy personage; Democratic in his sentiments, yet is not partisan; is an excellent neighbor and a respected citizen.

GEORGE CORWIN, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; is a native of Logan Co.; was born Aug. 12, 1815, in Monroe Tp. There were eight children in the family, he being the fourth that was born to his parents, Phineas and

Magdalene (Dovenbarger) Corwin. Phineas was a native of New York; his wife of Virginia. Phineas was of a mechanical turn of mind, and in the early times used to manufacture wooden mold-boards for farmers' use. He died the year of the great "wind fall." George then remained with his mother until he was 23 years of age. April 17, 1838, he was married to Margaret Dickinson, who was born in November, 1817, in Monroe Tp., daughter of Thomas and Maria (Lowe) Dickinson, who were among the first settlers. After George was married, he located on the survey where he now lives; he first took a lease of some land, which he farmed. In 1844 he made a trip to Andrew Co., Mo.; stayed a short time; the country not suiting him, he returned, and located on the Ruddy farm. In 1857 he located on the head of Nettle Run, where he purchased 65 acres at $10, which was "all woods" and a vast swamp, and "would have mired a snipe," as he termed it. He had but $10 to begin housekeeping with. Building him a rude cabin, he and wife began work in earnest. He now has 161 acres of the choicest land in the county. What was once thought perfectly worthless is now the most valuable. Fourteen children have been born to him, nine of them living—Phillip, in Rush Creek; Ann M., now Mrs. F. R. Wren; Eliza J., Mrs. Thos. Chamberlain; Levi L.; Emma, Mrs. J. Bowers; Ettie, Mrs. Jno. Sutton, of Hardin Co.; Saybert A.; Martha, Mrs. Sutton, and Thomas Zaccheus. During all his travels Mr. Corwin has never been sued, and he has sued but one man, who owed him for eight years.

LEWIS CROUSE, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; Born in Dauphin Co., Pa., Dec. 27, 1816; is the second child by his father's second marriage; his parents were Joseph and Mary Magdalene (Arieon) Crouse. She was born Oct. 1, 1792, and was a daughter of George and Elizabeth Arieon. The family emigrated to this State in 1835, and located west of Bellefontaine, in Harrison Tp.; in 1840 came to Lake Tp., and lived one year, then came to Jefferson and settled on the farm where Phillip now lives; here they spent the remainder of their days—he dying February, 1857, she April 20, 1878. Lewis remained with his father until he was 24 years of age; May 10, 1840, he was married to Elizabeth Kaylor, born Jan. 9, 1825, in Harrison Tp., daughter of Susannah and Henry Kaylor. Her mother's maiden name was Brillhart, and was born in Pennsylvania. Her husband, Kaylor, was a native of Germany; came to America when small. The family came to Logan Co., and entered 160 acres of land in Harrison Tp. He died Dec. 19, 1834; his wife July 20, 1861. She was past 78 years of age at the time of her death; he was over 55 years old. Since the marriage of Mr. Crouse, he has resided in this township; he came to the place he now owns in 1844. Five children have been born to him, who are as follows—Mary M., born Feb. 14, 1841, afterwards Mrs. D. C. Smith; she died May 28, 1863; George, born April 18, 1842; Joseph, Nov. 4, 1844, died June 28, 1876; Sarah C., born Dec. 14, 1851, died Aug. 12, 1853; Phillip H., born Oct. 5, 1855. All but one of the family are members of the Lutheran Church.

S. W. V. COSTIN, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; born near Hagerstown, Md., March 5, 1814, and came west with his parents, Samuel R. and Hester (Jones) Costin, who located in Urbana the same year that he was born, remaining there fourteen years; came to this county in 1828 and resided in Zanesfield two years, finally locating on the Gregory place where his father died, 1867. Our subject was the third child of a family of six. At the age of 18 he went to learn the carpenter's trade, which vocation he followed for about forty years. He has been twice married—first to Elizabeth A. Painter, which occurred 1836. She was born in this township; was a daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Branson) Painter. Both were natives of Virginia; wife died 1873. Ten children were born them; seven of the number lived to maturity, four of whom are now living, John, in Bellefontaine; Robert, in Indiana; Joseph, in Bellefontaine; Isaac, in Kansas. 1877, July 8, was married to Amanda Harvey, born in Urbana, Aug., 1839, daughter of Rollin J. and Phebe Matthews; she was from New Jersey, he from Pennsylvania; both came to this state many years ago. After Mr. Costin's first marriage, he moved to Lima, O., remaining until 1840, when he moved to Burlington, Ia., returning in 1845 to Logan Co.; lived two years in North Lewisburg; since

1850 has been a constant resident of this township—his farm is located in the southwest part of the township. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

DR. JOHN J. CORAM, physician; Zanesfield; born March 7, 1845, at Brentor, Devonshire, England; his parents, William and Charlotte Coram, were united in marriage Feb. 13, 1840. Ten children were born unto them—six boys and four girls, John J. being the third child in order. The father of our subject was the eldest son of William Coram, Sr., and Grace Coram, *nee* Ash, and were born in 1795 and 1799, respectively, and married in 1816. Charlotte C., the mother of John J., was the fourth daughter of William and Joanna (Mitchell) Glanfield, and were born in 1788 and 1789, and married in 1808; the grandparents of John J. were all of Devonshire, England, and were of old English stock of the country gentry class. The father of John J. was for ten years employed as Sergeant and Inspector of the South Devon Railway Company, but, being given to sporting, he wasted the greater portion of the paternal estate, and subsequently emigrated to Canada, in 1856, from Plymouth, landing in Quebec Sept. 13, same year, locating on a farm in Grey Co., C. W. The land was new, and the family unaccustomed to manual labor, but were soon initiated, and were raised up under all the disadvantages that pertain to the settlement of a new country, and with these unpropitious surroundings John had but few educational advantages, but this was in a manner overcome by a liberal course of home reading, to which he applied himself after the labors of the day were ended. After attaining his majority, he went to live in the family of B. A. Knight, and was engaged in farming, and emigrated with them to this State, May, 1868, continuing in Mr. Knight's employ until meeting with an accident (injury in the leg) made it necessary for him to make a change of business; entering the Friends' Academy, he attended one fall and winter; then returned to the superintendence of farm labors for two seasons. April 27, 1870, was united by marriage to Ellen Brown, daughter of Asa and Hannah Brown, of this county. Five children have crowned this union, but one of the number living—John A. In the fall of 1870, engaged in the dry-goods trade at Zanesfield, with Ira Brown as partner, and, after a successful business career of fifteen months, he sold out and began the study of medicine with Dr. J. S. Robb, and, after three years of study and attending three courses of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, he graduated March, 1874, and engaged in the active practice of medicine; for one year was associated with his preceptor, Dr. J. S. Robb; since that time has continued to practice successfully his chosen profession in Zanesfield, the home of his medical pupilage and his widening sphere of popularity and success. Politically, he is a Republican, and a member of the Society of Friends.

JOSEPH N. DICKINSON, farming, stock-raising and milling; P. O., Zanesfield. Among the prominent men in Jefferson Tp. that have worked their way from poverty to wealth and affluence, solely by their own exertions, is J. N. Dickinson, who was born in this township, March 27, 1816, on what is now known as the Shoot's property, situated one-half mile south of the town of Zanesfield. His father, Thomas Dickinson, was born in Berks Co., Penn., Nov. 13, 1788, and emigrated to this locality prior to the war of 1812. His wife was Maria Lowe, born 1789, a native of Virginia, and bore her husband fifteen children, Joseph being the fifth child and the second son of this number; the major portion of them lived to maturity. Thomas, the father of Joseph, was a constant resident of this township up to the time of his decease, which was in his 91st year, May 17, 1879. His wife's death occurred in 1867. The year after Joseph was of age, he hired to his father, applying his earnings as a payment upon 75 acres which he had purchased in Rush Creek Tp., which was nearly all unimproved. Jan. 21, 1838, he was married to Mary Ann Corwin, who is a native of Monroe Tp., where she was born Feb. 5, 1820, on the banks of the Mackachack. Locating on his land after marriage, he remained until 1841, when he moved to the place he now owns, stayed one year, and removed to Andrew Co., Mo., where he engaged in farming and stock-raising for six years, and returned to this county. The following spring, purchased 196 acres of land in Bokes Creek Tp., where he moved and soon added 500 acres to his first purchase, where he farmed, raised stock and run a saw-mill until 1860,

when he moved into Hardin Co., where he owned at one time 1,700 acres of land; during his eight years residence, wishing to curtail his business, he disposed of his interests, and moved into Monroe Tp., where he purchased 159 acres of land, and the Jeffrey Williams mill property, which he carried on until 1876, when he moved one-half mile north of Zanesfield, and purchased the Folsom mill property and 471 acres of land. Has since traded for the Baldwin mills, a short distance south, and now controls and runs both mills, which are among the best in the State for size and location—the Folsom mill having a fall of thirty feet. This mill has an extended reputation, custom reaching them thirty miles distant. They are prepared to do both custom and merchant work; can run the year round either by steam or water power. Mr. Dickinson has now 550 acres of land, which, in connection with his mills, represent a large amount of capital, all of which Mr. Dickinson has attained solely through his own merits. Of the fifteen children born to him, twelve are living—Hannah (Mrs. Ben Bruce), George, John, Thomas, Mary (Mrs. Randall), Ellen (Mrs. George Henry), Laura (Mrs. John P. Williams), Gardner, Amanda, Charles, Benjamin and Joseph at home. Though Republican, he is not an extremist in politics, nor in religion.

GEORGE W. DICKINSON, miller; Zanesfield; is the second of a family of fifteen children, whose parents were Joseph and Mary Ann (Corwin) Dickinson, who were residing in Rush Creek Tp. at the time our subject was born, March 16, 1841. George was raised to farming pursuits, which business he engaged in up to the time of his enlistment in the service of his country, Dec. 8, 1861, at the age of 20, when he enlisted for three years in Co. D., 13th Reg't., O. V. I., and served his full time of enlistment, and was engaged in nearly all the battles in which his command participated; was always at the front, losing but eighteen days in the time (being then detained in his quarters on account of sickness); was in some of the most hotly contested battles of the war. During the latter part of his service was with Sherman on his march to the sea. His regiment, going out with 1,075 men at the beginning, was augmented by recruits at different times, making the entire number 1,875 men in all; only 325 of the number returned home. Upon his return to Hardin Co., he engaged in farming. October 13, 1865, was married to Matilda Lake, who was born April 14, 1846, in Hardin Co., O; she was a daughter of Harrison and Elizabeth (Day) Lake, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. January, 1879, he sold his farm to his brother and removed to this township. The following March, the ninth day, he had the misfortune to lose his wife by lung fever, who left to his care five children—Della A., Thomas H., Martha E., Effie M. and Joseph H. April 27, 1880, he was married to his present wife, Martha J. Neeper, who was born in Rush Creek Tp., March 28, 1838; her parents, William and Martha (Moore) Neeper, are natives of this State. April, 1880, Mr. Dickinson located at the Baldwin Mills, and is now engaged in running the same. Having contracted rheumatism in the service, renders him unable for active farming, and was compelled to change his business in consequence.

MRS. LYDIA DAUGHHERTY, farming; P. O., Zanesfield; was born in this township, March 6, 1829; is the eighth child of the family, born to Stephen and Susannah (Gates) Lease, who were among the early pioneers of this county. Mrs. Daughherty was married Dec. 25, 1860, to William, whose name she bears. He was born April 19, 1818, in this township, and is a son of Jarvis and Hannah (Marmon) Daughherty. Jarvis D. was a native of the Emerald Isle, and emigrated to this State at an early time, and purchased 400 acres south of Zanesfield, which he settled upon, and raised a family of six children, of which number William was the eldest. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. William D., they located on part of the homestead farm. March 7, 1874, her husband was removed by death, leaving three children to mourn his departure, whose names are—Susie, born Aug. 11, 1863; Jennie, Nov. 11, 1865, and Zaccheus, Sept. 7, 1868. Since his death she has resided on the farm, which is farmed under her supervision.

VALENTINE DUNLAP, farmer; P. O., Zanefield; born in Carroll Co., O., July 12, 1829, the fourth child of Samuel and Hannah Dunlap. Valentine was raised to agricultural pursuits, and came with his parents to this county in 1839; lived with his father

until he was 30 years of age, at which time he wooed and won the hand of Lucinda Farrington, who was born in Stark Co., O., July 12, 1846. She was a daughter of Jesse K. and Elizabeth (Richardson) Farrington. He was born in Massachusetts, 1803. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in Ireland, 1805, and came to this country when she was 18 years of age. March, 1865, was the date of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap, and three children have blessed this union, who are Abner Lawrence, born Jan. 19, 1866, Ivy Florence, Nov. 5, 1869, and Hannah Bertha, Sept. 5, 1875. Fifty-four acres compose his farm which he has earned by his own labor; is not a man that is grasping in his desires after this world's goods, but is mainly content, with his interesting family about him, to have a home and sufficiency, to meet his present demands, and is endeavoring to live, more to lay up treasure above than here on earth. He and wife are members of the "Friends."

LEWIS C. DICKINSON, farmer; P. O., North Greenfield. Among the enterprising young farmers and stock-raisers in the county who are attaining marked success, is Lewis C. Dickinson, who was born in Rush Creek Tp., July 1, 1843; is a son of Joshua and Martha (Brunson) Dickinson. The Dickinson family are among the early settlers of this county. Joshua, the father of Lewis, was born in this township in the year 1823, and has ever since been a constant resident of the county. Martha, his wife, was born in Clinton Co., this State. Lewis removed with his parents to Perry Tp., March 4, 1854; Lewis remained at home until Feb. 20, 1873, at which time he was married to Mary Akey, born Oct. 25, 1845, in Stark Co., O., daughter of Ellis and Ellen (Noble) Akey. Shortly after his marriage he located on the James Elliott farm, on the east side of Jefferson Tp., which contains 280 acres, which he now owns, which is one of the best stock farms in the township, which has an inexhaustible supply of spring water in every pasture field, which never freezes during the severest winter weather. Mr. D., though a young man, has had considerable experience in the handling and management of stock, having had for several years past the superintendence of his father's farms, and with his own business, has afforded him advantages that are not often within the range of young men, and as a result, he is among the most successful of agriculturists of his years. Sheep is his favorite stock, of which he generally keeps about 1,000 head. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; they have one child—Ellis Evart, born Dec. 30, 1875.

WILLIAM DUNLAP, farmer; P. O., New Jerusalem; was born March 2, 1824, in Carroll Co., O., and is the second of the family born to Samuel and Hannah Dunlap. Samuel was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Sept., 1790; his wife was Hannah Greer, and was born in the same county, Aug. 24, 1795. They were married, May 10, 1821. In his younger days Samuel was engaged in teaming across the mountains, subsequently was engaged in the manufacture of edge tools. Emigrating to Carroll Co., he remained until 1839, and came to Logan Co. and lived in Jefferson Tp. until his death, which occurred June 16, 1871—his wife "passed over," Feb. 4, 1856. They were both members of the M. E. Church for many years; he was an ardent and enthusiastic worker in the Lord's vineyard; was for many years a class leader, and his life was ornamented with Christian virtues. In the early part of his life he was many years Justice of the Peace, and his advice and decisions were always regarded as just and final; during the latter part of his life, while in this county, he lived mostly a retired life; he was an old line Whig, and went out as Captain during the war of 1812. William, early in life, learned the plasterer's trade; remained with his father until he was 27 years of age; June 12, 1851, was maried to Mary M. Ball, who was born in Columbiana Co., Nov. 24, 1830. She died May 2, 1863, leaving four children, viz: Oliver F., Sarah M., John P. and William Asa; was married to his present wife, Susan Farrington, July 30, 1864; she was born March 31, 1841, in Stark Co., O., daughter of Jesse K. and Elizabeth (Richardson) Farrington. Two children have crowned the union—Samuel C., born Sept. 13, 1855, and Myrta E., April 14, 1871. Mr Dunlap and wife are members of the "Friends" or Quakers; Mr. D. began poor in early life, has been successful in his operations and has 288 acres of land.

LEVENTON DOWNING, farmer; Zanesfield. Born Sept 9, 1820, son of Bezaleel and

Matilda (Jones) Downing, who were from Maryland, and emigrated to Harrison Co. Leventon remained with his parents as long as they lived. They came to this township in 1833; at the age of 26 he was married to Mary Ann Hill, who was born in Monroe Tp. in 1829; she was a daughter of John and Mary (Smith) Hill. The Hills and Smiths are from Virginia. Mr. Downing has 136 acres of land, and farms quite successfully. Five children have been born to him, but only two are living, Margaret R., born May 4, 1860; John L., March 10, 1863. His father, Bezaleel, was born 1777, his mother in 1787, and were honored and respected citizens in the community in which they lived.

JOHN EASTON, farmer; Bellefontaine, Prominent among the toil-worn veterans and pioneers of this township is "Uncle John" Easton, of whom, and his wife, portraits appear in this work. He was born in Shelby Co., Ky., Sept. 24. 1799, born to Redwood and Polly (McMichael) Easton; he was born in Rhode Island several years prior to the Revolution; his wife was born near Richmond, Va. They emigrated to Kentucky during the early historical events of that State. John emigrated to this State in 1803, on pack horses, making their way through the pathless forests, occasionally guided by Indian trails and landmarks well-known to those hardy woodmen. Many times their only guide was the moss on the trees and the course of the sun. In passing through Cincinnati there were but three or four log cabins of that (to-day) large city. Their first stopping-place was north of Cincinnati thirty-five miles, at a place called Waynesville; here his father taught school about two years; the family then wended their way northward until they reached Montgomery Co.; here he entered some land, where he stayed but a short time and returned to Waynesville; then to Clarke Co., where they remained until 1825. John learned the tanner's trade at Urbana, which he afterwards abandoned, and turned his attention to farming pursuits. After coming to Logan Co., in 1825, he rented land of Isaac Zane for three years; during his sojourn here was married Dec. 6, 1827, to Charlotte Plummer, who was born in Kentucky, Oct. 28, 1803. She was a daughter of James and Nancy Plummer. In 1831 he settled on the farm where his son William now lives, remaining about twenty years, and cleared up that farm; in 1851 he located on the farm he now owns, which embraces 490 acres. When he began for himself his mother gave him a bed; he worked and obtained money to buy him one cow and a horse, the latter died when he went after his license to get married; having a few dollars left after paying for his license, he spent the remainder for a few meagre necessaries to begin keeping house with. He is, to-day, one of the affluent and prominent farmers in the township, and has raised a family that would be an honor to any man, all of whom are settled about him and are prosperous farmers.

WILLIAM EASTON, farmer; P. O., New Jerusalem; is the eldest son and child of John and Charlotte Easton; he was born Sept. 10, 1828, in the town of Zanesfield, and was but 4 years and 6 months of age when his father moved to the place he (William) now owns. At the usual age he launched out to do for himself; he was engaged in farming for several years, renting of his father. In 1855, Nov. 13, he was united in marriage to Hannah Wickersham, who was born in Columbiana Co., April 4, 1833; is a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Wickersham. Since their marriage, has been a constant resident of the farm, which is ornamented with excellent buildings, having one of the best barns in the township, a good house and a well kept farm of 100 acres, which is almost a model farm. All of the buildings are of his own construction and planning. Eight children have been born unto him; seven of the number are living, of whom are Juliaetta, born July 29, 1856, now the wife of Oliver Corwin; Margaret, died in infancy; John Q., born Dec. 6, 1859; Lloyd W., Dec. 8, 1862; Elmer E., Jan. 26, 1866; Jinnie E., Aug. 16, 1868; Ada M., Sept. 12, 1872; Wellington, Oct. 2, 1875. Mr. Easton was out in Co. I, 132d O. N. G., serving in the one hundred day service. Is a member of Rush Creek Grange.

JOHN W. EASTON, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; was born Jan. 20, 1832, in this township. He is the third of a family of six children, born to John and Charlotte (Plummer) Easton. The Eastons are all farmers and are settled in the same neighborhood, several of them adjoining lands, and are thrifty and

prosperous. At the age of 22, John was married to Harriet Elliott, who was born in Stark Co., Dec. 16, 1835, and is a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Slater) Elliott, who were natives of Pennsylvania. After John was married he rented land for three years on his father's farm; then located on the farm he now owns, and has now 222 acres of land. Three children have blessed his union with Harriet Elliott, but one living—Marietta, born Oct. 19, 1862; Abram and Joseph, deceased when young; Joseph A. was born Dec. 12, 1857, died March 3, 1861; Abram, born August, 1855, died April 2, 1861. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He served in Co. I, O. N. G., 132nd regiment.

JAMES EASTON, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine, was born April 3, 1835, on the farm where William Easton now resides; is the third son and fourth child of John and Charlotte Easton. At the age of 21, he began farming for himself, renting land of his father for four years, then bought 75 acres, Jan. 1, 1860; he was married to Guillian Tittsworth, who was born in this township in 1849, and is a daughter of William and Sarah Dunston, who were from Virginia. Has three children—Clara B., born Nov. 15, 1862; Charlotte Emma, July 10, 1864; Sarah Alice, May 1, 1869. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. James was out in Co. I., 132nd O. N. G., and served three months. Has 108 acres of land and resides three miles east of Bellefontaine, in Jefferson Tp.

BENJAMIN EASTON, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born Dec. 4, 1836, in this township; he is the fifth child and fourth son of John Easton. Began renting land of his father before he attained his majority, and before he attained his 21st year he was married to Susannah Leas, who was a daughter of Daniel and Eleanor (Dunston) Leas. She died Aug. 10, 1873. She was the mother of nine children, of whom are—John, Charlotte E., Lillian T., Rosa F., Nancy A., Eva C., Lola D. and Benjamin. Dec. 26, 1874, was married to his present wife, Mrs. Mary A. Roberts, she was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Vannacka) Lewis, from Virginia, and came to this county in 1835. Mrs. Easton was born 1832, Sept. 2, in Frederick Co., Va. Her grandfather, George Vannacka, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war as well as the war of 1812, and lived to the age of 93, and her great-grandfather, John Lewis, survived to the great age of 110. Mrs. Easton was married Nov. 21, 1853, to Samuel Roberts, he died Feb. 20, 1861. Of the two children born, but one is living—Smith R., born May 14, 1856. Since February, 1875, Mr. Easton has resided on his present farm, located on the Jerusalem pike, two and a half miles east from Bellefontaine, where he has 122 acres of land, which he has adorned with good buildings, and greatly improved the tone and character of the land since his occupancy.

JOEL EASTON, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born Aug. 12, 1843, on the farm now owned by his brother, William. At the age of 19, he was among the number who volunteered their services in the defense of his country, and for three years did he brave the dangers and hardships incident to a protracted campaign. Co. C., 45 O. V. I., was the command to which he was attached. He returned home at the close of the war, having escaped the diseases of camp and the mutilations of the battle-field, and is ever grateful to the Giver of all good for his preservation. Soon after his return home, Aug. 17, 1865, he was married to Mary E. Elliott, born in this township, April 10, 1846, and is a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Slater) Elliott, now of Union Co., O. Since his marriage he has resided on the farm he now owns, situated two miles north of Zanesfield; has two children—Ida M., born March 23, 1867, and Finley B., Dec. 29, 1874; he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also his wife and daughter. He is one of the leaders of his class.

JOHN J. ELLIOTT, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield, was born April 20, 1809, in Washington Co., Penn.; his parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (John) Elliott. She was a native of Pennsylvania, he of Ireland. They moved to Stark Co., O., 1810, where John J. was raised. His father run a mill and carried on a farm, and was quite a successful man. At the age of 22 John was united by marriage to Mary S. Stanley, who was born July, 1812, in Columbiana Co., this State, and was a daughter of Garland and Sarah (Purdon) Stanley, both natives of Virginia. In 1841 Mr. and Mrs. Elliott

located in Jefferson Tp., where he had purchased 100 acres, which he improved. He had learned the carpenter's trade, and he plied this vocation quite successfully for several years in connection with his farming, finally adding to his first purchase 75 acres more. Three children have been born to them, but two are living—Garland, born Dec. 18, 1832, and married Matilda Dunlap, a native of Ohio; he died May 8, 1874. She and four children live in this township on the property he left. James, born Aug. 8, 1835, and married Caroline East, a native of Indiana; they live in Cass Co., Mich.; Joseph, born Aug. 11, 1837, married Ann Lemmon, a native of Maryland; they live on their farm adjoining the homestead. June 28, 1879, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott celebrated their golden wedding, having worn the matrimonial yoke pleasantly for one-half a century. Four hundred and eighty-five guests were among the number to congratulate this venerable couple. Mrs. Elliott has for twenty-five years been an acknowledged minister of the gospel, according to the rules of the Quaker Church, and has traveled over 100,000 miles, visiting twenty-seven States, and has attended all the yearly meetings on the Continent, except North Carolina, and has been a guest at the White House during Gen. Grant's administration; in short, she has been instrumental in doing much good, and doubtless will have many stars in her crown in the day of her rejoicing. This honorable couple are spending the evening of their life on the home farm in peace and quiet, enjoying the esteem and love of their many friends.

JOSEPH ELY, Sr., farmer; P. O., New Jerusalem; born Sept. 14, 1805, in Harford Co., Md.; his parents were Joseph and Ann (Jones) Ely; the former was born in Berks Co., Penn., March 17, 1757; his father's name was Thomas. Ann Jones was born in York Co., Pa., March 7, 1772; nine children were born to them, Thomas being the sixth; he came to Belmont Co., this State, in 1831, and followed the carpenter's trade for several years. In October, 1842, he came to Logan Co., locating in the northeastern part of the township, where he rented land for several years, then purchased 100 acres where he now resides, which has been his constant abiding-place since. Mr. Ely has been twice married. At the age of 23 he was married to Ann P. Lemmon, born Dec. 29, 1806, and was a daughter of James and Ann Lemmon; she died Aug. 30, 1848, leaving eight children—Joseph, Ann M., Isaac, John, James, Rebecca, Hulda and Drusilla; all of them are now scattered in different parts of the country. June 30, 1850, was married to his present wife, Phebe Henry, born in November, 1819, in Jefferson Tp.; she was a daughter of William and Nancy (Stephenson) Henry; he was born in Culpepper Co., Va.; she was a native of Kentucky. After Mr. and Mrs. Henry were married they resided in Zanesfield for several years, and moved to Monroe Tp. about ten years before his death. Nine children have crowned the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ely, of whom are—William H., born April 14, 1851; Elma J., March 1, 1853, now Mrs. A. Arbegast; Thomas C., Oct. 10, 1861; the deceased are—Albert B., Amanda and infant. Mr. and Mrs. Ely are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church; he has been for thirty years a worker in the cause.

ABRAHAM ELLIOTT, farmer; P. O., New Jerusalem; was born Jan. 21, 1828, in Stark Co., O. His father's name was Isaac, and was thrice married, Abraham being the fruit of the last union. His wife was a Mrs. Dwyer, whose maiden name was Rebecca Greer, and was a native of Maryland; he, of Pennsylvania. At the age of 19 he launched out for himself; began work by the month on a farm, giving his father one-half of his earnings. At the age of 22, April 10, 1850, he was married to Mary Wickersham, who was born 1826, in Columbiana Co., O., and is a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Wickersham. For five years after their marriage he lived on the farm now owned by Esquire Slonecker, when he purchased 26 acres and was engaged in farming. For several years he was engaged in stock trading, and while the war was in progress he purchased a large number of horses for the government, and all along his life, from the first, has been successful; has about 300 acres of land, upon which is located the much visited "Jerusalem Falls," which has become quite noted as a place of resort to visit the falls and its romantic surroundings. Has five children—Asa, Emer, Emily, Agnes and Oliver. He has some very desirable property in Rice Co., Kan., amounting to 320 acres, 150 of which

is in cultivation. Mr. Elliott's home farm is situated about one-half of a mile east of New Jerusalem, on the pike extension.

THOMAS ELLIOTT, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; is a grandson of Isaac Elliott, whose son, Isaac, Jr., was likewise the father of Thomas (whose name heads this sketch). Isaac, Jr., was born in York Co., Penn., June 13, 1787, and emigrated with his parents to Stark Co., O., in 1816. Here Thomas was born, Jan. 3, 1826, and came to Logan Co., in 1839 with his parents, who settled on a piece of land near Jerusalem, which had been formerly occuped by Simon Kenton. Thomas was raised to farming. By steady attention to his books he was enabled to obtain an education sufficient to enable him to teach. Commencing at 17, he taught several terms; afterwards clerked in a store some time. At the age of 26, he was married (May 27, 1851) to Caroline Brown, who was born in this township, June 11, 1830; she was a daughter of Zaccheus and Hannah (Marmon) Brown. After marriage located on a part of the homestead farm, where they lived until 1859; then moved to their present place of residence; have four children living—Thomas E., Isaac D., Zaccheus O. and Anna V. Has 147 acres of land. Isaac Elliott, the father of Thomas, died April 4, 1859; his wife was Rebecca Greer, born in Maryland, June 23, 1791, and died June 18, 1857. The Elliott family are members of the Friends.

CHARLES J. FOLSOM, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield. The Folsom family can trace their ancestry back to the first part of the fourteenth century, the family name was then spelled Foulsham. John Foulsham was, according to history, a prior of a monastery. He was of a family from which the Folsoms are lineally descended. He was a leader in public affairs, enterprising, courageous, independent and a true man. On the 26th of April, 1638, on the ship Diligent, of 350 tons burthen, John Martin, master, nineteen families (133 persons in all) emigrated from England, to the Massachusetts Bay colony. Among this number was John Foulsham. The first tangible account we have of the next member of that family was Ephraim Folsom, who was killed by the Indians in 1709; then Joshua Folsom, born 1711, who was a Quaker, a public speaker, and owned a large tract of land; the people called him a Tory because he was not in sympathy with the war; he was a miller by occupation. The next one of note was Gen. Nathaniel Folsom, first Captain, then Major, next Colonel; finally, in 1775, was promoted to Major-General, serving in the Revolutionary war and represented New Hampshire in the first Congress, which met at Philadelphia. Of the family who came to this State was Joshua, who located several hundred acres of land in this township; one of his sons was George Folsom, who was the father of Charles J., who was born on the farm where he now lives, Aug. 23, 1841, eldest of two children born to George and Sarah Folsom. Sept. 12, 1866, he married Mary Yearsley, born in Chester Co., Penn., daughter of Robert and Sarah Yearsley, and of English descent, and since marriage has been living on the home farm; have four children—Clifton, Edna, George and Robert; has a library of standard works, presented to his father by Washington Irving, who was a friend of his grandfather. Is a member of Wapatomica Lodge, I. O. O. F.

JOHN Y. FOUST, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; was born Jan. 11, 1830, in Union Co., Penn.; is the eldest of a family of thirteen children, born to Henry and Margaret (Yohn) Foust, his parents, who moved to Portage Co., this State, when John was but a babe. They remained there about eight years; located in Logan Co. in 1838, fixing their abode in Monroe Tp. Since, the Foust family have been constant residents of the county. John remained with his parents until he was of age; he began for himself by working by the month. In 1854 he was united by marriage to Nancy Emerson, daughter of Francis and Aletha (Smith) Emerson. She died in 1861, leaving three children—one living, born in 1859, now the wife of William Creviston. Feb. 12, 1863, Mr. Foust was married to Susan Corwin, born Aug. 12, 1845, in Cass Co., Mich. Her parents were John and Elizabeth (Bishop) Corwin, who returned to this county in 1851. Nine children have crowned this union. Five of the number now survive—George, Harrison, Clara B., Bertha E. and Susan. Of the children deceased are—John M., Mary E., Thomas and Samuel; John M. at the age of 7 months; Mary, 10 years; Thomas, 8 years; Samuel, 21 months, all of scarlet fever. Up

to 1867 Mr. Foust had been a resident of Monroe Tp.; since that time he has been a resident of Jefferson Tp., where he has a snug farm of 86 acres, located in the southwest part of the township, which is well improved, and under good management, Mr. Foust being an energetic and successful farmer. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church at Tharp's Run.

ROBERT W. FIGLEY, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; was born in Harrison Co., O., May 11, 1832. Robert's father, Jacob Figley, was thrice married; our subject being the product of the second marriage, to Anna Caples, who gave birth to five children during two confinements; the first were triplets—three boys—of whom Robert was one; the next she gave birth to twins, and died shortly afterwards, and was buried with one of the number; the remaining one lived to maturity, and likewise gave birth to twins, but died soon afterwards, and the mother and twins were buried in one coffin. After two years residence in Harrison the Figley family moved to Tuscaroras Co., where Jacob engaged in farming and stock-raising and was successful. At the age of 25, Robert left Tuscarawas Co., and spent two years in Kansas and Nebraska, and for some time was engaged in trading with the several Indian tribes, returning in 1859; he was married in August, 1860, to Minerva L. Sigler, who was born 1842, in Union Co., near Summerville; daughter of William and Mary Ann (Cork) Sigler; he was born on the banks of the Potomac; his wife, Mary A., in Ross Co., O. After Mr. Figley's marriage he located in Union Co., and began renting land. All of his earthly effects he could have wheeled in a handcart. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. H., 82nd O. V. I., and served seventeen months. In 1864 he re-enlisted in Co. B., 174th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. Upon his return home, he purchased a small farm in York Tp., in Union Co.; kept the same five years; selling it, he purchased 77 acres near Richwood, same township, retaining it until 1876, when he sold out, and came to Logan and purchased 111 acres of William Dunlap, situated in the east part of Jefferson Tp., where he now resides. Has seven children—William D., Florence M., Mary Ann, Lola R., Joseph J., Ivy R. and Daisey L. His industry and frugality has secured him a good property.

CHARLES FAWCETT, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; was born in Frederick Co., Va., Jan. 15, 1813; the third of a family of fifteen children, eight of whom came to maturity; his parents were Elijah and Phebe (Holloway) Fawcett; he was born in Frederick Co., Jan. 7, 1784; she in same county, March 10, 1790, and married Feb. 25, 1810, and emigrated to this State in 1824; first winter was spent in Highland Co., then went to Clinton Co. and remained until the spring of 1834, when the family settled in Rush Creek Tp. on Mill Creek, buying 200 acres of land in the "green woods," and from that time forward was identified with the county up to his death. Charles remained with his father until he was 24 years of age. In March, 1839, he was married to Hester Ann Brown, born in Maryland, Dec. 30, 1816, and is a daughter of Joel and Charlotte (Hooker) Brown. After Mr. Fawcett's marriage, he lived one year in Zanesfield and run a cooper shop; since that time has been engaged in farming; his first purchase was 50 acres at $3 per acre, mostly unimproved; here he erected his cabin and was happy and contented. Ten years after he added 50 acres more, for which he paid $22 per acre; in 1873 sold out and returned to Zanesfield and remained until April, 1878, and, on account of his boys, who desired to engage more largely in farming, he purchased 211 acres of land in "Hadley bottom," and has since lived there. Five children have been born unto him, who are—Asa, Barclay, Sarah J., John R. and Elmer T.

C. HERVEY FOLSOM, miller; P. O., Zanesfield; is the eldest son of Charles and Lydia (Pennock) Folsom. Charles was the son of Joshua and Catharine (Hoffman) Folsom. Joshua was a native of New Hampshire and of Quaker parentage. He was an attorney and began his practice in Baltimore, Md. In 1812, he moved to Circleville, O.; in 1830, he came to Logan Co. and settled on a 1,500 acre tract of land adjoining Zanesfield, and soon after built a saw-mill on same. He also purchased a herd of short-horn Durham cattle in Kentucky, and moved them to his farm. But he was not spared long to enjoy the improvements he so extensively made, he dying Dec. 15, 1840. His wife died Dec. 16, 1861.

Charles Folsom, the youngest son of Joshua, was born in Columbus, O., Sept. 12, 1824. At the death of his father, he came in possession of 630 acres of land near Zanesfield, on which was located the old saw-mill. In 1850, he built a new saw-mill near the old one, and in 1854 he built a flour-mill and conducted the same. In 1870 he moved to Zanesfield, where he engaged in commercial business, and served as Postmaster; he also served as editor of the Mad River *Blade* some four years, and did considerable building. In 1876, he sold his mill and 471 acres of land to Mr. J. W. Dickinson and with his family moved to Toledo, O., where he and two sons are engaged in the printing business. His son, C. Hervey Folsom, was born near Zanesfield, O., July 27, 1846. He lived at home on the farm until 1863, when he attended school at Urbana for one year; he then returned home and looked after the interests of the place. Sept. 21, 1869, he married Miss Jennie, daughter of Dr. James Crew, a popular physician of this vicinity. In 1872, C. Hervey and his father formed a partnership—C. & C. H. Folsom—and conducted the farm and saw and grist-mills. In 1876, they engaged in the tea business in Toledo; in 1877, Mr. C. H. returned to Zanesfield and engaged in the milling business in the old stand and now sustains the former excellent reputation of the mill (known as the Mad River Premium Mill.) By his marriage there was one child, Belle C., born April 27, 1877.

GEORGE FOLSOM, deceased; formerly of Zanesfield, O., a portrait of whom appears in this work, was born in Circleville, O., Jan. 2, 1818, and came to Logan Co., with his parents in the year 1831. Oct. 20, 1840 he was united in wedlock to Miss Sarah J. Fyffe; she was born in Urbana, O., June 28, 1821. After the marriage they moved to a farm in Jefferson Tp., and lived there until 1867, when they moved to Zanesfield, where he died (very suddenly) Feb. 11, 1874. By the marriage there were born six children, of whom but two are living, viz: Charles J., living on the old homestead, and Ellen W., now Mrs. Dr. Gill, of West Liberty, O. The deceased was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the affairs of which he took an active interest, he serving as Trustee, Steward and Class Leader; he was a charter member and the First Noble Grand of the Wapatomica Lodge, No. 424, of I. O. O. F. A man of noble impulses, kind and generous; an affectionate father and loving husband, who in his daily walk of life endeavored to live in harmony with the Christian principles he entertained, and such was the life he led that he endeared himself to the entire community, and his death was mourned by all who knew him. His remains now rest in the cemetery at Bellefontaine, the place being marked by a beautiful monument erected to his memory. Mrs. Folsom has lived in Zanesfield since the death of her husband. When but 16 years of age she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has ever retained the Christian principles of her youth; her parents were William H. and Maximillia (Petty) Fyffe. He was born in Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20, 1876, and came to Urbana, O. in the year 1803, he assisting in laying out the town; he carried on the saddlery buisness, his being the first of the kind between Dayton and Sandusky City; he also served as a soldier throughout the war of 1812 and was a prominent business man; he served as Postmaster at Urbana during the latter years of his life; in early life he was an Episcopalian, but later he joined with his wife, who was a Presbyterian. They were married Sept. 27, 1808, and lived thereafter in Urbana, where they died—he, May 7, 1860, and she Dec. 16, 1856. She was born near Richmond, Va., March 11, 1788, and came west to Kentucky with her parents, Joseph and Mary (Wilson) Petty, who lived there a few years and then came to Ohio and entered a large tract of land lying on King's Creek, three miles north of Urbana, on which they built the first grist mill in Champaign Co., which was also the first mill between Dayton and Lake Erie. These parents were natives of France. He studied medicine in his native land, and though not actively engaged as a physician, always administered medicine when necessary, and kept a stock of drugs on hand. Mrs. Folsom's grandfather Fyffe was a native of Scotland, and settled in Baltimore on his coming to America, and later moved to North Carolina, thence to Kentucky, where he engaged in farming, which he followed until his death.

NEWTON GARWOOD, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; born Aug. 13, 1820, in Perry

Tp.; son of Job and Lydia L. (Gregg) Garwood. Job was born in 1792, in Culpepper Co., Va., and emigrated to this State in 1805 with his father, Levi Garwood, and settled in what is now Perry Tp., on what is known as the Job Scott farm; when he located his land, was piloted thereto by an Indian. Levi Garwood was prominently identified with the interests of the county in his time; he served as Probate Judge for twenty-one years, and declined farther election to same. Newton moved to Zanesfield with his father when he was but nine years of age, his father being engaged in keeping public house. At the age of 12 Newton began carrying the mail, and was for some length of time a regular mail-carrier. He afterwards learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for about thirty years. He has been twice married—first, in 1842, to Sarah Henry, of this township; she was a daughter of James Henry; she died 1874, leaving five children, who are: Ella, now Mrs. Lewis Knight, of Logansville; Orson, same place as Ella; Volta, in Monroe Tp.; James and Elsie, at home; married to Susan Brake, his present wife, who was born in 1818, in Virginia, and with her parents moved to Ohio when she was young. For several years Mr. Garwood has been engaged in farming and gardening; his farm, consisting of sixty-six acres, is one among the oldest settled in the township, and is well supplied with small fruits, Mr. Garwood being especially adapted to the care and growing of vegetables and fruits, in which he takes pride.

IRA GWYNN, farmer; P. O., New Jerusalem; was a son of John Gwynn, who was a Virginian; born in March, 1793, and emigrated to Harrison Co., this State, with his father, Hugh, in 1806. John was raised to farming pursuits, and was married in 1819, to Edith McMillen, who died about the year 1827, leaving two children. Feb. 11, 1830, he was married to Miss McMillen, daughter of James and Mary McMillen, who was born June 8, 1807, in Harrison Co., O.; they were both natives of York Co., Pa.; he was born in 1768, and came west in 1803, and raised eight children, of which Mrs. Gwynn, the mother of Ira, was the fifth. This couple died in 1857, after sixty-one years of married life, only one day's difference in the date of their death; they were buried in one grave. John, the father of Ira, located in 1833, in the east part of the township, and purchased 180 acres of land which was a dense forest; here he remained and cleared up the farm, and lived until his death, which occurred in August, 1851; and was one of the staunch and true men of his time, a worthy citizen, kind and indulgent to his family, and a friend to the down-trodden race. Ten children were born to him. At the age of seventeen, Ira enlisted in Company "K," 88th O. V. I., and served about thirteen months, then re-enlisted in the 2d Mo. Cavalry, and was for some time Mounted Orderly at Gen. Thomas' headquarters. His command was among the number that ran Gen. Price out of Missouri; his regiment traveled, in six weeks, 2,500 miles. which fact is a matter of record; Ira returned home without a scratch; his brother John was also in the army. Jesse, his brother, was in the 15th Regulars, and after serving two years, was discharged on account of wounds received. Hugh, his brother, was in the Quartermaster's Department; he was a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan College, Quincy; is an attorney-at-law. Ira was raised to farming; has taught school several terms; and was married in 1868 to Adeline Root, born July 14, 1846, in Allen Co., O., daughter of Daniel and Susan (Smith) Root. The Smiths came from Morgan Co., and the Root family from New York. Ira and wife have four children—Ida B., born Oct. 4, 1869; Hugh, Oct. 23, 1872; John, March 22, 1876; Harry M., May 30, 1878. Ira is a member of Wapatomica Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 424. Mrs. Gwynn had three brothers in the service; two were killed, and the other died of disease.

GEORGE A. HENRY, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born Aug. 9, 1837, near Zanesfield, being the youngest of the family, of which there were only three. His parents were Joel and Patience (Easton) Henry. Joel was born June 24, 1806, and was married to Patience Easton Dec. 3, 1829. She was born in Shelby Co., Kentucky, in 1804, and is a sister of John Easton, of this township. George's grandfather was named George, and was a Virginian by birth. A part of the land that George now owns was purchased in 1841, where his father settled and remained on the same until his death, which took place Nov. 29, 1855. Here George has since lived. Oct.

22, 1863, he was married to Emily Robb. She was born Jan. 31, 1838, in this county, in Lake Tp., daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Nelson) Robb. George has 190 acres of land aside from a two-thirds interest in another tract, which makes in all about 260 acres, and he is a successful farmer. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a ruling Elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Bellefontaine. He has two children—Iola Patience, born Feb. 14, 1866; Sarah Eva, June 30, 1869. George has one brother, David, who resides in this township; also a sister, Margaret, who is the wife of Simon D. Elliott, a prominent business man of Millford Centre. Mr. Henry is a young man of much stability, is a liberal patron of the public journals and newspapers, and is well posted in the passing events of the day.

GEORGE W. HENRY, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; was born in this township, Feb. 29, 1832, being the sixth child of a family of eight children born to their parents, James and Priscilla (Wagner) Henry. James Henry was born in Virginia; his wife's father served seven years in the Revolutionary War. James came to this county and settled many years prior to the birth of his son George. He was a farmer by occupation, and followed that vocation until his death, which occurred in 1840. At the age of 9 George was bound out to learn the plasterer's trade, to serve until his majority, and was to receive at the expiration of his time, a horse, saddle and bridle worth $45, and a bible worth $3. At the expiration of his time, his employer paid him $45 instead. Sept. 27, 1857, he was married to Margaret Cook, who was born Nov. 30, 1839, in Union Co., this State. He then set up farming adjoining the place he was born on, and worked at his trade, where he continued three years. In 1860 he moved to Union Co. and purchased a small farm, continuing at his trade and farming for five years, when he abandoned his trowel and confined his attention exclusively to his farm for about six years, then disposing of his first purchase, bought another farm in the same locality, retaining the same until April, 1874, and came to this county and purchased 112 acres adjoining the town of Zanesfield on the west, where he has since resided, having one of the most desirable locations in the county. His beautiful residence and commodious buildings, which overlook Mad River Valley, are plentifully supplied by a never-failing spring, situated many feet above the premises, which is conveyed in pipes to all of his buildings, furnishing an unceasing flow of pure, cold water. July 24, 1867, his wife died, leaving two children—Mary M., born July 30, 1858, and Osburn C., born Sept. 18, 1859. Mr. Henry was married to his present wife, May 30, 1868; her maiden name was Mary A. Scott, born April 5, 1846, in Rush Creek Township. She is a daughter of Enoch M. and Rebecca (Rea) Scott, who are residents of this township, and are of Scotch descent. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Henry, namely—Cora R., born Sept. 2, 1869; Sarah E., April 6, 1872, and Laura A., Sept. 14, 1874. Nearly all the family are members of the Baptist Church; his father was a devoted member of the Missionary Baptists. Mr. Henry has made a success in life, and all through his own exertions and patient industry. Politically he is liberal, but as touching questions of temperance, is firm and unyielding, and will oppose, through the ballot and by his influence, every measure which is calculated to defeat the principles of prohibition.

JOHN G. HOGE, retired farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine. The subject of this sketch, and whose portrait appears in this work, is among the staunch and highly-respected citizens of this county; he was born March 29, 1810, in Loudoun Co., Va. His father's name was Jesse, and was the father of ten children, of which number John G. was the second; his mother's name was Elizabeth Gregg, also a native of Loudoun Co., Va. John was but 17 years of age when his father died, and at his request he staid on the farm. At the age of 20, our subject was married to Nancy Holmes, born in 1814 in Loudoun Co., Va.; she was a daughter of John and Mary (Rodgers) Hoge. The Hoge family are of Scotch descent; three brothers at the time of the "Persecution" left Scotland; one stopped in Ireland, the other two came to America. The Greggs are of Irish descent. Solomon Hoge was the grandfather of John, and came West from Pennsylvania, and settled in this county. John remained on the homestead farm, which his grandfather settled, until 1845, when he

moved to the place he now owns, which had been purchased several years previous to its occupancy. This land was unimproved, and every man that came along and wanted work, he gave him a job of clearing; he was cutting his first crop of wheat when he heard the whistle of an engine, on her maiden trip, as she came into Bellefontaine. Farming and stock-raising has been the business of his life; his farm of 200 acres is but one mile east from the corporation of Bellefontaine, and is situated on the highest eminence in the State. In politics he is Republican; was Commissioner at the time the court house was built; has also served as Infirmary Director. Seven children were born him; four of the number came to maturity, but two living—Sarah E., now Mrs. David Wallace, and Mrs. Mary Ann Green, the wife of Reuben Green, of Bellefontaine; his son, John, died in the army. Mrs. Hoge died in 1849; since 1878, Mr. Hoge has been confined to his home on account of partial paralysis of his limbs, yet is in the enjoyment of his faculties, and is spending the evening of his life in apparent contentment and happiness, having the esteem and confidence of all his friends and acquaintances, of which he has a large number. Was raised a "Friend," yet is not affiliated with any religious body.

BENNEVILLE HAAS, farmer; P. O., New Jerusalem; was born March 26, 1824, in Berks Co., Penn; son of John Haas, who was born in Berks Co., May, 1800; his wife was Elizabeth Bagenstose, who was the mother of Benneville. The family emigrated West in 1839, and located at New Jerusalem, which has since been the abode of the family; his father first purchased 42 acres of land, and began clearing the same. Oct. 7, 1850, our subject was married to Catharine Harple, who was born May 25, 1825, in Washington Co., Penn.; she was a daughter of Conrad and Mary (Moore) Harple; he was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., and his wife in Washington Co., Penn. The first purchase Benneville made was 3 acres of land; the business of his life has been farming, and, although he began poor and unaided, he now has 215 acres of good land; he now resides on a portion of the land his father settled; his house, newly built, is located at Jerusalem Corners, is pleasant for location; in connection with his farm is carrying on a small store, and is Postmaster, which position he has filled since July, 1877, more to accommodate the neighbors than for the meagre allowance he receives from the government; nine children were born him, eight of whom survive—Mary E., now Mrs. James Collins; Rebecca, now Mrs. Thomas Slonecker; Sarah Ann; Caroline, now Mrs. B. F. Slonecker, in Kansas; Amanda; John F.; Emma, and Ida. When Mr. Haas began for himself, $100 was all he was worth; after renting a few years, moved to the place where he now lives in 1853, and will, in all probability, spend the remainder of his days there.

JACOB JOHNSON, farmer; P. O. Zanesfield; is the eldest son, and the second of the family of seven children, that were born to John and Abigail (Southard) Johnson. She died when Jacob was a boy. He is yet living in Monroe Township. Jacob was born in Zane Tp., Logan Co., July 3, 1835, and was raised to hard labor, and was taught the principles of husbandry by his paternal ancestor, who, early in life, impressed upon his son's mind and understanding that there was "no excellence without great labor," and that to attain success, one must labor to that end. At 21 he was married to Martha Ann Bishop, who was born in 1837, in New Jersey, daughter of Thomas and Biney Bishop. He began first by renting land, and afterwards purchased 90 acres, and after an occupancy of seven years, he moved to this township and purchased 197 acres of land, situated nearly two miles east, on the Liberty road, where he now resides. By economy and industry, and following the course indicated to him in youth, he has now become one of the successful men in his line of business. He has seven children, whose names are—Thomas J., Emma L., Laura A., Mary J., Charles W., Alonzo and Nelson. Religiously, he adheres to the doctrine taught by John Wesley, the pioneer of Methodism.

WILLIAM Y. JOSLIN, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; born Sept. 14, 1836, in Liberty Township, Delaware Co.; son of Jonas and Lucy (Butterfield) Joslin. He was a native of the Eastern States, and emigrated to this State about the year 1817, locating in Liberty Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, where he yet resides. At the age of 19, Oct. 21, 1855,

William was married to Rachel S. Case, who was born Feb. 12, 1837, in the same locality as her husband. She is a daughter of Newton and Azuba (Gay) Case; he was born Oct. 1, 1804; his wife, October, 1809. After William's marriage he was engaged in farming. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 121st O. V. I., and served until the close of the war, participating in many of the important engagements of the war; was taken prisoner at one time, and at another, was wounded with a musket ball, and is a "scarred soldier." Upon his return home, resumed agricultural pursuits, which he has since continued. In March, 1871, went to Missouri, which locality not suiting him, returned to the Buckeye State. In 1872, came to Logan County, locating on the farm he now owns, consisting of 119 acres, and is attaining success, having a good farm and pleasant location. Had five children—Jeannette, now Mrs. Leroy Dillon, of Union Co., Ohio, born July 4, 1858; Irvin N., Feb. 19, 1860; Minnie May, May 19, 1862, died Oct. 11, 1863; Ermina L., born Sept. 7, 1869; Charles G., June 24, 1871. He and wife are members of the Free Will Baptist Church. He has always been identified with the Republican party, and is a member of Wapatomica Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 424.

JOSEPH C. KITCHEN, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born May 5, 1839, near De Graff, Logan Co.; is the eldest of a family of four children. His father's name was Edward, and he was born in July, 1802, near Gettysburg, Penn., and was married to Miss Ann Canby, born in 1809, and were married in 1837, settling in Miami Co., this State, where they lived until 1845, then moving to Indianapolis, and remaining there until 1855. During this time he was merchandising. The mother of Joseph was a cousin of Gen. E. R. S. Canby, who was killed by the Modoc Indians. Joseph was afforded good school advantages, which were improved. In 1859 he engaged as book-keeper for R. S. Canby & Co., until the breaking out of the war, then went out in the 45th O. V. I. as Quartermaster; in 1864 he received a commission as assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain, on Gen. Kimball's staff, where he remained until 1865; was then assigned to Gen. Weitzel's staff, commanding on the Rio Grande River, and remained there until 1866, and was mustered out at as supernumerary. Returning home he engaged in stock-trading and farming; June 9, 1869, he was married to Martha McCarrel, who was born in 1841, March 20, in Huntingdon Co., Penn. He has now 240 acres of land, and a family of three children—Harvey S., born Jan. 26, 1872; Effie L., Jan. 20, 1874; Jessie, Nov. 5, 1877.

RICHARD S. KITCHEN, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine. Born in Miami Co., O., in 1846; is the youngest child of Edward and Ann (Canby) Kitchen. On the father's side the family is of German descent, and of Pennsylvanian origin. After the marriage of Richard's parents they located in Piqua, Miami Co., O., where Richard was born. The family made several changes, his father being disposed to lead a commercial life, and after several removes, finally settled down on the farm which Joseph now owns, about the year 1856; he yet survives, and is retired from business, and resides in Bellefontaine. His wife died, in Dec. 1868. At the age of twenty Richard began farming for himself by renting land on the homestead; Oct. 12, 1871, he was married to Susannah Fichthorn, who was born in Green Co., O., July 7, 1845, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Fichthorn. Has 137½ acres of land, which is situated in the northern part of this township. He is one of the most driving and energetic men in the township, and is making a success. Has three children living—Henry Earl, born Aug. 8, 1872; William B., Sept. 15, 1873; and Alvin S., Feb. 13, 1876.

ZEPHANIAH LAPORT, mechanic; Zanesfield; born July 4, 1835, near Cadiz, in Harrison Co., O., son of Abraham and Ellen (Wallace) Laport, who were natives of same county. Abraham, the grandfather of Zephaniah, was a native of Maryland, and came west several years prior to the war of 1812, of which he was an honored soldier, and located on the land where the Harrison County Infirmary now stands; here Abraham, the father of Zephaniah, was born during 1812. About the year 1835, Zephaniah's grandfather came to Rush Creek Tp., and purchased land of Elijah Beal, where Harper now stands, and settled upon the same, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1859, at the age of 83. Zephaniah's father settled on Mill Creek, purchasing 80 acres, now owned by

James Jamison. In 1844 he traded this land and moved to Rush Creek, lived there until 1851, and removed to Stark Co., and, after a few years residence, moved to Iowa. Zephaniah's father was a machinist, and raised his son to that trade. In 1861, during the month of April, Zephaniah enlisted in Co. F, O. V. I., three months service; then re-enlisted in the 23d Reg't O. V. I. for three years, or during the war. At the battle of Antietam he received a severe bullet wound on the head, and was disabled for many months; the scar he yet carries. Upon his return home he engaged in teaching, which vocation he followed for about fourteen years in Monroe Tp., all the time in three districts. In 1866, March 15, he was married to Sarah J. Williams, who was born in Monroe Tp. in July, 1848; she is a daughter of Jeffery and Lucy Williams. Three children have been born them—Zephina A., Allen S. and Lucy E. Since 1879, he and his brother have been engaged in carpentry, and doing general repair work, also are carrying on a stove and tinware business. Zephaniah is now serving as Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

S. Y. LEASE, real estate and money loan agent, Zanesfield. This gentleman is the fifth child of a family of twelve children born to Stephen and Susannah (Gates) Lease. Stephen Lease was a native of York Co., Pa. He was born in 1781; his wife was a native of the same place, and was born in 1789; they were married in 1811, and came to this county in 1812, making the journey by team. They bought some land and made this their residence until his death in 1867; Mrs. Lease died in 1876. Of their twelve children seven are living; all are married and all are farmers except S. Y.; he was born on his father's farm, on the headwaters of Mad River, Sept. 23, 1819, and lived at home for forty years. His school facilities were confined to a few terms of subscription school in an old log cabin with slat seats and oiled paper windows. He worked with the family until he was about 35 years of age, when his father deeded him and his two brothers, Andrew and John, each 150 acres of land. These brothers farmed their land in partnership, and made purchases of land for their joint account. Sept 3, 1860, S. Y. Lease and Miss Hannah Daughherty were united in the bonds of wedlock, and soon after took up their residence in Zanesfield, where they have since lived. He has followed the real estate business and loaned money; he has also been engaged in the drug business on several occasions in Zanesfield. Of the three children born to the marriage, but one is living, Belle, born July 5, 1877.

WILLIAM LONG, blacksmith; Zanesfield; was born in Preble Co., O., Aug. 8, 1833; at the age of 6, he removed with his parents to Logan Co.; went to learn the blacksmiths' trade at the age of 16; after its completion he worked as journeyman several months, then set up in business for himself at West Liberty, where he lived two years; in the fall of 1855, he began business in Zanesfield, and his has since been one of the permanent interests of the place, doing a thriving and satisfactory business in his line; in 1859 he was married to Cynthia Ann Carter, who was born in Rush Creek Tp., July 16, 1839, and is a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Sutherland) Carter. Edward Carter was born in Bedford Co., Va., in 1814. His wife, Elizabeth, is a native of Rush Creek Tp., this county, and was born in 1821. Abraham Long, the father of William, was born in 1794, in Adams Co., Penn., and emigrated to Preble Co., O. His wife (the mother of William) was born in 1795, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; her maiden name was Mary Bender. Abraham was a shoemaker by trade. After leaving Preble Co., he moved a short distance west of Bellefontaine, remaining there until the fall of 1844, when he located in Monroe Tp., and lived there until October, 1866, then came to Zanesfield, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying the following year. His wife died Sept. 22, 1880, in Zanesfield. William has had two sons born unto him, whose names are Charles and Henry; the former was born Jan. 1, 1860, died suddenly Aug. 22, 1877; Henry was born March 14, 1862. Mr. Long is a member of Wapatomica Lodge, No. 424, I. O. O. F. He raised Harvey Carter (his partner and brother-in-law), who was born July 13, 1857, in Zanesfield.

J. J. LEASE, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born in this township Feb. 8, 1825; is the son of Stephen and Susannah (Gates) Lease. Stephen was born in 1798 in Pennsylvania,

and came West about the year 1812, making his first stand on the farm where John Hoge now lives, where he remained about two years, and then located on the farm now owned by Jacob Lease, where he purchased 290 acres, which was at that time as the primitive forest, in a perfectly wild state; here he built him a cabin, and lived the real life of a frontiersman. John J. lived with his father until his death, and, in fact, since that time has never been very far from the old homestead. The death of his father occurred in 1867, his mother's about ten years afterwards. Oct. 7, 1865, John J. was married to Cynthia A. Tittsworth, who was born in 1389 in this county; she was a daughter of William and Sarah (Dunston) Tittsworth. Since Mr. Lease's marriage he has resided on the farm he now owns, which is adjacent to and a part of the original homestead; has eight children—Stephen, James D., Susanah, Ann, Emma, Dora, Charles and Clara. He has a good farm of 255 acres of land.

MRS. ELEANOR LEASE, Bellefontaine; is a native of this county, and has been a constant resident of the same since 1817, Dec. 25, which was the date of her birth. Her parents were Thomas and Zana (Carbon) Dunston. Thomas Dunston was born near Richmond, Virginia, and when but a young lad at school, was drafted into the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Lease's mother was born in Maryland, and came west about 1812. The family, upon their arrival here, first settled near West Liberty, and in 1819 they moved to the farm James Dunston now owns. March 13, 1834, she was married to Daniel Lease, who was a son of Samuel Lease. Since the marriage she has been a constant resident on the farm she now owns, which consists of 140 acres. Mr. Lease died in 1864. Since that time she has been carrying on the farm, with the assistance of her son John, who was born Sept. 28, 1849. She has five children—Caroline, now Mrs. W. Wackerson; Fannie, Mrs. S. Williams; Ella, Mrs. John McCollough, and David C.

JACOB LEASE, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; is the youngest of the family born to Stephen Lease, and was theeleventh child; he was born Dec. 1, 1830, on the farm he now owns, which was the homestead place, which he has never left. In 1865 he was married to Susanna Everingham; she was born 1843, in this county; she was a daughter of Henry and Sophronia (Donaldson) Everingham. Seven children are the result of this union, who are—Anna M., Susan O., Jacob A., Lillie R., John J., Ettie and Katie. He has 145 acres of land; the house is situated on the upland overlooking the valley below, which is rich bottom land.

J. M. LANCE, farmer; P. O., New Jerusalem. Was born April 3, 1832, near Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J. His father's name was Martin, who married Margaret McMurtrie, the mother of J. M. They were born and raised in New Jersey—emigrating to this State when J. M. was but six years of age; they first located in Richland Co., Cass Tp., purchasing 80 acres of land, upon which he settled, and remained on the same until death bore him away, Aug. 13, 1851. The subject of until this sketch remained on the home place he was 22 years of age; he went to Michigan, where she purchaed land, and lived there about two years in all; returning home, stayed one year, then went to Stark Co.; Sept. 3, 1857, was married to Sarah H. Scott, who was born in Marlborough Tp., March 16, 1832, and is a daughter of Israel and Sarah Holloway, both of whom were natives of Virginia, and were "Friends," and came out to this State at an early day. After he was married he lived in Shiloh five years, and in 1866 he moved into this township and bought 94 acres east of Jerusalem, where he lived until 1873, when he made an exchange and moved to his present place of residence, one-half mile west of Jerusalem, where he has 116 acres of land; has had considerable experience in teaching, having taught in Kentucky and Michigan as well as in this State. Having learned the carpenter's trade when young, he employed his time at this during the summer, and taught during the winter. Has one child, Julius Arthur, born Sept. 27, 1871.

HENRY W. MARMON, farmer; P. O. Zanesfield. Of the first arrivals of the Marmon family to the United States, there has been nothing spread upon the pages of history to this date to determine this fact definitely, save that they are of French descent, and emigrated to North Carolina during the middle of last century. "Marmon" is a name that belongs

to only one family in America, and is an abbreviation or contraction of "Merrimoon," in France. In the year 1806, the family removed from North Carolina to the head waters of Mad River. Here Henry W. Marmon first beheld the light of day, Jan. 24, 1811, in what is known as Marmon Valley. His father's name was Martin, and was born in 1777, in North Carolina, Northampton Co., an came West as above mentioned in 1806. His wife was Susanna Watkins, the mother of Joseph. There were three Marmon brothers who came out in the same year, and settled in one locality, hence the name "Marmon Valley." Martin died in 1842; his wife, Susanna, two years later. Henry was raised to agricultural pursuits; in September, 1835, he was married to Eliza Marmon, who was born Jan. 31, 1813, in this township, and was daughter of John and Ruth (Lamb) Marmon, who were from North Carolina. Since the marriage of Mr. M., he has resided where he now lives; his farm is situated in the south part of the township. Four children have crowned their union—Louisa, Milton, Joseph and Nancy. Milton and Joseph were out in service during the late war. Joseph came home, but Milton died in Andersonville prison, a martyr to his country. He was a member of Co. A., 13th Reg't U. S. Infantry; he was born July 25, 1838. "Uncle Henry," as he is familiarily called, has been a resident of this township almost three score years and ten, and has been closely identified with the growth and development of this part of the county, and is one of its most valued citizens. In religious belief he is a Friend, and has always been an exemplary man and of generous impulses, a friend to the poor; has always been disposed to look upon the bright side of life; genial and largely social in his manner; an intelligent man, a good companion.

JOSEPH A. MILLER, farmer; P. O., New Jerusalem. Among the German representatives of this county who have accumulated means, and for himself a good name in the community, is Mr. Miller, who was born in the Tyrol, Austria, April 23, 1823; he is the eldest of four children that were born to Michael and Magdalene (Feldegger) Miller; Joseph was reared to the manufacture of boots and shoes, his trade being a shoemaker; in the fall of 1852 he parted with his boyhood's home, and emigrated to America, and to Ohio in 1853; when he landed in Bellefontaine he was destitute of means; he set to work for Davidson & Butler; then for Davidson alone, and finally for Davidson & Thrift; in all, making thirteen years of service; April, 1867, he engaged in business under the firm name of Miller & McElree, which business lasted until January, 1879; in April, 1879, he moved to Jefferson Tp., and located in the northeast part of the township on the Solomon Day farm; he has 124½ acres; the half acre was donated as a burial-place for colored people, by Mr. Day. Dec. 4, 1855, was married to Susanna Spahr, his present wife, who was born March 11, 1832, in Washington Co., Pa., daughter of Martin and Margaret (Coil) Spahr, who emigrated to this State in 1840, to Harrison Co., then to Guernsey, and finally to Logan. They have five children living—Frantz, born Nov. 12, 1861; Henry, May 23, 1863; Charles, Feb. 15, 1867; Joseph, Oct. 11, 1871; John, Feb. 26, 1873. Mr. Miller has his farm all paid for, and is not indebted to any person; and is doing a successful business; and has an interesting family of children.

WILLIAM MOON, carpenter; Bellefontaine; was born in Reading, Berks Co., Penn., Feb. 7, 1816; is the second of a family of eight children (seven now living), who were born to Jacob and Susannah (Richter) Moon, both of whom were natives of Germany, and emigrated to Pennsylvania about the year 1810. William came out with his parents to this State in 1821; when yet a lad he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where he learned the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's trade, which occupied five years in learning. Returning West, he was married, Dec. 1, 1840, to Susannah Shawver, who was born in Carroll Co., O., 1818; she was a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Shultz) Shawver; he wasa native of Pennsylvania, and she of Virginia. Mr. Moon has followed his chosen occupation up to the present time; for four years after he completed his trade, he traveled and worked as journeyman in several of the large cities, among the best class of workmen, in order to perfect himself in his business, and thereby has became one of the best workmen in his line, his ability being recognized by his having all the work he can attend to; has for several years been making a specialty of moving

buildings, and is prepared to move any kind—frame, log, brick or stone—and in a satisfactory manner. Has six children living—Sophia, now Mrs. W. V. McFadon; Levi and Harvey, in Howard Co., Mo.; Michael, in Columbus; Sarah, now Mrs. Jones, and John. Mr. Moon has a good home; has recently sold his farm to his son; resides now on the Zanesfield pike, two miles east of Bellefontaine. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN MAY, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born Nov. 9, 1829; is the fourth of a family of five children who were born to Alexander and Margaret (McLaughlin) May, who emigrated to this county in 1833; he died the September following, and she died July 4, 1880. The Mays are of Irish extraction, but the more recent representatives are natives of Maryland. In politics they were all Whigs, and were adherents of the Associate Reformed Church, called by some the "Seceders," who were very strict in their forms of worship. To this church the father and mother of the May family belonged. John now resides on the land his father purchased in this township; since 1847, he has had the management of the farm. In June, 1861, he was married to Sarah M. Rockwell, born in Holmes Co., O., Aug. 21, 1840; she is a daughter of Charles and Mary Ann (Marquis) Rockwell. He was a native of Vermont, she of Washington Co., Penn. One child has been born to them—Helen, born March 17, 1863. His farm comprises 220 acres; his father was born in October, 1778, in Washington Co., Penn. Of the May family, born to Alexander and Margaret, are—James, Samuel, Jane, Margaret (now deceased), and John. James is now in Lynn Co., Ore.; Jane, the wife of Mr. Taylor, in Monroe Tp.; John and Samuel at home on the farm.

OREN OUTLAND, merchant; Zanesfield; was born May 12, 1849, in Monroe Tp., and has never recognized any other place as home, save that of Logan Co. He is a son of James and Rebecca (Stratton) Outland, who are likewise natives of this county. Early in life, Oren formed the desire to lead a commercial life, and though reared to farming pursuits, yet his inclinations took a different turn, and, at the age of 18, he entered the store of O. Brown & Co., of Zanesfield, and officiated as clerk nearly three years; then entered into partnership with S. D. Elliott, which relation lasted two years, when, in consequence of impaired health, he abandoned store-life for one year, to recuperate; then went into partnership with his former employers, O. Brown & Co., who conducted the business for two years, when he sold his interest to them, and retired from the business; but he did not remain long out of his chosen vocation, when, during the month of October, 1875, he purchased the entire stock from Charles Folsom, and since that time has been constantly engaged in the business, keeping a general stock of goods, such as are generally found in every well regulated store. His long acquaintance, aided by his known integrity and fidelity to his patrons, have justly merited for him the liberal patronage of the people, which he is receiving. In January, 1873, he was united by marriage to Miss Patie Elliott, who is a daughter of S. D. and Margaret (Henry) Elliott, both natives of this State; she was born in the town of Zanesfield. They have one child, Cora, who was born Feb. 28, 1875. Mr. Outland served several years as Postmaster in Zanesfield and is a member of Wapatomica Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 424, and Bellefontaine Lodge, No. 209, A. F. and A. M.; also of Lafayette Chapter, No. 60, R. A. M. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. W. H. OUTLAND, physician; Zanesfield. Among the successful practitioners of medicine in this county, of the eclectic school, is W. H. Outland, who was born in Perry Tp., Jan. 20, 1842, son of Thomas Antrim Outland and Eliza Freer, his wife. Thomas, was a son of Josiah, who emigrated to this county from the Carolinas, several years prior to the war of 1812. The Outland family are of Dutch, and the Freers of English descent. Thomas was born in the eastern part of this county on the head waters of the Darby, and remained in the Outland settlement until 1857, when he moved to Union Co., remaining there until the fall of 1864, when he moved to Hardin Co., near the Scioto, at the Wheeler tavern stand, remaining there until his death, which occurred Jan. 8, 1876. He was the father of eight children, six boys and two girls, all of whom are living, W. H. being the second in order; his early life was employed in the discharge of home

duties and attending school, while his advantages were limited, yet he was successful, obtaining an education sufficient to enable him to teach several terms of school, during the winter season. At the age of 28, he began the study of medicine, and graduated Feb. 4, 1873, at the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, and began practice in Mt. Victory, Hardin Co., O., where he remained a short time. March 29, 1874, came to Zanesfield, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Oct. 14, 1875, he was married to Malinda F. Thompson; she was born in Zanesfield, in 1850, daughter of Amos and Ruth (Rea) Thompson. They have one child, Edwin Freeman. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is now serving his fourth term as Township Clerk; is also a member of the Masonic Order, and a staunch Republican.

J. W. OUTLAND, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; born in Zane township, Dec. 15, 1838; is the youngest son of a family of three children, who were born to Robert and Martha (Freer) Outland. He was born Nov. 27, 1808; in Zane township; he was a son of Josiah Outland. Martha was born the same year and day of the month as her husband, but one month later; she was a daughter of Thomas Freer; they were lifelong residents in the township and county. Robert died Sept. 1, 1871—his wife April 21, 1880; she was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; their remains now repose in the Baptist burying ground. J. Wesley was married Jan. 1, 1862, to Maggie Sharp, who was born Feb. 25, 1844, in Zane Tp.; she was a daughter of Caleb and Rebecca (Knouff) Sharp; she was born in Fairfield Co., her husband in Logan Co., O. He died July 21, 1862; his wife, when Maggie was six years of age. After the marriage, J. W. and wife lived nine years on the home farm, and in 1870 came to their present place of abode, in the southeast part of the township, and is engaged in farming. They have had five children born to them, but four living: Charles C., born April 4, 1863; Flora B., March 1, 1866; Minnie V., Nov. 2, 1870; died March 5, 1873; Robert F., born July 15, 1873; and Cassie May, Feb. 23, 1873. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EZRA R. OUTLAND, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; is the youngest child of a family of sixteen children, born to Josiah and Kesiah Outland, who were natives of North Carolina, and subsequently settled in Zane Tp., Logan Co., where Ezra was born Dec. 2, 1828; at the age of 18 Ezra left home, and sought to learn the carpenter's trade, and after he had it completed, the business not suiting him, he engaged in farming; at the age of 22, Oct. 10, 1850, he was married to Elizabeth Lukens, who was born in Warren Co., O., and daughter of Salathiel and Louisa (Fawcett) Lukens; after his marriage, he engaged at work on a saw-mill for three years, and in the fall of 1854 moved to the eastern part of the township and purchased 70 acres of land at $14 per acre, paying on it what money he had saved when at work in the saw-mill, and went in debt for the remainder; this land was unimproved, not a stick cut or any improvement made upon it; he built him a small frame house and began clearing the timber and making him a farm. In November, 1869, his wife died; four children were the fruit of the union, two of whom are living—Fernando D., born Aug. 4, 1851, and Orlando, July 6, 1854. April 19, 1873, was married to Hettie Inskeep, who was born in Perry Tp., July 14, 1846, and had been a successful teacher from the time she was 15 years of age to the time she was married; she is a daughter of David and Martha (Downs) Inskeep, who were born in Zane Tp. Mr. and Mrs. Outland have two children—Emma E., born May 23, 1875; Nellie, Feb. 20, 1880. Mr. Outland has been successful in his business career, having now 313 acres of land, the greater portion of which is improved; he and wife are members of the Free Will Baptist Church; he is a member of Perry Grange, No. 1134.

JOSIAH PEELLE, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; was born in Northampton Co., N. C., April 30, 1817, son of Robert, who was a son of Edmond, a Quaker preacher. The Peelle family are of English stock, and can trace their family direct to Sir Robert Peel, of England; Josiah's mother was a Johnson, of Welsh descent, born in Southampton, 1796. She was a daughter of Demsey Johnson, a Virginian, whose wife was Moning Johnson, who was a cousin of General George Washington. Demsey was drafted in

the war of the Revolution and served in that struggle for liberty; Josiah came to Stark Co., in 1840, and to this county and township in the spring of 1849; was married April 25, same year, to Melissa Ann Walkins, who was born in Monroe Tp., Oct. 27, 1820, daughter of Benjamin and Obedience (Marmon) Walkins; his father's name was Robert, who was a son of Peter Marmon. Farming has been the business of Mr. Peelle's life, his farm being located in the south part of the township; Dec. 1861, he was among the number who volunteered his services in the defense of his country and enlisted in Co. F, 47th O. V. I., serving eighteen months, when, in consequence of impaired health and heart disease, he was discharged from service, and returned to his family. Six children have been born him, but four are living—John Henry, born Jan. 3, 1850; Auzonetta, born March 14, 1852, now the wife of Newton Stanley; Benjamin W., born Nov. 19, 1853, and Robert D., Sept. 10, 1855; (Caroline E. and Joshua M., deceased.) Mr. Peelle is a member of the Friends by birthright, and, is a good Republican.

EZRA PARK, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born on the same farm on which he now resides, Nov. 10, 1836; is the eldest of two children living, born to James and Elizabeth V. (Marquis) Park. James Park was born in Belmont Co., in November, 1812; his wife in Washington Co., Pa., in 1810. The family settled upon this farm about the year 1836, where he died Nov. 20, 1871; she, Dec. 21, 1851. Ezra was married Nov. 1, 1876, to Margaretta Wingerd, who was born in Knox Co., O., June 20, 1851. Her parents are Martin and Catherine (Baughman) Wingerd; he was born in Franklin Co., Pa.; his wife also. They are residents of Knox Co. Ezra, like his father, has always been a Democrat. He has 111 acres of land located in this township.

JOHN PLUMMER, hardware and groceries; Zanesfield; is the eldest son of Benjamin and Sophia (Unangst) Plummer; they were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania; they were married in Logan Co., O., whither they had come with their parents when young; after their marriage, they followed farming, and, except two years in Auglaize Co., they have lived in this township since. By the marriage there were six children, four living, one of whom is John; he was born in Jefferson Tp., Logan Co., O., March 18, 1852; he lived with his parents until he was 24 years of age. June 22, 1876, he married Miss Kate McCormick, a daughter of John and Mariana (Reynolds) McCormick; they were natives of Ireland; on coming to the United States, they settled in Chicago, Ill., and later came to Logan Co., O., and settled in Zanesfield, where they now reside, he being engaged in the tannery business. Mr. John Plummer began clerking in his father's store when he was 18 years of age, and when he became 22 he was taken as a full partner in the business, and soon after his marriage became the sole proprietor of the business, and has continued as such since. His business is located at a prominent corner in Zanesfield, and consists of a full line of hardware and groceries, in which he is doing a large and increasing trade.

THOMAS F. REAMES, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; is the eldest child of a family of eleven children, born to Jesse and Rebecca (French) Reames. Jesse was born in 1801, in North Carolina, and when young, moved to Columbiana Co., O., where he was married May 1, 1829, to Rebecca French, a native of that county. She was born Jan. 5, 1808, and was a daughter of Elijah and Susannah (Curl) French. Soon after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Reames, they moved to what is now Logan Co., locating in Jefferson Tp. Here Thomas, our subject, was born, April 19, 1828, and grew up at home. His father died April 30, 1854, and several years previous to his death was in poor health, and the care of the family largely fell upon Thomas, which duty he discharged to the best of his ability. When he began for himself he was poor; he worked out by the day and month, receiving therefor a small pittance; when he got $10 per month he thought he was getting money fast; April 11, 1852, he was wedded to Jane Outland, born in Zane Tp., April 27, 1832. She was a daughter of Jeremiah and Martha (Butler) Outland, Jeremiah being the eldest child of Josiah Outland. After Mr. Reames married he began renting, which he continued for fourteen years; in 1870, he moved to his present place of residence, which he had bought five years previous; has

150 acres and an excellent farm-house, newly built, and is now in easy circumstances, having reaped the rewards of hard labor and economy. He has two sons—James, born April 4, 1858, now in Perry Tp., and Leroy J., at home, born Dec. 18, 1865. Mr. Reames has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and a class-leader for a score of years, and is one of the pillars of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and worthy citizen of the township.

JOSHUA M. REAMES, mechanic; Zanesfield; was born on the homestead farm, July 8, 1826; is the sixth child born to Jeremiah Reames. Up to the time he was 16 years of age remained at home, with his parents; at the age of 18, he went to learn the trade of stone mason and plastering, also learned the carpenter's and blacksmith's trade. In his 22d year, Sept. 29, 1848, he was married to Rebecca E. Southwick, born Feb. 23, 1828, a native of Maryland; daughter of Ira and Ann S. (Ely) Southwick; she died, September, 1871, leaving three children—T. Sylvester, born Oct. 20, 1848; Adda, now Mrs. Thomas Garwood, son of David Garwood, now of Knappa City; and George, born Feb. 25, 1855. June 25, 1873, he was married to Rachel J. Collins, daughter of Daniel and Ann Unangst; has one child, Lena. In 1863, enlisted in Co. H., 128th Regt., O. V. I., and served nearly two years, and was then discharged on account of disability. In 1878, located in Zanesfield, yet has always been a resident of the township, and has never voted out of it; has been Street Commissioner for eighteen years; although master of the several trades mentioned, yet, has of late years, confined himself principally to the trowel. His son, George C., was married Jan. 10, 1879, to Miss Hettie Winder, born Sept. 21, 1857, in Zane Tp., daughter of Edward and Mary (Williams) Winder. Mr. Winder is one of the staunch farmers in Zane Township.

JOSIAH REAMES, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; is the third son, and fourth child of Jeremiah and Matilda (Marmon) Reames, who were natives of Northampton Co., N. C. Jeremiah was born Oct. 16, 1792, and emigrated in 1810, making the entire journey on foot, coming out with Josiah Outland, and a lady who rode a horse. Jeremiah was among the early pioneers in this county, and assisted in laying out the road from Bellefontaine to Columbus, and other enterprises which date back to the early settlement of this locality. He located on the hill now occupied by Martin, his son, in 1818, and has since that time been a constant resident; is yet living, but very infirm; has been bed-fast nearly one year. When he came here, he could have entered land in the bottom, but thinking it worthless, located on the hill instead; here he raised his entire family; the greater portion of them are now in the township. Josiah made his father's house his home until 1853; was then married to Nancy Reames, daughter of Vincent and Mary (Vassar) Reames; after his marriage, he located on Bokes Creek, where he purchased a small farm; remaining there a short time, returned to this township, where he has since resided. Sept. 7, 1862, his wife died; three children were born to them—none now living. April 7, 1863, was married to his present wife, whose name was Nancy Scott, born Dec. 20, 1833, in Franklin Co., daughter of James and Nancy (Walker) Scott. She was born in Virginia, Oct. 22, 1801, and came to Franklin Co., one mile north of Columbus, with her parents, Benjamin and Nancy (Curtis) Walker, when she was a babe. Mr. Reames has two children by his present wife, who are Orlando J., born April 2, 1864; Cora, Dec. 9, 1867. The entire family, with one exception, are true Republicans and glory in the name.

EZRA REAMES, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; born Oct. 29, 1840, in Jefferson Tp.; son of Hezekiah J. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Reames. Hezekiah was born July 22, 1818, and is a son of Jeremiah Reames, who settled on the farm now owned by Martin M. On this farm the present generation of the Reames brothers were born. Ezra was among the number, who voluntered his services in the defense of his country, and served three years in the regular army, enlisting in July, 1863, in Co. D, 13th U. S. I.; and there were no better or braver soldiers than Ezra, being always ready for duty, and ever ready to obey the orders of his superiors, and came out of the service with as bright a record as any lad who donned the blue, his commanding officer giving him credit as being an active participant in the following named engagements: Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Rolling Fork,

Haines Bluff, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Colliersville and Mission Ridge. At the battle of Colliersville, he came out with seven bullet holes in his coat, only one of the bullets drawing blood. Oct. 27, 1867, was married to Pearla McLoskey, who was born Feb. 2, 1844, in Dearborn Co., Ind., and is a daughter of John and Amy (Fisk) McLoskey, who were both of Dearborn Co., Ind. Five children have been born unto Ezra and wife, but four are living—Evangeline, born Sept. 25, 1868; Florence M., Dec. 25, 1872; Webster J., Aug. 9, 1877, and Edna P., Aug. 16, 1880. Ezra's mother was born in Isle of Wight Co., Va., Dec. 23, 1811, daughter of Abel and Mary Johnson, who came west in 1835, and was married to Hezekiah Reames in November, 1837, and by him had five children—Abel, Ezra, Robert, Josiah and Melissa. All of the boys served in the late war and returned home.

JOHN REAMES, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; born in Northampton Co., N. C., May 29, 1813, being the youngest of a family of ten children born to William and Naomi (Bohm) Reames, who came to this county in the fall of 1811, locating in the south part of the township, where Henry Marmon now lives. Here the family remained until about the year 1824, when they moved to the northwest part of the township, and remained until the decease of William, which was about the year 1845, on the farm on which John now resides. In 1830 John was married to Sarah Littler, who was born in Tennessee; she died in 1863. Twelve children were born to them; eight of them are living—Eliza, the wife of George Kitchen; William, and Caleb Walter, of Illinois; also, Laban, in Kansas; Margaret, in Hoopston, Ill., wife of Amos Perkins; Luther, in this county; and Charles, at home; also, William H. Bull, a step-son, at home. April 19, 1865, was married to Mrs. Isabel Bull, born 1822, July 27, in Augusta Co., Va.; daughter of Abram and Susannah Wunderli Harr; he was born 1779; she, March 28, 1790; both in Pennsylvania; were married in 1800; he died 1823; she, April 9, 1873. Mrs. Reames had one son by her first husband, William H., born May 10, 1859; by the present marriage, one child, Charles, born in January, 1867. Mr. Reames is one of the old reliable men in the township, upright and straightforward, honest and conscientious, Democratic in sentiment, and has served his township as Trustee for many years, and been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-five years; has 136 acres of land in this township.

M. M. REAMES, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; was born April 1, 1824, in this township, on the homestead farm where he now resides, is the fifth child of a family of ten children, born to Jeremiah and Matilda Reames. Martin was raised to hard labor, and had very poor school advantages, the time that most boys were attending school, he was assisting his parents at home. At the age of 22, he was married to Keziah Reames, born July 21, 1826, she was the daughter of Silas and Betsy (Bohm) Reames, who were natives of North Carolina. Since the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Reames, they have resided permanently in the township, having never left the homestead since their first occupancy. The residence is situated on the south side of the pike, two miles east of Zanesfield, on the brow of the hill, which is about 125 feet above the level of the road, which gives a magnificent view of the valley below. Here upon this eminence is the home of M. M. Reames, which is a model for a rural home; his wife is an excellent housekeeper, the culinary department not to be excelled; in short, the home and its surroundings, are desirable. Six children have been born them. The family bible gives the following record—Adelia M., born Nov. 6, 1847, died Jan. 24, 1860; Margaret F., born Oct. 26, 1849, died Feb. 18, 1874; Mary E., born April 2, 1854, Jeremiah F., born Dec. 22, 1857, died Jan. 25, 1860; Lydia A., born July 10, 1861; James S., born Sept. 25, 1864. Margaret was the wife of James McAtee. Adelia and Jeremiah died of scarlet-fever, and were buried the same day. Mrs. Reames is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church since 1851. 96 acres compose the farm, which is well kept and yields its owner a bountiful return.

MRS. SARAH ROBB, Bellefontaine; was born in Chillicothe, Ross Co., Aug. 28, 1813; she was a daughter of John Nelson, who was of Irish descent; her mother was of Welch, her name was Sarah Marquis. He was born Feb. 18, 1787, she July 12, 1789. Both were of Cross Creek township, Washington Co, Pa.,

and emigrated to this State in 1813, first coming to Ross Co., and to Logan in 1831. Mrs. Robb was of a family of five brothers, and five sisters, all of whom settled in and about Bellefontaine. John Nelson died Feb. 15, 1879, a man that was highly respected by all who knew him, as a Christian man and a good citizen. Mrs. Robb was married to Joshua Robb March 15, 1832, who was born Sept. 12, 1806, and was a son of John. Her mother's name was Agnes Smith, both were raised in Pennsylvania. Joshua came West in 1831, after their marriage they lived for some time on the farm now owned by Wm. Scott, but subsequently made several changes, in 1850 located in the northwest part of the township. He died Feb 21, 1873, of apoplexy. Nine children have been born unto them, who are Scott, born Dec. 4, 1830; Nancy L., Dec. 3, 1835; Emily, Jan 3, 1848; Robert L., April 15, 1840; Sarah M., March 19, 1843; Mary, Nov. 9, 1847; John W., Nov. 1, 1851; Smith J., May 1, 1855; Vance N., Aug 23, 1861. Of the number of children mentioned, several are deceased; of those living are Lott, in McPherson Co., Kan.; Robert, now a physician, in Burlington, Ia.; Emily, now Mrs. George Henry, of this township; Sarah M., now Mrs. J. K. Stephenson, of Lake Tp.; John W., in Miami; Vance C. resides with his mother on the farm, which is kept in true farmer-like style. Mrs. Robb is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. S. ROBB, M. D.; Zanesfield. Prominent among the practitioners of materia medica in this county is Dr. Robb, who was born July 6, 1819, in Guernsey Co.; he was a son of Joshua and Mary (Marquis) Robb, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former from Fayette and the latter from Washington Co., Penn. The Doctor was of a family of nine children, he being the sixth in order; his father served in the war of 1812, and took up his residence in Guernsey Co., O., soon after the war closed; he was a farmer, and to this vocation our subject was reared. At the age of 17 he entered Oxford College, and after three years' hard study, he began reading medicine, and taught school; in 1846, he graduated at the Ohio Medical College; began in practice at Cincinnati and was doing an excellent business, when, his health becoming impaired, he came to Logan Co., and located in Zanesfield and engaged in practice; this has been his residence and place of business since. Nov. 21, 1850, he was married to Almira Hamilton, who was born Sept. 1, 1822, in Jefferson Co., O.; daughter of William and Margaret (Norton) Hamilton; two children have been born him —Charles, in 1853, now in Colorado, in the sheep business; Amanda, deceased, was born 1852, died 1869. The Doctor has been one of the leading physicians in this township for many years, and has been successful as a physician and a business man, and been a friend to the poor and universally esteemed by all with whom he has been associated in a professional or social way; Democratic in sentiment, yet not radical in his views; rather, a liberal and rational reasoner in matters of religion and politics. Since 1880 he has been confined to his house from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, affecting his right side; as to what the result will prove to be is not yet developed, yet it is the hope of his many friends that he may soon be restored. He was one of the charter members of Wapatomica Lodge, I. O. O. F., 424, and has ever maintained and practiced the tenets of the order, with friendship, love and truth.

BENJAMIN S. SCOTT, wagon manufacturer; Zanesfield; born Jan. 14, 1821, in Belmont Co., O.; the youngest of a family of ten children born to Joshua and Elizabeth (Stanton) Scott. Joshua Scott was a son of Adam and Hannah (Mace) Scott; he was born near Wilmington, N. C., in 1769, and his father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Elizabeth Stanton was the eldest daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Macy) Stanton, and was born in Carteret Co., N. C., Dec. 24, 1775. Abigail Macy was a native of Nantucket Island, and was a descendant of Thomas Macy, who came from England to America in 1640, and, on account of religious intolerance in Massachusetts, removed with his family, in open boat, to Nantucket Island, an event celebrated in later years with considerable poetic coloring in one of Whittier's poems. Joshua and Elizabeth Scott, the parents of our subject, were married in their native State in 1794, and came North in 1802, stopping for a time at Red Stone, on the Monongahela; thence to Jefferson Co., O.; after a short residence, came to Belmont Co., O., where

Ben. S. was born; here they cleared up a piece of land purchased from the Government. In April, 1830, they sold out and came to Logan Co., O.; purchased 100 acres of land west of Zanesfield, known as the "Goose Creek" farm; here his mother died in 1835, being a woman of great moral and religious worth. He was married the second time, and died in 1838. Benjamin S. was then in his 18th year; lived with his uncle, Benjamin Michener, until 1840, who resided near Zanesfield, and worked on a farm, attending school during the winter season; afterwards taught school; going to Urbana, learned the wagonmaker's trade; remained until 1845, when he came to Zanesfield, and set up on his own account, and has since been a constant resident of Zanesfield. May 6, 1847, was united by marriage to Eliza A. Harris, of Richland Co., O., in November, 1822, second daughter of William and Gulie E. (Gregg) Harris; her father was an early settler in Richland Co., and was a soldier in Gen. Harrison's army. The Greggs came from the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, and were members of the Society of Friends. Six children have been born unto Mr. Scott and wife; two of them are married; Sallie is engaged in teaching; Caroline and Edwin are at home. Mrs. Scott, though raised a Friend, is, in common with her husband and three children, a member of the Baptist Church, and he is an active worker in the Sabbath school cause. Politically Mr. Scott was originally a Whig, but, since the dissolution of that party, has been an unswerving Republican; was a private in the 132d Regt., O. N. G., during the campaign of 1864, and has been several times elected as Justice of the Peace, and is one of the staunch and reliable citizens of this community.

WILLIAM SCOTT, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine. Among the "old timers" and staunch representatives of this county, is William Scott, who was born in Monroe Tp., June 18, 1814; his father, Samuel, was born October 17, 1778, in County Wexford, Ireland; his wife, who was the mother of William, was born February 28, 1786, in Sussex Co., State of Delaware; Samuel Scott, was but five years of age when he emigrated to America; his parents located in Pennsylvania; in 1800 he (Samuel) came to Ohio, and to Logan Co., locating in Monroe Tp. about the year 1811, and for a time was out in the '12 war. Farming was his occupation; though beginning poor, he became wealthy, being a very successful business man; he went to Chillicothe to pay his first tax; of the family raised to maturity, were Margaret; Jane; Archibald, who was killed, when crossing the plains, going to California; William; John; Nancy; Eliza A.; Martha and Mary. Samuel Scott died Feb. 18, 1859; during his life was a very efficient worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he was prominently identified as class-leader and steward, and gave of his means liberally for the support and maintenance of the gospel, and the erection of churches. William Scott remained at home until 1835, and in October he was married to Emily Gillilan, born in April, 1818, in Mason Co., Virginia; her mother's name was Edwardson; soon after Mr. Scott's marriage he purchased the homestead which he yet owns; in 1874 came to Jefferson Tp.; having the misfortune to lose his wife, he has since married Phebe Ellis, born in December, 1829, in Canada; eight children were the fruit of the first marriage, and eleven by the last, of whom but nine are living, viz: Archibald; Ellis; Charles; Laura B.; Ida B.; Sherman; Georgiana; Frank H. and Effie F. Mr. Scott's early school advantages were very limited; attended but three terms in all. Farming and stock-raising has been the business of his life; for about twenty years was engaged in stock-shipping; he has been very successful in his business career, having several hundred acres of land, and is now living in quiet and retirement at his beautiful home, about one mile and a half east of Bellefontaine, and is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which his father so long adorned with his Christian life and exemplary conduct.

JACOB SLONECKER, farmer; P. O., New Jerusalem; born in Berks Co., Penn., May 13, 1816; was the second child of a family of seven children born to Jacob and Elizabeth (Savage) Slonecker. Jacob's father was a weaver by trade, but made farming his principal vocation, to which business he raised his children. Jacob, whose name heads these lines, remained with his father until reaching his major years, when he earned the business of house carpenter. In the fall of 1853, he

emigrated to Ohio, and for two years lived in Stratford, Delaware Co., where he plied his chosen occupation. In the fall of 1855 he came to Logan Co., which presented sufficient attractions to induce him to pitch his place of residence, and since his coming has been a resident of Jefferson Tp., located about one mile east of Jerusalem, where he has a snug and well-kept farm of about 40 acres. During the past four years he has run his farm to stock, and has given his time principally to his trade of cabinet-making. Feb. 1838, he was joined in wedlock to Julia Gotshall, who was born Oct. 27, 1816, in Schuylkill Co., Penn., daughter of Henry and Rosana (Unangst) Gotshall—eleven children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Slonecker, nine of whom are living—Hettie Ann, now Mrs. J. Merkel, of Delaware Co.; Sarah, now Mrs. J. Levan, of Perry Tp.; David and Henry, in Bokes Creek; Elizabeth, Thomas, William, Franklin in Lyon Co., Kansas; Julia at home. Mrs Slonecker has been a member of the Lutheran Church for forty years. He sent two boys to the late war, David and Henry; David was in the 96th O. V. I., and Henry in the 128th. Mr. Slonecker is Democratic, and was elected Justice of the Peace, in the spring of 1880.

JACOB M. SMALL, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born near Martinsburg, in Berkeley Co., Va., Jan. 1, 1833; there were seven children in the family, he being the fourth—five of the number living; his parents were John and Elizabeth (Kilmer) Small; both were natives of the Middle States. Jacob came West in 1860, and was married, September 11, of that year, to Rachel H. Couchman, who was born in Champaign Co., O., March 17, 1839; is a daughter of Michael and Margaret (Grove) Couchman; he was from Virginia; she from Clarke Co., this State. After Jacob was married, he returned to Virginia, and located on a portion of his father's estate. The war was in progress, and Jacob, with others, was conscripted and forced into the Confederate service, but being a peaceably disposed person, not wishing to shoot or be shot at, he obtained a furlough for a limited time, but to this day he has never reported to his command. Coming West, his wife soon followed him, the Confederates having taken everything he had. Upon his return to this county, staid with his father-in-law one year, afterwards purchased a farm in Richland Tp., near the Reservoir, living there one year; disposing of his farm, he came, in 1865, to his present residence, where he has 107 acres of land, in the southwestern part of the township. He has a family of four children, which are—Henry H., Jacob M., John W. and Ann R. B. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of Jefferson Grange, No. 292, and a member of the Republican party.

REV. LUTHER SMITH, son of Rev. Ely and Amy (Emerson) Smith, was born at Hollis, N. H., Aug. 11, 1800. After attending grammar school at New Ipswich, Londonderry, and other places, he entered college at Brown University, from which he graduated in the class of 1824; studying law at Hollis, he removed to Kentucky in 1827, locating at Paris; he bought property about a mile from the village, and erected a suitable building and opened an Academy for the education of young men. He conducted this for a number of years with eminent success, as far as education was concerned, but financially it was not profitable. In October, 1834, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Caldwell. They were the parents of two sons, James Emerson Smith and William C. Smith. Mrs. Smith inherited from her father a valuable tract of unimproved land in Jefferson Tp., on which they purposed settling and making a future home; but before this happy consummation she fell a victim to disease, and died near Louisville, Ky. Mr. Smith was married a second time in December, 1845, to Miss Effie Moody, of Cliffton, Green Co., O., after which he removed to the farm in Logan Co., on which a house had been built and some land cleared. Here he remained until January, 1850, when he consented to take charge of the West Liberty Union School, then being organized. Remaining there until April, 1851, he again spent the summer on the farm, but went to Northwood, teaching in the college during the winter. In the spring of 1852, he returned to the farm, where he remained until April, 1855, when he again engaged in teaching at West Liberty. During his residence there, as one of the Trustees of the Presbyterian College, then

determined on by the church, but not yet located, he took a very active part in trying to secure the establishment of the institution at that place. In 1858 he removed to Zanesfield, and in 1859 to the farm, where he remained until 1870, when his sons took charge of the farm and he removed to Zanesfield, where he has since resided. He connected himself with the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky and commenced a course of theological study, at which time he was licensed to preach, but became dissatisfied and abandoned the profession. He, however, took an active part in the affairs of the Church and, as noted in another connection, was a ruling elder and afterwards an ordained minister in the Zanesfield Presbyterian Church. He has been a man of active temperament, and besides being prominently connected at one time with the Ohio State Agricultural Society, was one of the leaders in the Bellefontaine & Delaware railroad enterprise. He has twice narrowly escaped death, once from being thrown from a runaway horse, and once from being thrown from a wagon while the team was running away. In politics he is Democratic, having once been honored with a nomination for representative in Congress.

DAVID SPRINGATE, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; was born in Kent, England, Dec. 28th, 1812, eighteen miles from Canterbury; his parents were John and Sarah (Vane) Springate; there were but two children born them, David being the eldest. He was raised to farming, but his father was poor and had no worldly goods to bestow upon his son, who, in order to better his condition, resolved to emigrate to America, and in the fall of 1833 he bade good-bye to the home of his nativity and embarked for the United States. Reaching Philadelphia, he had one sovereign and a shilling in his pocket. He soon got employment, hiring to Thomas Smith, Esq., for $9 per month, and subsequently for one year, receiving $110. He continued in that locality until about the year 1845, when he came West, and located in Stokes Tp., purchasing forty acres of land, paying $3 per acre therefor, and later he added to his first purchase, until he owned 320 acres. After a residence of nineteen years, he disposed of his interests there, and moved to his present place of abode, situated a short distance east of the town of Zanesfield, on the Martin Marmon farm, consisting of 153 acres. His wife's name was Mrs. Mary E. Fenton; maiden name was Hogg; daughter of James and Elizabeth (Fenton) Hogg. James Hogg was born in Ireland; his wife in this State; both of them died when Mrs. Springate was a babe, and she was raised by her aunt. She was married to Mr. William Fenton Aug. 20, 1840; he died in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Springate have no children. He is not a member of any orthodox church, yet is not unfavorably disposed to religion, and is liberally disposed to all creeds and doctrines. Politically he is a Republican.

SILAS P. STRONG, farmer; P. O. Zanesfield; born May 10, 1836, in Hardin Co., in the town of Kenton. His father was Eri Strong, and a native of Oneida Co., New York, and came West about the year 1832, and was a teacher by profession, and was quite prominently known as a successful educator Eri Strong married Elizabeth Baldwin (the mother of Silas), who was born in Champaign Co., in 1807. They came to Logan Co., in the year 1844, locating in Jefferson Tp. He died in 1847; his wife died in Iowa, Jan. 5, 1871. At the age of 17 Silas began teaching, which he continued for several years; his labors extended to Hardin, Champaign and Logan counties. Sept. 1, 1856, he was married to Catharine Blakely, born in Knox Co., Feb. 8, 1838, and is a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Wallace) Blakely. The Wallaces are from the Emerald Isle. In 1874, Silas located in Champaign Co., and engaged in farming. Came to this county in 1880, purchasing the Robert Watkins farm, consisting of 125 acres, and is now settled for life, having made many changes and removes; has lived in Iowa and Indiana, as well as several counties in this State. Since 1872, he has officiated in a local way, as minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and though never assigned to any circuit or particular charge, has endeavored to work in an acceptable way in his "Master's Vineyard," whenever and where duty prompted. He has three daughters—Elizabeth M., born 1864, in Iowa; Martha, in Indiana, 1869, and Anna M., 1876, in Champaign Co., Ohio.

AARON TAYLOR, farmer; P. O., Zanesfield; was born on the same farm he now

occupies, Jan. 30, 1842, being the youngest of a family of six children, who were born unto Benjamin S. and Martha (Outland) Taylor. She was a native of North Carolina and he of Ohio. John Taylor, the grandfather of Aaron, came to this county with his family and purchased some land, now the property of Aaron and his brother Amos. Benjamin Taylor died Nov. 25, 1863, aged 55 years, 8 months and 3 days; his wife, Martha, Jan. 27, 1866, aged 60 years, 4 months and 28 days. When the Taylor family came from North Carolina they settled first in Jefferson Co., and next came to Logan Co. Aaron was 21 years of age when his father died. In September, 1868, he was married to Sarah A. Hatcher, who was born in Perry Tp., Jan. 1, 1849, and is a daughter of Samuel and Mary A. (Rhodes) Hatcher. Since their marriage they have remained on the homestead. Two children have been born to them—Bennie, Sept. 13, 1871; Anna, May 15, 1878. He and wife are members of the Free Will Baptist Church. Mr. Taylor has a fair library, and is among the intelligent and progressive portion of the community. Aaron's mother was the eldest child of a family of sixteen children, who were born to Josiah and Keziah Outland, all of whom, as history records, lived to be grown, married and doing for themselves.

THOMAS P. THARP, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born on Tharp's Run, in Jefferson Tp., June 13, 1840; son of Hail and Susan (Bishop) Tharp; Hail Tharp was born Feb. 14, 1808, in South Carolina, and came to this State with his parents when he was an infant; she was born near Milford Center, July 28, 1816, and was a daughter of William and Mary (Epley) Bishop; the former was born in Virginia Jan. 1, 1791, the latter March 14, 1794; he died in November, 1824, she July 2, 1878. After the marriage of Hail Tharp and wife, they located on Tharp's Run, where he departed this life March 6, 1843, and was a member of the Baptist Church, and an advocate of the Whig party. Mrs. Tharp now resides with her son Thomas, and has been a member of the Baptist Church for forty years. After the death of his father, the farm was rented until he and his brother were old enough to take charge. Jan. 22, 1863, he was married to Clara Courter, born May 26, 1840; a daughter of George and Christina Courter, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and came West in 1836. May 28, 1878, death, the "Grim Monster," invaded the happy home of Thomas Tharp, and bore off on his icy bosom the companion of his choice and mother of two children; her mortal remains now rest in the charnel house, where a suitable monumental slab marks her last resting place; two children, Samuel B., born Feb. 23, 1864, and Evelyn M., now gladden his household; has resided on the present farm (90 acres) since the spring of 1865.

ELLIS WICKERSHAM; New Jerusalem; was born in Columbiana Co., this State, Feb. 11, 1828; is the sixth child of Joseph and Margaret Wickersham. Ellis learned the wagon-makers trade, which vocation he followed for twenty years of his life. He drifted West to this county about the year 1850, and located at Jerusalem, where he engaged at his trade. July 26, 1862, he was married to Rhoda F. Ely, born Oct. 24, 1844, in this township. She is a daughter of Amos J. and Margaret (Harriman) Ely. The Harrimans are from Washington Co., Pa. Three children have been born to Mr. Wickersham—Lucretia Delfoy, born April 28, 1863; Dora, May 6, 1865, died April 20, 1867; Ora, born April 16, 1867. For several years after his arrival here he lived in the town of Jerusalem; has now a small farm about one-fourth mile north of the town, also a farm east of the town, and is engaged in farming and stock trading. Politically, he is a Republican; and religiously, he was born into the Quaker Society.

CYRUS WICKERSHAM, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., New Jerusalem. Among the prominent farmers and self-made men in this county is Cyrus Wickersham, whose birth place was Columbiana Co., this State, Aug. 11, 1830. He is the seventh child of a family of nine children that were born to Joseph and Margaret (Pierce) Wickersham. Joseph, the father of our subject, was a blacksmith, which vocation he abandoned soon after he came to this county. Cyrus had learned the trade of a mason at the time he was of age, which he followed for about five years. At this time he and his brother Job engaged in the cabinet business at Jerusalem, which business they carried on for about twenty

years. He finally bought Job's interest, and conducted the business himself until 1879, when he sold out. Soon after his beginning the cabinet business he began farming, which business he has conducted ever since. Jan. 27 1854, he was married to Susan Leymaster, who was born May 31, 1834; she is a daughter of S. M. and Octillia (Sheets) Leymaster, who were natives of Berks Co., Penn. After Cyrus was married, he located at Jerusalem, and lived there until 1867, when he moved to his present home. They have but one child, Irene, wife of Mr. Charles W. Walkins, who is District Prosecuting Attorney, at Huntington, Ind. When Mr. Wickersham began business, $14 was all he had; he now has 400 acres of choice land, and one of the finest farm residences in the county, which was built in 1874; the inside work was done by cabinet workmen, the mouldings and doors out of the choicest woods of every hue of color and grain, all of which was carefully selected by Mr. Wickersham in years past; in short, for design and finish, there is not a house in the State that will excel it. While the exterior is commanding, the inside work far surpasses it. Farming and stock-raising is now his settled business.

JOB WICKERSHAM, farmer; P. O., New Jerusalem; was born Dec. 3, 1818, in Columbiana Co.; is the eldest son of Joseph and Margaret (Pierce) Wickersham, who came from Chester Co., Penn., in June 1816, and located in Columbiana Co., where they settled. He (Joseph) was born in 1780, in Chester Co., Penn.; his wife, July 14, 1793, in New Castle Co., Del. Job came to this county in 1847, and followed the masons' trade a few years, then engaged in the cabinet business with his brother Cyrus, which business they conducted about a score of years; he also sold goods at Jerusalem, and in 1868 he moved to his present place, and has since given his attention to farming. Aug. 17, 1843, he was married to Jemima Metcalf, who was born Nov. 18, 1823, and by her had two children —Matilda Ann, now Mrs. Milton Fuson, in Champaign Co., and Joseph P., in this township. His wife died March 8, 1847; he was married May 24, 1857, to Ann E. Ely, born March 2, 1839, and by her had two children —Viola J., born March 24, 1858; she died Jan. 22, 1862; Ely B., born July 8, 1860. His wife died Feb. 19, 1862. Aug. 12, 1865, he was married to his present wife, Mary M. Ely, was born Jan. 2, 1847; she was a daughter of Amos and Margaret Ely. Four children have blessed this union, which are—Amy Iro, born Nov. 16, 1867; Ivan Dio, April 20, 1870; Burke Hunter, Oct. 7, 1875; Roy Hinkley, Jan. 14, 1878. His farm, consisting of 224 acres, he runs in true farmer style; he has also 80 acres in Iowa. Aside from his farming interests, he takes great pleasure in hunting, and for the last thirty years has made yearly trips to Michigan, Wisconsin and the Canadas in quest of game; he is an expert hunter, a crack shot, and may be justly styled the Daniel Boone of Ohio.

MRS. MARY A. WHITEHILL; Bellefontaine; was born July 28, 1816, in Washington Co., Penn., and is a daughter of Peter Perrine. Her mother's maiden name was Rebecca Marquis, and was born near Winchester, Va. Peter was a native of Washington Co., Penn., and emigrated to Wayne Co., this State, about the year 1819, and remained there until his death; he died in 1829. Aug. 28, 1834, Mary A. was married to John Whitehill, who was born in New York State, in the year 1813; he was a son of Hugh and Catharine (Messmore) Whitehill. They remained in Wayne Co. until 1844; they moved to this county, and at first purchased only 50 acres, which is located in the northwestern part of the township, but added afterwards to the first purchase until he owned 126 acres. He died Oct. 20, 1869, of consumption. Eleven children were born; those living are—Rebecca, now Mrs. Elmer Sesler, of Kansas; James, of Bellefontaine; Elizabeth, Mrs. George Ensley, of Michigan; Sarah, Mrs. Samuel Shurr; George; Minerva, Mrs. H. Leister; Clementine; John and Peter. Mrs. Whitehill, resides on the homestead farm, which she and the younger boys are managing.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP.

JACOB ALLINGER, miller; Quincy; was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, March 16, 1831, and started for America in 1846, with his father's family, and after a voyage of thirty-five days landed in New York in June of the same year. He came with the family to Shelby Co., Ohio, in the following August. He is the son of Jacob J. Allinger and Mrs. Christena Allinger. His father purchased a farm in Shelby Co., on which he remained until his death, which occurred in 1878. Mrs. J. J. Allinger, mother of Jacob Allinger, is still living. Mr. Allinger was married to Miss Elizabeth Steinmetz at Sidney, Shelby Co., Ohio, in Feb. 1854. To this family were given six children—a fine, pleasant and industrious family. Mr. Allinger received all of his education in Germany, which consisted of about the same amount as would be received at the common schools in America. After arriving in Shelby Co. he worked with his father a short time on the farm; then, having an opportunity to learn milling, he improved it, and remained in a mill in Shelby Co. until he purchased the mill property in Quincy, in 1871. As a miller Mr. Allinger has been a success; he has worked very hard, and to-day we can see the fruits of his labors in a fine farm and comfortable buildings; a well-patronized mill, and everything to make himself and family comfortable. He is a man respected by his neighbors, and an earnest worker in the interests of the neighborhood in which he resides.

H. H. BARR, plasterer; DeGraff; was born in Belmont Co., O., April 14, 1846. His father, Wm. Barr, was born in Harrison Co., and was a blacksmith by trade, though since 1862 he has been engaged in farming. At that time he moved to Rush Creek Tp., Logan Co. Here he remained seven years, when he moved to Missouri, where he still resides. He is of Scotch Irish descent. Mr. Barr's life has been full of vicissitudes. His mother died when he was but six years of age, and during the next dozen years he went with his father into different localities in five counties of this State—Belmont, Morrow, Marion, Guernsey and Clinton. When but 17 years of age he enlisted into Co. A, 17th Vet. O. V. I.; his regiment formed part of the Army of the Cumberland, and Thomas' corps of Sherman's army. He joined his regiment at Chattanooga, Tenn., and was with it through all the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, remaining until the close of the war, through a line of exciting battles, bringing a succession of victories, in many respects the most glorious of the war. He was in the battles of Peachtree Creek, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro, Bentonville, besides other minor engagements. During his term of service he was relieved from duty six weeks, though not in the hospital; other than this he was always ready for duty; he was mustered out at the close of the war, and immediately returned to Logan Co. During the two following years he attended school in Rushsylvania—a union school—in which was taught, part of the time, normal studies. Since that time he has taught school for abovt four months of every year. In 1868 and 1870 he served his apprenticeship as plasterer, and in that trade has always had more than he could do. Mr. Barr settled in DeGraff in 1876, and the following year was elected Justice of the Peace and Mayor of the village. To the latter office he was re-elected at the conclusion of his first term of office, and this position he now fills with credit to himself and satisfaction to the community. He was married Aug. 14, 1871, to Miss Mary E. Stilwell, of Rush Creek Tp., who died in the month of Sept., 1874, leaving one son, John Barr. Mr. Barr married again, Dec. 25, 1875, Mrs. Lizzie Ellis, of DeGraff. They have had two children, though one died in infancy, while the other, Luella, is now about three years of age. Mr. Barr was also in office before coming to DeGraff, in Rush Creek Tp., Clerk for six years and Trustee for two years. As a faithful servant of the

people he is sure to receive greater honors in the future.

J. B. COUCHMAN, D. D. S., dentist; DeGraff; was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, 1853; his father, Michael Couchman, was a native of Virginia, while his mother, Elizabeth (Neer) Couchman, was born in Clark Co., O. Dr. Couchman had the usual experience incident to the life of a farmer-boy. The greater part of his education was secured in the public schools. He first commenced studying dentistry with Dr. Gill, of West Liberty, Logan Co., O., 1871. He attended the Philadelphia Medical College through one entire course of lectures beginning in the fall of 1873, graduating a doctor of dental surgery in the spring of 1874; he first settled to the practice of his profession in Marysville, Union Co., O., where he remained about two and a half years. It was at this time that he married Miss Mary Henderson, of West Liberty,—April 15, 1874. They have one daughter, Emma May Couchman. In the fall of 1877 he settled in DeGraff, and is building up a fine practice.

J. H. DACHENBACH, furniture; DeGraff; was born Jan. 1, 1849, in Huntington Co., Penn. When he arrived at 12 years of age he commenced working out on the farms near his own home; at the age of 18 years, he came to Logan Co., O., and settled at West Liberty: here he learned the joiner's trade of his brother, and in the summer worked at house carpentering and worked at cabinet making in the winter. He made his home with his brother, moving with him to Union Tp. This continued till Feb. 28, 1878, when he married Miss Carrie A. Kinnon, whose home was in Union Tp. In the following October he joined Mr. Melhorn in the furniture business in DeGraff under the firm name of Melhorn & Dachenbach. April 15, 1879, his brother, W. P. Dachenbach, bought out Mr. Melhorn's interest in the business, and since that time the business has been carried on by the "Dachenbach Bros." Having been a worker in wood ever since he was 18 years of age, he is abundantly competent to manufacture anything that may be desired in the furniture line.

W. P. DACHENBACH, cabinet-maker; De Graff; was born Sept. 8, 1837; his parents were born in this country though the maternal descent was German. At the age of 18 years Mr. Dachenbach engaged in milling, which occupation engaged his attention till the breaking out of the war; he responded to the first call for volunteers, enlisting for three years in the 1st Penn. Reserve Cavalry, 44th Reg. Vol., and connected with the Army of the Potomac. On the plains of Mannassas he was detailed as Sergeant in command of a squad of five men and ordered to report to Gen. Morrell, Div. Com., of Porter's Corps, to serve as "bearers of dispatches." This position of responsibility and danger he held most of the time during his service. Just before the battle of Antietam, at Brandy Station, he received a slight flesh wound on his right wrist but still retained his place in the rank during the battle. After Brandy Station where the color-bearer of his regiment was killed he was appointed to that dangerous post. On the day before the battle at Gettysburg he was relieved of this duty to bear an important dispatch from Tanneytown to Frederick City, a distance of 21 miles; the dispatch was delivered in two hours and twenty minutes; he mustered out at Philadelphia in 1864. The following winter he married Miss Eliza J. Fife, of Irish descent. They have five children—three boys and two girls: Anna Beatrice, Wm. Cook, Mary Viola, Bayard Taylor and John Sidney. After his return from the war he engaged in milling for a single year, then for eight years he worked at cabinet-making in the winter and carpentering in the summer; he sold out and emigrated to Kansas, locating first in Manhattan where he remained for a brief period, when he moved to Pottawattamie to engage in the milling business. The grasshoppers drove him away from there, so that he returned to Manhattan, engaging first in milling and then in cabinet-making. In June 1874 he returned to Ohio and settled in Union Tp., Logan Co., and for the following five years he worked at the carpenter's trade. At last, in the spring of 1879, he removed to De Graff and joined his brother in the furniture business. They have a full line of furniture constantly on hand and manufacture to order; also have added undertaking.

LYMAN A. DOAN, P. O., De Graff; was born in Miami Tp., Logan, Co., O., Dec., 16, 1843. His father, Lyman Doan, was

born in Connecticut, and in early life came with his parents to Washington Co., O., and later to Logan Co. His mother Martha (Campbell) Doan, was born in Washington Co., but her parents were native of Ireland. Mr. Doan has passed the major part of his life on a farm—he remained on his father's farm until 19 years of age, when he enlisted in Co., E. 45th O. V. I., in the army of the Cumberland, and was through the war. He was at the siege at Knoxville, and at Nashville. His regiment was soon detailed under Col. Woolford, to hold in check Morgan's raiders. He was taken prisoner by that force at Mt. Sterling, Ky. The place was surrounded, and after fighting, and under truce, surrender was demanded, but refused. The town was fired, and they were driven into closer quarters and compelled to surrender. The raiders now stole their suits and arms, and started with them to Charleston, S.C. After marching nearly a whole day, he was taken sick, and put in a wagon, and when the trains were doubling up a hill he stole two revolvers, and some ammunition, and escaped to the woods. The rebs. pursued, but missed him. He was cared for by some negroes, till Union troops arrived, and thus was saved from the horrors of Libby and starvation, whither the rest of the force went; at Resaca he was wounded when on skirmish line, and lay in hospital till his regiment was discharged in the fall of 1864; when he returned to Miami Tp., to work upon the home place, and here built himself a home. In 1866 Nov. 20, he married Miss Mollie E. Lamphier, and they now have four children—John Sherman, Martha, May C., and Anna. In the spring of 1879 he sold the farm, and moved to De Graff to reside, at the same time purchasing another farm in Pleasant Tp., which he controls. He is held in esteem by his fellow citizens as a man of sterling worth.

SAMUEL FRANTZ, tinner; De Graff; was born in Logan Co., O., near Bellefontaine, May 7, 1827. His parents, Abraham Frantz and Catherine (Hontz) Frantz, were both natives of Virginia; the third generation behind the present were natives of Switzerland. His father was a farmer, and Mr. Frantz passed his youth on his father's farm. At the age of 20 years he left home to learn the tinner's trade; he passed the period of his apprenticeship in Logansville, Huntsville and Bellefontaine; then for two years worked as journeyman-tinner in several different places, when he entered into partnership in Huntsville; the firm was known as Foster & Frantz; here he remained five years. It was at this place he married, April 3, 1852, Miss Mary Ann Leonard, who died in October, 1855, leaving him with two sons, since grown to maturity. Frank P. Frantz, who married Miss Sallie Gessner and is living in De Graff, and Sydney J. Frantz, who is working at the tinner's trade at La Rue. July 1st, 1856, he married Miss Harriet M. Evans; by this union there were two children—Miss Kate Frantz, who married S. K. Neer and resides in De Graff, and Charles A. Frantz, who died Oct. 27, 1879, aged 19 years. After the five years in Huntsville, he spent two years in journeyman-work; then in the spring of 1859 he engaged in business at West Liberty under the firm name of H. W. Jones & Co.; and afterward at Sidney on his own responsibility. This continued till the spring of 1862, when he sold out his business and the following two years he engaged in journeyman-work; it was here he was bereft of his companion Feb. 8, 1862. In 1864 he enlisted in the hundred-day service, 132nd O. N. G., and went through all their experiences at White House Landing, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg and Richmond, and at the intrenched works near Norfolk; after this term of service had expired he returned to his home, and ten days after his arrival he was drafted and was connected with the 19th O. V. I., a regiment, by the way, which he never saw; when the detachment was on the way to join their regiment they were given into the command of Sherman, joined his army at Atlanta and with him marched to the sea; was mustered out at the close of the war; he returned home, and in the following October settled in business in De Graff. Jan. 19, 1866 he married Mrs. R. L. Thomas, of this place, and they have one son living—Sam. Cary Frantz, now 12 years of age, and one, Harry Frantz, who died when but 7 months old. On coming to De Graff, Mr. Frantz at first took charge of a tinshop which he soon purchased, and has since controlled; it embraces stoves, tin, glass and queensware. After this chequered

experience Mr. Frantz has settled into a flourishing business which must bring him competency and comfort.

R. S. GILCREST, M. D., physician; DeGraff; was born at Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., O., Aug. 5, 1823. His father, Robert Gilcrest, was a native of Washington Co., Penn., while the paternal ancestry was Scotch-Irish; his mother, Jane (Fleming) Gilcrest, was also born in Washington Co., May 22, 1794; but early moved with her parents to Harrisburg, Penn., where she remained till her marriage, March 12, 1816; they removed to Knox Co., O., in 1822; the father was an officer in the war of 1812, and being a man of good business capacity he was often chosen to fill places of honor and public trust. Dr. Gilcrest was reared in affluence and when the financial crash of 1837 came his father lost so heavily that in 1844 he was almost destitute; this occured when young Robert had just attained his majority and it became a severe blow to his pride. At length he determined "whatever is honest is honorable!"—which became the motto of his life. Ill-health drove him to Texas where he rented a sawmill with all the appurtenances, 360 miles from nearest market, Galveston; he retained the $5 he had when he arrived, and managed the enterprise with success. The second winter his partner pocketed the entire winter's earnings and decamped, leaving him nothing; finding an old medical library he improved his nights at this and determined upon his life-work; he arrived at Cincinnati without money, but labored zealously to obtain enough to take him to the seat of Kenyon College. He worked his way through the entire medical course, studying with Dr. Thrall, at this place, and taking two courses of lectures at Western Reserve College at Cleveland, O., graduating in the spring of 1853. April 15, of that year, he began his practice at De Graff, O., where he has since resided and been fully employed when able to work. Notwithstanding a laborious practice he has kept abreast with advanced medical science and general literature; he is held in high esteem by his fellow practitioners, and he was made a delegate to the American Medical Association which convened in May, 1871, in San Francisco, Cal.; he crossed the Rocky Mountains for this purpose, visiting all places of interest to tourists. Aug. 31, 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Philena Brooks, of Columbus, O., who died in De Graff, Nov. 18, 1854, and with her was buried in the same grave, their infant daughter, Mary, but 7 months old at time of her death. In 1854 he married Miss Anna B. Brooks; they have one daughter, now arrived at maturity. Dr. Gilcrest has two farms near De Graff which he superintends, and because of his interest in agriculture has been made President of the County Agricultural Society. He owns a farm in Iowa from which his father has reaped the benefits for many years. Dr. Gilcrest is a member of Logan Co., Medical Society; Ohio State Medical Society; the American Medical Association, and honorary member of the California State Medical Society. For several years he has only practiced as counsel physician because his health has prevented hard work.

B. S HUNT, M. D., physician; DeGraff; was born in Shelby Co., O., Oct. 11, 1850. His parents, H. R. Hunt and Ann (Conover) Hunt, were natives of Butler Co., but came to Shelby Co. in 1836. His paternal ancestry were among the settlers of Vermont, while the maternal forefathers were English. Both his parents are still living in Shelby Co., on the farm where Dr. Hunt passed his youth. He had the advantages afforded by the public schools. He engaged in the occupation of teaching until the year 1874, when he commenced reading medicine, at first with an allopathic physician for nearly a year, then with H. E. Beebe, M. D., of Sidney, O., a physician of the Homeopathic school. In the fall of 1875 he went to Cincinnati, O., and took three courses of lectures at the Pulte Medical College, graduating Jan. 17, 1875. Immediately afterward he settled in De Graff to the practice of his chosen profession, with results very flattering, promising much for the future. Dr. Hunt married Miss Josie Woolley, whose early home was in Champaign Co. They have one son—Ora by name, at the present writing two years of age.

WM. H. HINKLE, Postmaster; De Graff; was born in the State of Pennsylvania, Sept. 30, 1848. His parents, George and Mary (Sultzbaugh) Hinkle, were natives of Pennsylvania,

and are still living. His father moved to Ohio in 1855, and settled on a farm in Union Tp., Logan Co. It was on this farm that Mr. Hinkle passed his youth till 20 years of age, when he went to Illinois and passed one year in the Northwestern College. He then rented a farm, which he worked during the summer months, and superintended during the winter while he was engaged in teaching; and so passed a half-dozen years. Mr. Hinkle married Miss Esther Sager, Nov. 4, 1874, whose early home was in the county while the major part of her youth was passed in De Graff. They have one son—Earl G. Hinkle. In the fall of 1875 he came to De Graff and bought out a confectionery and restaurant, to which he gave his attention for a single year, when he disposed of this business to enter into partnership with T. J. Smith in the boot and shoe trade. This partnership was dissolved in the fall of 1878. In the following April he received the appointment of Postmaster, and in the charge of the office at De Graff he is still to be found. Beside this he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Galer in the fall of 1878.

AD HENDERSON, farmer; P. O., De Graff. Addison Henderson, (known only by his nickname, Ad,) was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Oct. 29, 1822. His father, Samuel Henderson, who lived to be nearly 90 years of age, was a native of Virginia. The paternal ancestry is of a hardy type, and lived to be near a hundred years of age; of Irish descent. His mother, Mary (Conrad) Henderson, was born in Penn., and probably of German descent. When Ad was about 13 years of age, he came with his parents to Springfield, O., and two years later moved to Logan Co., and settled in Pleasant Tp. He went two miles to school for all the learning he ever received; he was compelled to feed stock on the way to and from school; he says he had to work too hard to learn anything. There was so much work to be done that he went to Bellefontaine not more than twice a year; when he reached his majority he received the outfit customary for boys at that time: "a freedom suit, horse, saddle and bridle." This outfit can only be described by himself. He remained with his father after attaining his majority till his marriage, which occurred May 22, 1851. Miss Emily J. Strayer was the bride of his choice, and the event has proven the wisdom of the choice; she was born in Berkley Co., Virginia; they have three children: Anna, born April 12, 1852, and now the wife of Wm. W. Hamer, living in Fowler, Ind.; Wm. E., born Sept. 26, 1854, and married Miss Clara Riker, now living in De Graff; and Mary L. still at home. After his marriage Mr. Henderson moved to the farm on which he is now residing, numbering 143 acres. Success has enabled him to add to this two other farms, which together number 180 acres. He turned his attention more to feeding stock for market than the growing of cereals. It is true, he raises large quantities of corn, but this is for feeding rather than for market; nor is he satisfied with any happy-go-lucky style of feeding. He has reduced it to a science, claiming to know how much pork can be made from a bushel of corn. Since this is no secret of his it may be well to give his experience, showing that the amount varies from ten to eighteen pounds per bushel; the lowest in winter the highest in summer. On this account he feeds in summer, at which season he keeps from three to four hundred hogs. Mr. Henderson was in the army in '64 in the 132nd O. V. G., and went through the experiences of that regiment at White House Landing, Bermuda Hundred, before Petersburg and Richmond, and at Norfolk. He is a Republican in politics, with no desire for political preferment.

S. P. HUSTON, farmer; P. O., DeGraff. S. P. Huston was born in Hamilton Co., O., July 16, 1826. His father, Paul Huston, was born in Derry Co., Ireland, and his mother, Mary (Carothers) Huston, was born in the State of Pennsylvania. Accordingly the nativity is Scotch-Irish. His father was a farmer, and came to Logan Co., and settled on a farm in Miami Tp., when the subject of our sketch was but two years of age. On this farm he passed his youth, until he moved to his present location on the adjoining section. Mr. Huston was married in the fall of 1856 to Miss Elizabeth Bowman. At the time of his marriage he was engaged in teaching school. Her early home was in Pennsylvania, though in early life she came to Ohio and made her home in DeGraff. They have four children—one girl and three boys—Ella, now the wife of Frederick Melhorn,

living in Sedgwick, Kan.; Andrew B. Huston, who will be old enough to vote for Garfield, though not old enough to vote at the State election; William P. and Clarence Everett Huston. Mr. Huston's farm embraces 95 acres, all arable and under a high state of cultivation.

J. W. JAMES, cashier F. & M. Bank; De Graff; was born in Clark Co., Ohio, in the year 1843; the remote paternal ancestry were Welsh; his father, Lewis James, was a native of Penn., and died when Mr. James was but 3 years of age. At the age of 7 years, with his step-father, he came to Ohio, and found a home in Logansville, Logan Co. Mr. James had only the advantage of the public schools in his near vicinity; yet, judging from his success, one may unhesitatingly say, these advantages were all improved. In 1862 Mr. James enlisted in the service of his country as a private in the 45th O. V. I.; his regiment was placed under command of Burnside in the Department of the Ohio; with Gen. Burnside he crossed the mountains of East Tennessee and engaged in the siege at Knoxville; then followed that long campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta under Sherman, which concluded with the battle of Jonesboro; here the army was divided, and the 45th returned in the Department of the Cumberland under Gen. Thomas. In an engagement at Nashville he received a severe scalp wound, the ball cutting through his hat and crushing the outer surface of the skull; he was mustered out after three years of active service; he was but a private when he entered, but had arisen to 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster of his regiment when mustered out; after the close of the war he returned to the farm for two years; then he came to De Graff and engaged in the dry goods business under the firm name of James & Co., and afterwards with R. T. Youngman & Co., altogether about four years; but disposing of his interest in this business he embarked in the grain trade, which, with an interval of about one year, has ever since engaged his attention; besides, since Oct. 15, 1879, he has held the position of cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, located at De Graff. In 1866 Mr. James married Miss Harriet Baughman; they have two children—Bertha M. and Addie.

W. C. JOHNSON, merchant; DeGraff; was born in Port William, Clinton Co., O., in 1840. His father, Mormon Johnson, was a native of the State of Pennsylvania. About a score of years ago he was drowned in the Bokengehalas creek, which flows near De-Graff into the Miami river. His mother, Eliza (Barclay) Johnson, was born in the State of Ohio, though her ancestry is of Irish nativity. When Mr. Johnson was twelve years of age, he came with his parents to Logan Co., when they settled in Quincy of Miami Township: after a brief stay they moved to West Liberty, only remaining, however, about two years. Then after nine years in Bellefontaine they returned to Miami and settled in De Graff, where they continued to reside, and where Mrs. Johnson is still living. Mr. Johnson early learned the trade of a plasterer, but on coming to De Graff he engaged in the grocery business. After a single year he transferred his business to Quincy, but at the end of seven months he sold out and went to Sydney to take charge of a hotel. Next we find him clerking in the dry goods store of J. S. Fleming, in Warren Co., Ind., where another year of his eventful life was passed. Then he moved to Stark Co. to engage in his early trade; thence to Paulaski Co., to engage in the grocery business, but after two months sold out and went to Tippecanoe to work a single season at his early trade. He now returned to De Graff, where he has since lived, or made his headquarters while traveling. About two years since Mr. Johnson established himself in the grocery business. His establishment is strictly groceries, of which he has a full line, displayed with good taste, and his business is flourishing. Dec. 11, 1868, he married Miss Mary O. Neil, of De Graff. They have two children—Charles M., 10 years, and Edith, 6 years of age. Mr. Johnson and his son are members of the M. E. Church. Now in the prime of life he is regarded by his fellows as an upright business man, a faithful and consistent Christian.

M. A. KOOGLER, M. D., physician; De-Graff. M. A. Koogler was born in Green Co., O., Feb. 22, 1848. His father, Matthias Koogler, was a carpenter by trade, and a native of Green Co., while his mother was a native of Virginia; their progenitors were Germans. When his father moved to Logan Co., which

was in 1851, he settled on a farm in Miami Tp.; it was on this farm that Dr. Koogler passed his youth, until 18 years of age, when he came to DeGraff to attend school. We next find him in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he remained but a short time, going from thence to Wittemburg College. He located in Springfield, Ohio, where he remained two years. In 1871 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. J. A. Brown, of DeGraff, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia in 1874. After graduation he immediately located in DeGraff, and has rapidly developed a fine practice, holding at the present time an enviable place, in the estimation of the public, as a medical practitioner. In 1873 Dr. Koogler married Miss Clara V. Lippincott, of DeGraff. A fact connected with the Doctor's life we neglected to mention—he was a soldier in the late war—a fact which one may well remember with pride; he was only 16 years of age when, in 1864, he ran away to enlist; though it was but for a hundred-day service in the 132nd O. N. G., he yet saw considerable active service; the regiment was first ordered to Washington, Arlington Heights, Bermuda Hundred; thence in the operations on James River, around Petersburg and Richmond; thence to an intrenched camp near Norfolk.

JOHN KELLY, JR., liveryman; DeGraff. John Kelly, Jr., was born in Monroe Tp., Logan Co., March 23, 1852. His father, John Kelly, Sr., and his mother, Permelia (Downey) Kelly, were both born in West Virginia, and lived among the pioneers of Logan Co. Until he was 25 years of age Mr. Kelly, Jr., passed the time on his father's farm. At that time he commenced speculating in stock—buying and shipping cattle, sheep and hogs; from his father, however, he inherited a natural propensity for trading in horse-flesh, and for more than a dozen years he has been engaged in this direction. For a brief time he engaged in the livery business at West Liberty, but in February, the present year, he bought out the same business in De Graff. His experience has made him a good judge of horse-flesh, thus eminently fitting him for his work. His stable and carriage barns have been fitted up under his personal supervision, and are neatly arranged and well adapted to their purpose, and here he is always ready to oblige his customers with a neat and substantial turnout for riding or driving.

A. C. LEACH, farmer; P. O., Quincy. A. C. Leach was born in 1821, on the same farmed now owned by him, and also the farm that was originally entered by his father. He is the son of John and Ellen (Campbell) Leach; his father was born in 1792, and died in 1860; his mother was born in 1788 and died in 1864; both came from Pennsylvania in their childhood with their parents, and were married in Adams Co., O. John Leach was in the war of 1812 on what was called the "General Call" from five counties, and was out about three months. He settled on the farm that is now occupied by his son, A. C. Leach, about 1815. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for nine years, and a little incident will serve to show the confidence the people had in his justice. A doctor by the name of Lord, of Bellefontaine, held an account against a certain man named Hanley; this man being poor did not employ legal assistance, while Dr. Lord did; after the man of legal lore had spoken his piece, Squire Leach asked Hanley to defend the case, his remarks were something after this sort: "I have not much education, but I am not afraid but what Squire Leach will do me justice, if the Lord *is* on the other side." A. C. Leach was married to Miss Rosanna Kirkpatrick, of Adams Co., O., in 1845; she, however, did not live but about five years, and Mr. Leach deemed it best to marry again which he did in 1851, to Miss Sarah Johnson, of Shelby Co., O. The family of children consists of two boys and one girl. He has held the office of Trustee of the Township fourteen years, and has been one of the supporters of the interests of the township in which helives. He was raised in the United Presbyterian Church, and as a member of that body has been a standard-bearer for right, and has been an Elder for twenty-eight years. His farm consists of 167 acres of fine farming lands, under a good state of cultivation, with comfortable buildings, good fences, and everything pertaining to a well regulated farm. In his youth he did not have the advantages for an education except a few weeks in the winter, and some winters, not at all; but Mr. Leach is a persistent reader of the newspapers,

keeping his mind well stored with useful knowledge.

C. A. MILLER, jeweler; De Graff; was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, in 1858; his father, William Miller, is still living in Bellefontaine. During the late war, he was employed in the quartermaster's department in the State of Kentucky, at Lexington, and young Miller was with him, being then but a child. In 1868–69, Mr. Miller was in Evansville, Ind., but soon returned to Bellefontaine; being a jeweler by profession, his son had a natural taste for that line of employment, and when the father returned to the latter place, he commenced working with him; here he remained till 1878, when he came to De Graff to engage in business for himself. His line of goods is far more complete than would be expected in a place of its size, while his experience and native tact enable him to do anything in his line in the way of repairing or manufacturing.

L. McALEXANDER, lumberman; De Graff; was born in Adams Tp., of Champaign Co., O., Feb. 24, 1843; his father, David McAlexander, was also born in that county, while his grandfather, John McAlexander, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, was a native of Virginia; the ancestry on the paternal side is Scotch, while the maternal descent is German; his mother, Elizabeth (Idle) McAlexander, was a daughter of Henry Idle, Esq., who was originally from the State of Virginia, and also participated in the war of the Revolution. The McAlexander family lived for a long time on a farm on the line between Harrison and Adams Tps., of Champaign County, and here the subject of our sketch passed his minority; upon attaining his majority he hired out to S. H. Thatcher as fireman and engineer in the sawmilling establishment so long controlled by that gentleman, and remained for a period of 9 years. Jan. 14, 1872, he married Miss Emily Inez Thatcher, daughter of his employer, and they have one daughter—Dora Belle McAlexander. For three years longer he continued in the milling business with the Thatcher Bros.; he then purchased a farm near De Graff, which he worked for the following four years, when an opportunity was offered for trading his farm for a third interest in the saw and planing mill and lumber yard of the Thatcher Bros.; having availed himself of this opportunity, he engaged in this business for which his experience so well adapted him, and in this occupation we still find him.

S. K. NEER, hardware; De Graff; was born in Concord Tp., Champaign Co., in 1855. His father, Jesse Neer, and his mother, Mrs. E. (Shriver) Neer, were natives of that county though their ancestors were from Virginia. His father was a farmer, but when young Neer was about 2½ years old the father came to De Graff to engage in the milling business, which he followed till his death, which occurren when Mr. Neer was but 8 years of age. Besides the advantages of the public schools he attended the Business College at Oberlin one year. On his return he entered Farmers' and Merchants' bank, as assistant cashier, which position he held for about five years. He bought out L. H. Cretcher in the hardware business in 1875, in which he is still engaged. His stock is quite extensive, being also of the best quality. Mr. Neer married Miss Kate Frantz, of De Graff, and they have two children—Homer and Harry Neer.

PAUL F. PETERS, florist; De Graff. Paul F. Peters was born in the kingdom of Saxony, Germany, March 25, 1855. His father was a florist to Prinz Heinrich, 67th, and from him learned the art of floral culture. The laws of the land demanded two years of military service, and to escape this demand he left for Brazil in 1873. Here he worked as florist, having charge for a year and a half of a large garden belonging to Peisher & Co., and afterward about the same length of time for other parties, making rose culture a specialty. He then came to Cincinnati, O., where he remained two years. Next, for seven months he had charge of the farm and flower gardens of Kentucky University at Lexington, Ky. Then for six months was in partnership with his brother in Cincinnati, growing flowers for the general market of that city. This partnership being dissolved he came to De Graff, where he is now engaged in his favorite work. Having devoted the attention of his past life to the work of the florist, he is enabled to make of it a grand success.

DAVID A. PIATT, merchant; Quincy, was born near West Liberty, Logan Co.,

O., Oct. 3, 1844; son of David P. Piatt, and Sarah (Askren) Piatt. His father and mother both moved with their parents to West Liberty, when they were children, the father from Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Penn., and his mother from Fayette Co., Penn. The dates of their birth being — the father Aug. 25, 1806, mother's, Feb. 12, 1806; they were married Nov. 19, 1829. Mr. David P. Piatt, was a member of Kreider Lodge, F. & A. M., and in assisting in the care of some member's family, contracted the disease of small-pox, of which he died, Feb. 17, 1865. He was a farmer for sometime in West Liberty Tp.; he however traded his farm for property in Quincy, and went into the business of store-keeping. He held the office of Justice of the Peace, and several minor offices. The post office was kept in his store from the first of its opening; after his death the post office was kept by Miss Isabel Piatt until 1877. When David A. Piatt was but one year old he came with his parents from West Liberty to Quincy, and on Nov. 8, 1866, married Miss Rose Anna Castenborder; they now have four children living, the names and dates of birth in order are — Lulu Belle, Oct. 7, 1867; Ora Estelle, July 20, 1870; David Corwin Nov. 3, 1876; Princess Joanna, July 28, 1879. He commenced keeping store in Quincy, March 8, 1873, and as he had only the advantages of a common school education, he has had to do a large amount of reading and studying, to keep pace with his business and the times. He entered the late war in March, 1862, enlisting under Cap. Nicholas Trapp; and was in the service for three years, in the 1st O.V.I. and was in a number of battles, always ready for duty, and came out of the many engagements without a wound. As a soldier, he acquitted himself with honor to his country. And to-day we find him in comfortable circumstances, keeping a store well stocked with goods pertaining to a first-class grocery, a member of I.O.O.F., Lodge No. 285, also a member of the Baptist Church: he is not satisfied with being a member only in name, but carries it into his business, and adheres to the golden rule.

GEO. G. POOL, farmer; P. O., De Graff. Mr. Geo. G. Pool was born in Shelby Co., O., one mile north of Sidney, May 13, 1827, son of Rev. Geo. Pool and Mercy (Wilkinson) Pool. Rev. Mr. Pool came to Ohio about the year 1812, and was drafted about as soon as he arrived here, Mrs. Pool coming with her parents when she was but a child, and settling near Urbana, Shelby Co., O. They were married Sept. 8, 1814. G. G. Pool was married to Miss Chloe McKinnon in 1850 and settled in Logan Co. She was born in Clark Co., and came to Logan in March, 1836. To this couple were given—Daniel H. (deceased), G. W., Mary J., Thos. W. (deceased), Emma, J. W., Alfred C. (deceased), and an infant, which died in its infancy. G. W. Pool was married to Miss Oma Glick in July, 1875. Miss Mary J. was married to W. F. Hamer, and now resides in Logan Co., O., only two of the children having married up to the present time. After Mr. Pool was married he rented a farm for one year, and then cleared up a farm of 80 acres in Logan Co., on which he lived for thirteen years; he then came to his present farm of 157 acres in 1864. He was raised on a farm and had the usual advantages of a farmer's lad, which, in the days of his youth, were not great. Notwithstanding these limited privileges, he has been a member of the School Board for fifteen years, and, understanding the value of an education, has given his family a better one than he had, so that all but two of his children now living have taught school for several terms.

D. W. RICHARDSON, M. D., physician; De Graff; was born in Shelby Co., O., May 4, 1836. His father, Snow Richardson, was a native of the State of New Hampshire, while his mother, Mary (McCane) Richardson, was born in the State of Kentucky; both were born in the year 1800. The maternal descent is Scotch-Irish, while the paternal ancestry dates back to 1632, in New England. His father was a farmer and preached occasionally for the Christian Church. Dr. Richardson passed his minority on his father's farm, but arriving at his majority his father moved to Yellow Springs, O., the seat of Antioch College, under the control of the Christian denomination. He obtained the advantages of this institution. Here he remained till the breaking out of the rebellion, when the doctor enlisted in the 1st Kentucky Regiment. In this he served nine months, then in 1862 he again enlisted, this time into the 110th O. V.

I., Army of the Potomac, and besides other engagements was in the battles of Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Coal Harbor, Petersburg and Richmond, Sailors' Creek (where they captured Ewing's corps) and was present at the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865. He was mustered out as 1st Lieutenant in the month of June of that year. Immediately upon his return he completed his medical studies, begun before his war experience, studying with Dr. Watson, of Bellefontaine. He took two courses of lectures at Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, graduating March 1, 1868. He first settled in Logansville, Logan Co., O., where he remained nine years; then removed to De Graff, where he is still engaged in his chosen profession. Oct. 20, 1868, he married Miss Mary F. Bowdle, of Piqua, Miami Co., O. They have two children—Maude and Harry C. Richardson. Mrs. Richardson died Sept. 22, 1877. March 12, 1879, he again married Miss Elizabeth R. Anstine and they have one son.

JOHN F. REXER, cabinet-maker; De Graff; was born in 1834, in Wurtemburg, Germany; his father, Geo. F. Rexer, died in Germany, while his mother, Mary Jane (Shonhar) Rexer, is still living, dividing her time among her three children, Mr. Rexer, a brother in Bellefontaine, and a sister in Dayton; Mr. Rexer came to America with his brother in 1854, and after a brief stay in New York came direct to Bellefontaine, O.; he had learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Germany, and to this he turned his attention part of the time, and part of the time was house-carpenter, during the year spent at Bellefontaine and the following ten years at Urbana, Champaign Co.; he then moved to De Graff, where he has since remained employing his time wholly in the cabinet-maker's trade and in undertaking; he has constantly on hand a full line of furniture, while his long experience renders him competent to manufacture anything in his line to suit the taste of his customers. Mr. Rexer married, in the spring of 1861, Miss Jane Moony, of Urbana, who passed the first of her life till 15 years of age in Ireland. They have five children—three boys and two girls—whose names and ages are as follows—John F., Jr., 18 years; Lizzie, 14 years; Charles, 13 years; William, 11 years, and Ella, 4 years of age.

C. L. ROGERS, carriage-maker; De Graff. C. L. Rogers was born in Addison, Champaign Co., O., in 1840. His father, Chas. Rogers, and his mother, Jane (Chamberlain) Rogers, were, in early life, residents of Mt. Holly, N. J., but settled in Champaign Co., O., in 1829. The elder Rogers was a carriage-maker by trade, and from him the young Rogers learned his trade. At the age of 19 he had a severe attack of the "gold fever," which drove him to Denver and the plains in search of "yellow dust," but at the end of six months the fever abated, and he returned to Ohio. In 1861 he responded to the first call for volunteers, enlisting in the 2nd O. V. I., which became part of the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Mitchell. Besides several minor engagements, he was in the battle of Perryville, where 27 of his own company were killed in fifteen minutes; also Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Taylor Ridge and Resaca. He passed through more than three years of active service and never received so much as a scratch, nor failed to respond to the call of duty for a single day. He was mustered out Oct. 10, 1864. After the war he returned to Addison, Champaign Co., engaging in his former avocation. In 1866 he came to De Graff, where he started a large establishment. On April 1, 1867, he married Miss Eliza McCrea, of Champaign Co., who died June 26, 1876. She left him one daughter—Ada Belle, now 10 years of age. Mr. Rogers again married in May, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Briggs, of De Graff. They have one son—Charles Rogers. Mr. Rogers' business is carriage-making, the lighter class of work, and, besides repair work, he is able to turn out a score or more every year, carriages of any style to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

THOMAS J. SMITH, merchant; De-Graff. Thomas J. Smith was born April 1, 1843; when only 4 years of age his father moved to Washington Tp., Logan Co., and settled on a farm. In 1850 he moved to Logansville; four years later he moved to De Graff, to engage in the practice of law; here Mr. Thomas Smith has since resided. At 16 years of age he engaged as clerk in the dry goods establishment of Russell &

Son. Two years later he enlisted into the 15th U. S. Infantry, which did military service with the Army of the Cumberland; while he was in several minor engagements he was also in those most severe struggles of the war—Chickamauga, Stone River and Shiloh. At Chickamauga, he was thrice wounded, once so severely as to prevent further active service. The remainder of the time he was in the service of his country, was employed as recruiting officer. In the month of August, 1864, he was mustered out, a pensioner upon the bounty of the country he served so faithfully. He now returned to De Graff and immediately engaged in the boot and shoe business, in which line of mercantile life he is still engaged. In the month of December of the same year he married Miss Sarah E. Koogler whose early home was in De Graff; they have three children—Anna Luella, Thomas Roy and John I., respectively, 10, 5 and 2 years of age. Besides his business he had charge of the Post-Office for twelve years following his return from the war. His business is now confined strictly to the boot and shoe trade, carrying a large and well selected stock.

N. V. SPEECE, doctor; Quincy. Dr. N. V. Speece, was born in Champaign Co., in 1838; son of William Speece, and Miss Eleanor (Tilbury) Speece. Mr. Wm. Speece was born in Bath Co., Va., in 1810, and settled in the western part of Champaign Co., in 1822, and died in 1870. Miss Eleanor Tilbury, was born in New York, near Syracuse. Dr. Speece labored on a farm during his early life, until he commenced keeping school at the age of 17, and continued in that vocation for eight years. During this time his attention was turned to the study of medicine, and, while teaching, occupied his spare moments, reading books, preparatory to the study and practice of that important profession; he took two courses at Cincinatti, and commenced practice in Quincy, Logan Co., O., in '65; after being in practice for two years, he took a course at Starling College, Columbus, Ohio, and graduated in 1868. He received a large amount of his experience in the late war, lasting, however, only for a short time, but the six months' time spent in that school was of lasting benefit. Dr. Speece was married to Miss Mary E. Stevens of Champaign Co., in Urbana, Dec. 24, 1862; they have two sons—Wm. C. and Talmon H. Dr. Speece was the only one of the Speece family that possessed fondness for books, or took to any one of the professions for support; all remained on the farm. After commencing in his practice he advanced rapidly, so that now he stands among those that rank first in the profession; notwithstanding, the fact of his starting without assistance. His residence is located in the northwest part of the town, a fine, pleasant, and agreeable locality. Dr. Speece joined the M. E. Church in 1868, and has since been an earnest worker in the cause of religion.

D. S. SPELLMAN, lawyer; De Graff; was born Aug. 27, 1837, in Miami Tp., Logan Co., O.; his father, Jeremiah Spellman, and his mother, Mary Ann (Strayer) Spellman, came to Ohio and settled within the township about the year 1830; on the 4th of April, 1861, Dan. S. married Miss Nancy Lippincott, then of Champaign Co.; their family is as follows—May, Harry, Emma Bertha, Clara Estella, Jerry Claude and Wendell; of these Harry died when but 2 years old. Mr. Spellman studied law and was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Ohio, which convened at Cleveland, June 28, 1861; about a year later, Aug. 9, 1862, he enlisted in the 99th O. V. I.; his regiment became part of the Army of the Cumberland, and with it he passed through Perryville, Chickamauga, and several minor engagements; in Dec. '63, he was appointed commissariat of his regiment, and held this position till the close of the war; after his war experience he taught school one winter; then he took charge of a farm for two years; in the month of Aug. 1868, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and soon settled in the village of De Graff; besides his legal business he added the work of an auctioneer, for which he seems especially adapted by nature and in which he has had remarkable success ever since. In 1870 he started the De Graff *Banner*, the first paper ever published in this town; afterward sold out and moved to Bellefontaine and made specialty of auctioneering; his experience in this direction is varied and full of incident. He returned to De Graff in May, 1877; in March, 1879, he started

the De Graff *Buckeye*, as a rival to the *Banner*; he soon bought out the latter, office and all, consolidated the two and has since published under the former name. He has succeeded in publishing a weekly paper containing political news without its being possible to discover which side of political lines the editor stands, and himself holding strong, clearly-defined political sentiments. His friends wished him to hold the office of Justice of the Peace, which he had formerly, and all parties united so that he was elected by the unanimous voice of the people; his worst enemy is his liberality; doing business for everybody too often without recompense; a friend to whom all in trouble turn for counsel and advice.

S. H. THATCHER, lumber-dealer; De Graff; was born in the State of Virginia, July 29, 1829. His parents, Absalom Thatcher and Isabella (Hedges) Thatcher, were both natives of Virginia, while the remote ancestry was German. His father was a farmer till he came to Ohio in 1831, when he settled in Greene Co., and commenced running a saw-mill. The following year was marked by two phenomena: the cholera and a meteoric shower—both of which made a vivid impression upon young Thatcher, then but 3 years of age. From his father he learned the business which has engaged his attention all his years—a veteran in a business which he has made a success and which has gained for him a competency. He is an illustration of the wisdom of the proverb, "Let the shoemaker stick to his last!" Beginning in Greene Co., he moved to Clark Co., remaining five years; thence to Champaign Co., remaining about fifteen years. At last, in 1870, he settled in De Graff, where he now resides and with his brother is operating a large and flourishing establishment. The business includes a lumber yard together with a sawing and planing mill, operated by steam power. Mr. Thatcher married, Dec. 13, 1850, Miss Mary E. Walker, in Clark Co. They have had twelve children, though but five are still living—Oscar, who married Clarissa Ford, of Champaign Co., and now living in De Graff; Belle, the wife of John P. Crockett, of West Liberty; Emily Inez, the wife of L. McAlexander, in partnership with Thatcher Bros. in the lumber business; John Wesley, "who will attain his majority in time to vote for Garfield;" and Lloyd, now 7 years of age. Mr. Thatcher has been a member of the M. E. Church for 33 years. In 1870 his hearing became impaired; an official member, Trustee, class-leader, steward, Sunday School superintendent and exhorter.

H. C. THATCHER, lumberman; De Graff. H. C. Thatcher was born in Greene Co., O., Oct. 9, 1843. When but 7 years of age he came with his parents to Champaign Co., where he resided until Feb., 1877, when he came to De Graff to join his brother in running a saw and planing mill and lumber yard. The most eventful part of his life was the three years spent in the service of his country. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, of the old 6th O. V. I. The regiment was referred to Buell's Command, Nelson's Division, Ammon's Brigade, and was in the engagements at Laurel Hill and Carrack's Ford; then for several months was engaged in a guerilla warfare, in which there were quite a number of battles—Rich Mountain, Beverly, Tigris Mountain and Cheat Mountain. At Tigris Mountain he was one of the picket guard who fired on Gen. R. E. Lee and Col. John A. Washington when the former was wounded and the latter killed, and his remains brought within the Union lines. In November of that year he, with his regiment, again joined Buell's Command. During the following winter he contracted the measles, and was sent to the hospital; the disease left him unfit for duty, and in July, 1862, he was discharged from service. In March, 1864, his health regained, he again enlisted, this time into the 66th O. V. I., a regiment of veterans, and belonged to Company G. He joined his regiment at Bridgeport, Ala., April 1, and was, with his regiment, under Sherman through his most glorious career—that "march to the sea," and "on to Richmond," and the grand review at Washington, when mustered out, July 15, 1865—a campaign which every soldier who took part in it is proud to recall. He was through this entire campaign, and, as it happened, was among the first men to enter Atlanta and Savannah. In all his army experience he never received a scratch, though in some of the severest fighting of the war. Mr. Thatcher was married July 2, 1868, to Miss Phidella McCrosky, of Champaign Co.

They have had six children, though two died in infancy, while four sons are still living—Edwin, Arla, John Wesley and Samuel Herbert—four to fight or vote for the weal of their country. Mr. Thatcher was bereft of his wife April 10, 1880—"the hardest blow of his life." He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since February, 1864, most of the time in an official capacity, serving as steward and class-leader. At present he is a member of the Town Council of De Graff.

A. WELLER, druggist; De Graff. A. Weller was born Jan. 15, 1833, in Augusta Co., Va.; his remote ancestry was German; his father, John Weller, was a native of Virginia, though in 1837, when young Weller was only 4 years of age, he moved to Ohio, bringing with him a wife and three children, and settled on a farm in Champaign Co. It was on the farm that Mr. Weller passed his youth; when he arrived at 18 years of age he went to school, at Tiffin, thence to Springfield, altogether about two years, when his health prevented further study. He then engaged in the drug business, in St. Paris, Champaign Co., for one year, when he again returned to the farm. At length, in the fall of 1861, he came to De Graff, Logan Co., and again engaged in the drug business; here he has since made his home and this business has always engaged his attention with the exception of a brief interval passed in the grain trade. Mr. Weller was married in 1857 to Miss Ellen Partington, whose early home was in Shelby Co., O. They have five children—Charles, 18 years of age; John, 16; Nellie, 14; Fannie, 12; and Joseph, 6 years of age. During the war Mr. Weller had charge of the post office in De Graff. He has been Treasurer of the Corporation, and at the present writing is Land Assessor, of Miami Tp., for the decennial appraisement for 1880. His business is large and flourishing, including besides drugs, books and notions, paints, oils, etc.; he is also proprietor of "Weller's Hall," fitted up for dramatic representations, commodious and attractive, and generally acknowledged as the finest in the county.

R. T. YOUNGMAN, merchant; De Graff; was born Nov. 20, 1818, in Baltimore, Md.; his father was a native of Canada though the paternal ancestry was German. Mr. Youngman's youth was passed with his parents in Baltimore where he learned, through regular apprenticeship, the handling of the goose and shears; when about 22 years of age he went to Berkley Springs, Morgan Co., Va., to engage in the work of the tailor; here he remained about two years, when he came to Ohio and settled in Logansville, Logan Co., where he made his home for near a quarter of a century; at first he was employed as tailor, then as merchant tailor, and as time passed he was able to enlarge his business still further; in 1852 he commenced merchandizing and has continued ever since, though about 1868 he changed his business to De Graff, where he also resides; his establishment is large, well-appointed, with a well-assorted stock of dry goods and clothing. At Berkley Springs Mr. Youngman married, May, 1842, Miss Susan Ambrose, whose early home was in the near vicinity; they had three children—Harriet L., the wife of Mr. Peter Hanks, now residing in Pleasant Tp.; William M., who married Miss Marietta Huling, and now living in Marion, Ind.; David T., married Miss Mollie Fairfield, of New Castle, Ind., and is now living in Bellefontaine; when David T. Youngman was an infant his mother died; Mr. Youngman married, Aug. 20, 1850, Sarah Keifer, whose early home was near Springfield, Clark Co. O; their family is as follows—Mary Ellen, born Jan. 14, 1852; Annie Margaret, Dec. 6, 1853; Horace N., Sept. 21, 1856; Estelle E., July 27, 1858; Minerva I., April 10, 1862; of these Annie is married to Wm. P. Marion, ass't editor of the *Democrat* at Kenton; and all the family are members of the M. E. Church.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born September 16, 1825, in Juniata Co., Penn.; his father, William and his mother Elizabeth (Mc Gee) Alexander came to this county in the spring of 1838, with their family of nine children—John, William, Elizabeth, Samuel, Mary J., George, Martha, Louisa and David. George and William are both in Illinois; David went to Labette Co., Kan.; all the others reside in this State. His parents still live in Zane Tp., this county; his father at the advanced age of 87 years and his mother 80 years. Mr. Alexander was married to Mis, Sarah Jane Marquis, Nov. 1, 1849; she was born August 24, 1828, in Knox Co., O.; her parents moved into Logan Co., when she was quite young and remained there some years, but subsequently moved to Montgomery Co., where they still reside, her father at the advanced age of 77 years and her mother something less; they had eight children, three died in childhood, the surviving ones except Mrs. Alexander, reside in Dayton, O. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have no children, but adopted a little 5 year old girl—Ella M. Wilson—who was brought from New York by her father; shortly afterwards he died leaving her without any relatives; but she found in her foster-parents all that natural parents could be; she was married to Charles De Lette, and both now reside in Girard, Kan., where they are prospering nicely. During the late rebellion Mr. Alexander was drafted, but with others paid the assessment to clear their township. For the last thirty years Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have been members of the Presbyterian Church at West Liberty; they have 83¾ acres under good improvements with good buildings, all procured by his own and his noble wife's industry.

LEVI Z. BYLER, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born Sept. 24, 1844, in Juniata Co., Penn., and came here with his parents—John and Fannie (Zook) Byler, whose sketch appears in this work. When 21 years of age, Levi began to work at home by the month, which he continued to do until 1874: and on Jan. 16, of that year, he started for Missouri, and took a tour through that as well as the states of Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, besides spending a short time in Michigan and Indiana; he then returned to his father's in this county March 24, 1875, and one year later he went to Wayne Co., where he worked about a year; in the fall of 1876 he visited the Centennial Exhibition, and returned to Wayne Co., where he married Harriet Yoder, Jan. 30, 1877; she was born March 29, 1858, in La Grange Co., Ind.; is the daughter of Israel Yoder, who was born Aug. 7, 1817, in Tuscarawas Co., O., (and moved to Indiana, but returned to Ohio, settling in Wayne Co., in 1863); Mrs. Yoder's maiden name was Fannie Yoder; she was born July 15, 1825; they were married June 5, 1845, and had ten children—Yost, born May 23, 1849; Rachel, Dec. 3, 1851; Ephraim, July 28, 1854; Magdalene, (deceased) Aug. 27, 1856; Harriet, March 29, 1858; Leah, Nov. 29, 1860; Atina, Jan. 21, 1863; Abner (deceased) March 3, 1864; Lucy Ann, Sept. 18, 1865; Rudolph, Dec. 5. 1867. In a few weeks after marriage Mr. Byler and his wife moved to this county, Feb. 19, 1877; they lived one year in Champaign Co., and the rest of the time in Logan Co. He is now a tenant on the "Joel Zook" farm. Mr. and Mrs. Byler are members of the Walnut Grove Ormish Church in this township.

JOHN BYLER (deceased); West Liberty; was born in Mifflin Co., Penn., Oct. 23, 1809; he was reared to farm life, and lived with his parents until 21 years of age, and, being the eldest of a family of twelve children—nine boys and three girls—he had to do for himself soon as he was of age; he began to work by the month on a farm, and spent five years, working by the month, with several parties. His marriage was celebrated in January, 1836, with Miss Fannie Zook. She was a daughter of Joseph Zook, and a native

of the same county as her husband, and was born Jan. 22, 1813. Shortly after their marriage they moved onto a farm of his father-in-law's, in Juniata Co., Tuscarora Valley, where they lived thirteen years. They then moved back to Mifflin Co., and lived with her father two years, and in the spring of 1852 Mr. Byler came out to this county and bought a farm, and then returned to Pennsylvania and prepared for moving out here. Accordingly they started with their family of seven children, and arrived here in Aug., 1852; that fall and winter they passed in a house west of where they now reside, and moved to their own farm in the spring of 1853. Their children were all born in Pennsylvania; Christopher was born Jan. 2, 1837, and died here Oct. 30, 1860; Martha was married to Daniel Yoder; she died, leaving two children —Christopher and John; next were Joseph, Levi, Mary, Fannie and John. Joseph and Levi are both married, the former living on part of the estate in this township; Mary and John are still living with their mother on the old homestead; Fannie married Christopher King, and resides on her part of the old homestead; they have five children—Mary A., Sarah B., Andrew, Shem and a baby. Mr. Byler owned, at the time of his death, 317 acres of well-improved land, whereon he had good home, at which he died June 9, 1875. Mrs. Byler is healthy and young looking for one of her age, who has done so much hard work in her early life; is both hospitable and pleasant, and is very capable of attending to her own business affairs. The family belong to the "Walnut Grove" Ormish Church.

JOSEPH C. BYLER, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born Oct. 19, 1841, in Mifflin Co., Penn. He is the son of John and Fannie (Zook) Byler, whose sketch appears in this work. He came here with his parents in 1852, and lived with them until 28 years of age. He then married Sarah E. Stutzman, Feb. 28, 1870. She was born May 25, 1851, in Fairfield Co., Ohio, but came here in 1869, then returned to her home in Fairfield Co., where they were married; shortly after their marriage they moved to the farm where they are now residing. Mrs. Byler's parents, Solomon S. and Lydia (Byler) Stutzman, were natives of Pennsylvania, and moved from Mifflin Co. into Fairfield Co., O., where they were married and remained until 1876, when they moved to Champaign Co. They had been there only a few months when Mr. Stutzman died, leaving his wife, one boy and girl; of their family of eight children only those two and Mrs. Byler survive. Both Mr. and Mrs. Byler are members of the South Union Ormish Church.

DAVID CULP, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born Sept. 30, 1813, in Rockingham Co., Va.; his father (Henry Culp) was a miller by trade, and moved to Virginia when young; there he married Frances Funk; they had eleven children and were in rather poor circumstances; in the spring of 1830 he thought of emigrating to the West, so he started out on horseback to find a location, and came into this township, and entered 40 acres in the west side of the township in the "fallen timber" district, and began preparations for the family moving thither; in 1831 his family, one son-in-law (Sam Clator), a widowed daughter and her three children, about fourteen or fifteen persons in all, set out from Virginia with a three-horse team (and poor ones, too), and one wagon; they arrived here in the fall and put up in the cabin which had been prepared for them; two sons—Jacob and Joseph, followed the next year. They improved the 40 acres of Government land which they had entered, and got along nicely in the new country, until death called their father from further cares in 1838; and soon each one began to do for themselves; their mother died in Fairfield Co., in 1845, where she had gone to visit relatives. David is now the only one of the family who resides in this county; he worked by the month for some time in the vicinity of his early home, and on Oct. 16, 1841, he married Catharine, daughter of Fredrick Mohr; he then purchased 50 acres in the south of this township, which he improved and lived upon for sixteen years; and in 1857 he sold that and bought the farm of 160 acres where he now resides and on which he replaced the old log-cabin by erecting a good, two-story brick residence; they have had ten children who are now nearly all doing for themselves—Frederick in Missouri, George in this state, John in Missouri, Christopher in this state, Joseph (deceased), Aaron in Missouri, Mary, now Mrs. John D. Keller, Martha A., now Mrs. Jas. E. Bosserman, of

Missouri, Franklin and Andrew who live at home with their parents. Mrs. Culp was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Dec. 25, 1822, and came here with her father's family. Mr. and Mrs. Culp are members of the German Baptist Church in this township.

JOSEPH HARTZLER, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born in Mifflin Co., Penn., March 27, 1832; he is the tenth in a family of twelve children; the elder ones of the family were willed the real estate by his father, while the younger ones were paid in cash whatever their portion amounted to; Joseph receiving as his share about $1,800. Having been reared to farm life, he hired out to work by the month when 19 years of age, and remained in his native State working by the month, four years; when 23 years of age he came to Champaign Co., O., where he worked one and a half years, receiving as wages $15 per month. He then came to Logan Co., where he married Martha Yoder, Nov. 17, 1859; she was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1838, and came here with her father's family when about 9 years old. They have two children—Amos Y., and Lydia B. About three years after they were married they purchased forty-five acres of the farm they now own, and in 1860 they purchased eighty acres, aggregating 125 acres, all well improved, and is one of the commodious farms of this township on which the owners are prepared to enjoy the fruits of their early industry. They are both members of the Ormish Church and have been for many years, Mr. Hartzler having joined the church when he was yet in Pennsylvania. His parents were born in Pennsylvania, but of German descent; his mother is still living there at the advanced age of 87 years; he has also six brothers and three sisters still residing in Mifflin Co., Penn.

HENRY HORN, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born Feb. 11, 1825, in Preble Co., O.; he is the son of John and Nancy (Sheets) Horn, who were natives of Virginia, where they were married, and moved to Ohio in 1813; they located in Preble Co., and lived there about fifteen years; then moved to this county, and settled one mile north of Bellefontaine in 1828. Mr. Horn worked at home until he was of age, and on July 14, 1846, he married Mary Laney. They have five children living—Joseph S., Jacob H., John G., Luther, and Maggie E. Mrs. Horn was born in Pennsylvania, April 9, 1824, and came with her father's family, who settled in Harrison Tp., this county, in 1831; she is now the only survivor of a family of five girls, who came here with their parents. When Mr. Horn was married he lived a few years on the farm of his father-in-law (Simpson Laney) in Harrison Tp., and afterwards he purchased it of the Laney heirs, and subsequently he purchased the farm where he now lives, and came to reside on it in 1871. Everything moved along quietly and prosperously until Oct. 22, 1875, when they sustained a heavy loss by having their house and all its contents consumed by fire, and without even the compensation of insurance; they set about rebuilding, and the following summer they completed a two-story frame dwelling, with "observatory," and is, without exception, in every part of excellent finish, at a cost of $3,500, besides all labor of themselves and teams; they now own 321 acres in the vicinity of the new residence and 166 acres in Harrison Tp., where his son resides, all well improved. In all these circumstances, and the present surroundings, it is plainly seen that honest industry and economy have been ruling characteristics, when they, who began poor in finance a few years ago, now rank among the wealthy farmers of this township, and are well prepared to enjoy the fruits of their labor. He is serving his second term as Township Trustee. Their son, Jacob, went to Kansas, where he married and is now residing.

REV. JOHN P. KING, retired farmer and minister; P. O., West Liberty; was born Jan. 29, 1827, in Mifflin Co., Penn.; he is of a family of seven children—four boys and three girls; their mother died when Mr. King was 3 years old; but he remained on the farm, at home, until the last parental tie was severed by death, Jan. 5, 1847. Immediately after his father's death (in 1847) he hired out to do farm work in their own neighborhood; here he remained for a year or more, when he conceived the idea that the chances, for a young man of industrious habits and no means, were much better, in the less populous West, than they were in his native place. With a determination to succeed, he turned his back on all that was dear to him, in youth, and set out for this State arriving

in Logan Co., March 2, 1849, a poor, but, sober and industrious young man. He has resided in this county ever since, with the exception of a short time spent in Champaign Co. His marriage was celebrated with Rebecca Troyer, Oct. 28, 1850 ; (she was born Sept. 28, 1830 in Holmes Co., O., and came with her father's family to Champaign Co., in 1849). They have six children — Levi T., Christian M., John J., Lydia E., Ezra and Rebecca ; they are all married except Ezra and Rebecca, who reside with their parents, and on whom the farm duties devolve. Mr. King was ordained as an Ormish Mennonite minister, in Champaign Co., this State, in 1859, and in 1872, he was advanced by the church and given special charge over the Ormish Mennonite Congregation, whose church is about one mile north of West Liberty. According to the tenets of their faith, ministers are not clothed with the power to administer the ordinances of their church when ordained, until they have been considered worthy of advancement, when special power is conferred by a conference of Bishops. In 1872 such power was conferred on Mr. King, since which time he has traveled extensively in connection with the interests of the church ; his circuit embracing the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas. He has assisted in the organization of many congregations ; and is frequently summoned to perform the various ordinances of the church in the above named states. To those best acquainted with Mr. King, is best known his moral worth, both as citizen and minister, who began his career here, as a poor hired boy ; now we find him enjoying the confidence and respect of those with whom he has done business for a space of over thirty years, as well as the fruits of his own industry. He owns a farm of 80 acres, well improved, to which he moved, about four years ago, after having sold his original home of 117 acres for $110.64 per acre, situated four miles south of Bellefontaine.

ANDREW MOORE, farmer ; P. O., Bellefontaine ; was born Nov. 14, 1836, on the farm of which he now owns a part ; (he is the son of William and Dorothy Moore). His marriage was celebrated with Sarah A. Click, Jan. 19, 1861 ; she was born April 23, 1837, in this county ; they have had two children—William E., living, and one died in childhood ; Mrs. Moore's parents were natives of Virginia, and came to this county about 1836, where they remained until their death. Mr. Moore enlisted in 132nd, O. N. G., as one of the "one hundred day" men ; he was sent to Camp Chase to drill, thence to Washington, D. C., thence to Arlington Heights for about one week ; thence to Whitehouse Landing on the Appomattox ; thence back to Bermuda Hundred ; there he was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Portsmouth, Va., where he was kept about two weeks, then he was sent home and in a few days received an honorable discharge, at Camp Chase (Columbus), having served something more than the time required of him ; his enrollment called for five years' service, but ere that time had expired the war closed and he received his discharge from the O. N. G., immediately thereafter.

WILLIAM MOORE, deceased; West Liberty; was born in Piatt Co., Penn., June 5, 1801; his father, Archibald, and his mother, Jemima (Tannahill) Moore, were with their family of nine children among the first settlers of the township. Dec. 24, 1806, they arrived at a brother's of Mr. Moore, Sr., near Springfield, where they spent the winter, and in the following spring they came to Logan Co., and located on the site of the town of Zanefield. They, like many of the pioneers, came here without means either to purchase or improve their home; a large family to support and everything to be produced from the wild, unbroken forest, was no inconsiderable task; by dint of industry they succeeded in procuring enough to sustain life for a few years, when another difficulty arose—that of parties with less compunction of conscience and more finances, who were about to purchase this squatting place; soon as discovered Mr. Moore borrowed the money from a friend, made the trip to Cincinnati on horseback, where the land office was, and bought his own squatting place, beating his adversary (Gray) by two hours, who was on the way to purchase it "over his head." His son, William, bought 160 acres at $3 per acre in 1833; he married Dorothy Zimmerman, April 10, 1834; she was born March 5, 1812, in Virginia, and came here with her father's family in 1827; subsequently her parents

moved to Champaign Co., where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Moore began life in their new home in a log-cabin which they erected (and which stands on the premises to this day), June 5, 1834; and on the same spot Mr. Moore ceased his worldly cares in death, Nov. 21, 1878, and here Mrs. Moore is quietly passing her declining years. They had three children—Archibald, Andrew and Evaline; Archibald enlisted in the 23d O. V. I. in April, 1861, and was killed in the battle of South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; he had been promoted to rank of Orderly Sergeant; four months after his death his father visited the spot where he was interred, and removed his remains to the cemetery at Philadelphia Church, this township, where his dust now reposes.

JOHN MOHR, farmer; P. O., Degraff; was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., March 23, 1824; is the son of Fredrick G. Mohr, spoken of elsewhere. He learned the coopers' trade when young, at which he worked about four years. His marriage was celebrated with Anna Frantz, Dec. 28, 1848; she was born in Logan Co., Jan. 31, 1830 (and was the daughter of Abraham Frantz, who came here from Virginia at an early date). She died Nov. 9, 1860, leaving two of her six children, George W. and Margaret. Mr. Mohr married, for his second wife, the widow of the late John Frantz, of Clark Co. Her maiden name was Margaret Kerahoff; she was born in this county Aug. 2, 1837; her parents came here from Virginia. By this marriage there are seven children: Daniel, Martha A., Lydia A., Dora E., Emma, Andrew and Franklin F. Mrs. Mohr has one son, Moses Frantz, by her first husband. The two eldest ones are married. George W. married Ella Snyder. Margaret is Mrs. Wm. Brownfield, of Springhills. Mr. Mohr owns 276 acres of well-improved land, on which are good buildings. They are members of the German Baptist Church, and during the late rebellion he was opposed to the war, in a conscientious point of view, like many of the same religious creed; and to clear himself of the draft paid $300, and at other times paid various sums for the purpose of clearing the township, aggregating in all $1,200.

MATTHUES MAIER, farmer; P. O., Springhills; was born June 20, 1810, in Wurtemburg, Germany; when young he learned the shoemakers' trade, but did not remain long at that business. He was married Nov. 4, 1838, to Christina C. Rexer. They had five children—Christopher, Catherine, Jacob, Gotlieb and John. After marriage Mr. Maier abandoned the shoemaking business for that of a farmer, and, after a few years of farm life in Germany, he resolved to push his way to this country, where his family would have better facilities for providing themselves with homes. Accordingly himself, wife and five children, set out for the United States, and arrived here—after an ocean voyage of forty-two days—in July, 1852. They came direct to this county, and leased the farm on which they now reside, for two years; at the expiration of that time they rented another farm for several years, and in 1860 they purchased the farm where they now live. Thus industry and economy has raised the poor man (with a large family) of less than thirty years ago to be one of the well-to-do farmers of Union Tp. His son Jacob was born July 4, 1843, in Germany; he resides with his parents, and conducts the business of the farm; his marriage was celebrated June 20, 1870, with Hannah Reinhardt. She was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, March 4, 1851, and emigrated to this country in June, 1869, and came direct to this county. They have had three children—Mary (deceased), Annie D. and William F. Mr. Maier's daughter, Catherine, was married to Geo. Stotz in 1865, and died Aug. 15, 1872, leaving three children—George, John and Mary. Christopher lives in Champaign Co., adjoining his father's farm; he married Mary Mohr. They have five children—Katie, Magdalene, Dora, Clara and Addie. Gotlieb is in the slaughtering business in Bellefontaine; he married Hannah D. Miller. They have four children—Elizabeth, John, George and Henry. John died after they came to this county.

FREDRICK MOHR, farmer; P. O., Springhills; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Feb. 24, 1828; is the son of Fredrick G. and Catharine (Rexer) Mohr, who were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, where they were married, and about the year 1817 they, with their eldest child, emigrated to this country, and settled seven miles west of Lancaster, Penn., where they bought a small home,

consisting of 3 acres; Mr. Mohr was a tailor by trade, and did not incline to farm extensively, but kept improving his home as well as embracing every chance to do something at his trade; they resided there about six years, then moved to Dayton, Ohio, where they remained nine months, when Mr. Mohr concluded to purchase a farm and take his family out of town—he could have purchased lots on Main street at that time for $15 each—accordingly, he bought 54 acres for $350, eight miles north of Dayton. There Mrs. Mohr died, in 1832, leaving six children—Conrad, Catharine, John, Mary, Fredrick and Christopher. Mr. Mohr married a second wife, Sarah Purkey, who was a native of Virginia, but had been residing in Logan Co., with relatives, but went to Montgomery Co., where they were married, and in February, 1837, they all came to Logan Co., settling in the southwest corner of Union Tp., where they bought 200 acres, paying therefor $2,000. It is said that the old gentleman, Fredrick G., was one of the most energetic and persevering men in the county of his time; children by second wife are David, Elizabeth and Martha. Fredrick lived with his father until 22 years of age, when he started for himself by running a threshing-machine for several years; then he rented and ran a sawmill one year, and was then employed to take charge of the mill for another party. He was married Feb. 28, 1857, to Barbara Detrick; she was born in this county April 19, 1835. They have six children living—Lora A., now Mrs. George M. Rausenberger; Emma J. (deceased); Sarah A., now Mrs. George Forry; Mary M., Lucy E., Charles F. and Clara S. Mr. Mohr owns 357 acres, well improved, and good buildings. Mrs. Mohr's father, Peter, and her mother, Susan (Kauffman) Detrick, were natives of Rockingham Co., Va., and came here, bringing three of their children, about the year 1820; her father died in 1867; Mrs. Detrick lived with another daughter (Mrs. Yoder) after Mr. Detrick's death, and in 1878—her 73d year—while she was sitting at the door knitting, and engaged in conversation with her daughter, and apparently in good health, she suddenly received that last summons, which surely awaits all mankind.

JACOB MILLER (deceased), P. O., Bellefontaine; was born Sept. 15, 1810, in Rockingham Co., Va.; was the son of Martin and Magdalene (Bowman) Miller, who were both natives of the same county. In the spring of 1832 Jacob came to this county, and after prospecting a little he purchased a farm in Union Tp., and during the summer he returned to Virginia, and on his return he rented his farm in Logan Co. to Mrs. Margaret Huber and family—widow of John Huber, who died in 1827—In the fall of 1832 Mrs. Huber and six of her eight children set out for Logan Co., to occupy their newly rented farm. One daughter remained in Virginia, and a son had moved to Tennessee. Mrs. Huber occupied the farm of Miller, from October until the following spring, 1833, when she purchased a farm across the creek, where she spent the remaining years of her life with her two sons, Jeremiah and Abednego. March 18, 1856, at the advanced age of 88 years, closed the scenes and trials of a life whose anxiety and care was not a little for her large family, whom she had prepared for their several places in society. In the spring of 1833 Mr. Miller came back to this county from Virginia, and Sept. 3, of that year he married Diana Huber, daughter of Mrs. Huber, to whom he had rented his farm, and two days after their marriage they moved to Miller's farm; nor was their bridal chamber the most elegant, or its furnishing of a costly kind; the whole building was a small, roughly-built log cabin, in which there was an opening, but no door, no floor, no window, nor even chimney; but for the latter the whole roof seemed in a measure, a fair substitute, as the "clapboards" or long split shingles were so warped by exposure, that they curled and left many an opening. Though rude their dwelling their home was happy, as they toiled for the better time coming, and which they realized so far as luxuries, the reward of their industry, is concerned. After four years residence in their rude home, they built a comfortable frame dwelling; and in 1858 they replaced the frame with a good two-story brick dwelling. They had seven children—Margaret, Elizabeth, Polly, Martin, Barbara (was married to Boyd Douglas Jan. 4, 1866, and died ere she left her father's house, on March 27); Abednego and Susan. Mr.

Miller died at the old homestead Oct. 14, 1866; his widow and son Martin reside on the same place which he bought in 1832. Martin was born there Oct. 31, 1839; his marriage was celebrated with Hannah Beal, Dec. 17, 1868 (she was born in this county April 13, 1850; is the daughter of Elijah and Hannah (Collins) Beal, who are natives of Pennsylvania). They have had three children—Jacob E. and Oli M.; were both taken with scarlet fever and called away by death, one Jan. 11, and the other following Jan 14, 1878; one daughter living, Carrie B. They own 228 acres of well improved land with good buildings; he has turned his attention to sheep-raising for the last few years and has some fine Merinos.

The "NEWELL FAMILY." A brief sketch of this family from the most authentic source points directly to the fact that two brothers and two sisters emigrated from the north of Ireland, about the year 1760, and settled in Pennsylvania. They were Jane, Margaret, James and Robert. The Newells in this section can easily trace their lineal descent to the latter. He was born in 1744, and as stated, came to this country when about 16 years of age. About the date of the breaking-out of the Revolution, there were serious thoughts as to the protection of women and children in their section, from the raids of Indians; there was a military fort erected near them in which the weaker sex and children took refuge; among them were the two Newell girls, and one, Christina Williams, who had lately arrived from Germany, and was an accomplished young lady. She and the Newell girls became much attached while in the fort, and after the troubles had subsided their sociability and attachment waned none. In the course of events Robert Newell and Christina Williams formed an acquaintance, through his sisters, which finally resulted in their marriage. They reared ed a family of six sons and three daughters—Jane, William, Samuel, Thomas, Mary, Hugh, Robert, John and Margaret, all of whom lived to maturity. Mr. Newell had turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, and along between the years 1790 and 1796, he sustained a very heavy loss in the death of all his horses, by some epidemic in that section; whereupon he concluded to remove from that locality; accordingly he sold his farm receiving in part payment $3,000 of Continental money, and started with all his family, brother and two sisters, to Harrison Co., Ky., where they located and remained some time. James (brother of Robert) was married and had one son and one daughter; the son died when young. Shortly after Robert had sold his farm he discovered that his $3,000 was worthless, owing to the insolvency of the Continental banks. He afterward received one per cent. for it; and thought he had made a bargain when got a steelyards worth $2.50 for $250 of his Continental currency. About the year 1814, three of his sons—Samuel, Thomas and Hugh—came to Ohio and located in what is now Logan Co., and two years later the parents and the rest of the family followed, except Jane, who was married in Kentucky to Robert Braden. She died there and left four children. William was married and doing well at farming and dealing in live-stock. He took a drove of cattle to Detroit, Mich., and while there, took suddenly ill and died; he was much respected as a good and noble citizen. Owing to the inconvenience of travel and transportation in those days, his remains were interred at Detroit. He left two sons and three daughters. The widow married, and soon sustained the loss of her second husband by death. She sold out and with her children she moved to Indiana. Samuel was early identified with official business in this county; he had a family of seven sons and three daughters. His wife died here; he sold out and moved with most of his family to Iowa, where he died in 1843. Thomas was married and reared seven sons and three daughters, and died near West Liberty in 1825. Mary was married to James Newell, they moved to Indiana, and reared a large family, where she passed away. Hugh married Elizabeth McNay; they reared ten children—four sons and six danghters; he died in this township. Robert never married; he moved to Iowa and died there. John was married and lost his first wife in Kentucky; she left one girl. He married his second wife here; they had six children, and moved to Indiana about 1830, where he died. Margaret married Oren Hubbard, a carpenter in 1819—of whom there is more particular notice elsewhere in this work. Margaret

being a favorite and the youngest, their father preferred to pass the declining years of his life with her; accordingly he took Mr. Hubbard's family to the homestead, where the varied scenes of the old gentleman's life, were closed in death, in 1829; and the life which closed so quietly had been spent in useful toil, and not in vain; neither that of his family, as they were all such men and women as made their presence felt in this unbroken wilderness, in subduing the soil, in substituting civilization for barbarity, and planting within that civilization, the ethics of education and morality which flourish to-day, worthy of the zeal wherewith they were sown. For all those noble souls who have gone, whose good works follow after, we might say much, allowing those of the present generation to speak for themselves by exemplariness of life. Hugh's family were—Malind, now Mrs. Clement, of Iowa; Jane, now Mrs. Ginn; Robert, now in Colorado; Christina, now Mrs. Robert Newell, of Iowa; Lucinda was Mrs. B. Fuson, but is now deceased; James, John, Mary, now Mrs. Schragle; Amanda, now Mrs. Kiser, and Hugh. John was born on the old homestead of his father, where he lives, July 15, 1826. He married Miriah E. Harner, Jan. 1, 1856. She was born Dec. 12, 1831, in Lancaster Co., Penn. They have six children—John H., William C., Harrie E., Mary L., Hugh and Annie B.

HUGH NEWELL, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born April 12, 1836, on the old homestead—Sec. 11—in this township; he remained there some time after his marriage; that event was celebrated Jan. 1, 1861, with Mary M. Miller. She was born Feb. 28, 1838, in this township, and is the daughter of Jacob and Diana (Huber) Miller. They were both natives of Virginia, and came to this State about the year 1831. Mr. Miller had been here two years previous; selected and purchased a piece of land; he then returned to his native place and prepared for moving to his new home, which he did, as stated above, in 1831, which he reclaimed and made a comfortable home, and where he labored with unceasing energy until called by death in October, 1866. Mrs. Miller still survives, and is spending her declining years in peace on the same farm. Mr. and Mrs. Newell have a family of seven children—Emma E. and Effie D., twins; Adda May, Oak M., Mary H., Lulu B. and Bertha S. He owns a farm of 168 acres of well-improved land, with good buildings, and splendid situation. They moved to their present residence March 31, 1868. They are members of the Philadelphia Lutheran Church in this township.

STEPHEN PACKER (deceased), P. O.; Bellefontaine, was born in September, 1801, in Adams Co., Penn.; when quite young he was apprenticed to the saddlery business, and at which he made a start in the world. He formed a matrimonial alliance with Sarah Diehl, on Feb. 1, 1827, in his native county; she was born in Frederick, Md., May 17, 1804, and moved with her parents to Adams Co., Penn., when a mere child. Mr. Packer concluded to emigrate westward into the more sparsely settled country, beyond the Ohio; accordingly he with his wife and three children, moved to Tuscarawas Co., O., in 1837; here he began or rather continued his trade for two years, and then determined to relinquish it for the more desirable business of farming, as he prudently foresaw in the latter a more suitable way of living for his growing family; they remained in Tuscarawas Co. about eleven years, thence to Champaign Co., where they lived one year, then moved to Logan Co., and settled on the farm which they have owned ever since. They had a large family—eleven children—some in their last resting place, and those who survive spread over the country; Mary A. is now Mrs. Robt. A. Moore, of this township. Elizabeth (deceased), Joseph D., resides in Bloomington, Ill., and there married Laura M. Drumm; John A. and Sarah C. (deceased); Louise resides with her mother on the old homestead; William H. (deceased); Ellen is now Mrs. John H. Moore, of Washington Tp.; Jesse was in the furniture business in West Liberty, and lost heavily in the late fire since which time he has gone to reside in South Kansas, Col.; Stephen (deceased), George W. resides on the old homestead, and successfully manages the affairs of the farm; and has of late turned his attention to sheep-growing, and has got some fine specimens of Merino at considerable cost. His marriage was celebrated with Emma Williamson Jan. 14, 1878; she was born in this county May 4, 1857; they have one child: Ethel May

Mr. Stephen Packer, Sr., died here March 27, 1865. Wm. H. enlisted in Co. H. 96th O. V. I., Aug, 1862, and served in the army about one year; he was taken sick, and obtained a thirty-day furlough; at the expiration of said time he was still unwell, and had it extenteded thirty days more; at the expiration of the extension he had to go to Columbus, and yet unfit for duty, but his warfare was soon ended, as he died at Columbus Oct. 28, 1863.

REV. DAVID PLANK, farmer and minister; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born May 15, 1833, in Mifflin Co., Penn. To give anything like a correct sketch of the Plank family in this country would necessitate reference to documents and dates which are now beyond our reach in the irretrievable past. However, in about the year 1700, or shortly thereafter, one Melcher Plank (the name originally was Blank; by the variation of the English pronunciation the orthography was changed to Plank), with his four sons and two daughters —Christian, John, Jacob, Peter, Rebecca and Barbara—emigrated from Germany to this continent, and settled about Berks Co., Penn. His son, Christian, married and settled himself in that section, and had a family of six sons and two daughters—John, Christian, Isaac, Joseph, Jacob, Samuel, Martha and Barbara. Samuel, the youngest son, was born in Lancaster Co. in 1808; he married Juliana Hartzler, a native of his own county, who was born in 1819. They are the parents of the present generation of that name in Logan Co. They came here with six of their children—Joseph C., David, Leah, Elizabeth, Martha and Barbara—in October, 1845, and settled on the same farm where David resides. After they came here the family was increased by three —Juliana, Samuel W. and Mary. Only two of Christian's family survive—Martha, in Champaign Co., and Barbara, who lives near by her nephew David; they are both well advanced in years. David's father died here, after a life of quiet usefulness, Dec. 11, 1878, and his mother April 11, 1879. David's early life was spent on the farm and attending to the various duties of the same; his marriage was celebrated with Martha Hartzler Feb. 14, 1856. She was born in Pennsylvania, June 9, 1836, and came to Champaign Co. with a sister in 1853. They have eight children living—Samuel H., Salome M., Levi L., Mary E., Lydia, Juliana, Katie and David. Mr. Plank was ordained a minister of the Ormish Mennonite Church in this township, Oct. 19, 1859. They are now known as the "Walnut Grove" congregation. Mr. Plank is now the longest officiating minister connected with said congregation.

JOHN M. RAUSENBERGER, farmer; P. O., DeGraff; was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, Aug. 6, 1819, and is a son of John M. and Barbara (Haugh) Rausenberger; of a family of six children—three boys and three girls, he is the only surviving son. His father died in Germany, but John M. sent for his mother and F. Miller and family, with whom she came, and after a few years' residence in this country she died at West Liberty, March 1, 1860. When about 14 years of age, Mr. Rausenberger was apprenticed to the butchering business, and for which he received no pay, and had to furnish his own clothes besides; although there was no pay for one in his position, his work was not such that it might be considered play; as he had to be out at 4 o'clock in the mornings with a fifty-pound basket of meat distributing it through the town. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he went to Potsham, where he worked three years, thence to Frankfurt-on-the-Main where he worked three years; thence to Antwerp, Belgium, where he worked three years; at this time, feeling his health failing, he returned home to recuperate, with the intention of returning to his situation in Antwerp, but meeting with a friend while on his home visit, who was intent on coming to the United States, persuaded Mr. Rausenberger to come along. On June 24, 1845, he and his friend (Fred Esseg) left their native place, and on the 27th they sailed from Rotterdam, arriving in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 27, of the same year, and had a cash capital of two five-franc pieces when he landed. The same evening he found employ, at his trade, and began work next morning, and continued in the same place three years. He married Dorothy Rexer Sept. 10, 1848, and two days later left for Logan Co., O. (which trip they made in three weeks). He had received glowing accounts of this county from his wife's uncle (F. Mohr) and that there was no meat market in the then growing town of West Liberty, which induced Mr. Rausenberger to come here; but to his

chagrin he found no business to justify the opening of such branch of industry. Disappointed in that he turned his attention to farming 50 acres which Mr. Mohr helped him to buy, for which he paid down $750; this done he found himself without money to provide the necessaries to improve his place,so he borrowed $800 to get a supply of stock, implements and something to subsist on while he was raising a crop. He began to butcher and supplied the little demand there was, well as farm, and in two years he had paid the $800 borrowed. He remained on that farm five years; then bought the "John Forry" farm of 140 acres at $3,200, where he lived four years; he then moved to West Liberty, where he turned his attention to butchering only. At this time his brother-in-law (M. Maier) was here and without a home or friends; so Mr. Rausenberger bought the farm where he is now living and rented it to Maier during his five years' residence in West Liberty, during which time Maier had cleared off the farm $2,200. When he left the meat market in West Liberty, he moved to his farm in the spring of 1862, where he has made astonishing progress, as he has done ever since he came to the United States. He has been the means of helping many of his friends to this country, and in every instance they have done well. His youthful companion in travels (Esseg) to whom he lent part of his first earnings in Baltimore, is still in that city, and is now wealthy. Mr. Rausenberger owns 296 acres of well improved land, good buildings, and surrounded with every comfort. Thus may be seen an example of industry and honest economy; where the young man with less than $2 in his pocket, beginning his career in a strange country only some years ago, is now one of the best farmers and wealthiest men in Union Tp. Mrs. Rausenberger was born Oct. 31, 1819, in Wurtemburg, Germany, and came to Baltimore with a brother in 1847. They have six children—George J., Andrew J., Mary C., John W., Sarah C. and Dora S. All the family belong to the "Philadelphia" Lutheran Church in this township.

JOHN REPROGLE, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born Dec. 16, 1820, in Clarke Co. O.; is the son of Adam and Annie (Keller) Reprogle; his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Virginia; they each came with their respective families and located near Cincinnati in 1816, where they lived about two years, then moved to Clark Co. In the year 1830, Adam Reprogle came to Logan Co. with his family of six children, and located close to the old "Hull Trace," one mile west of Bellefontaine, where they lived a short time; he then purchased a farm in Washington Tp., where they got along well; but suffered seriously by paying $3,000 security for one Wm. Bull, of Bellefontaine, and afterward had a like amount to pay for a live-stock dealer for whom he had gone security—in all $6,000 security, for which he never received anything in return, and which ruined him financially. He moved to Champaign Co., and subsequently to Pulaski Co., Ind., where he died Jan. 1, 1853. John Reprogle married Sophia R. Shawver, Feb., 1846; she died Jan. 24, 1857, leaving three children—Mary E. (now Mrs. Geo. Crouse); Catharine (now Mrs. Fred. Beer); and Lydia A. (who resides at home with her father). He married for second wife Catharine Shawver, Oct., 1864; by this marriage there are three children—Margaret, Ella and Annie. His present wife was born Nov. 1, 1839, in this county; is the daughter of John and Elizabeth Shawver, who came to this county in 1826; he a native of Jefferson Co., and she a native of Pennsylvania; in 1862 he moved to Miami Co., where he still lives; his wife died there in 1872. Mr. Reprogle owns 76½ acres of well improved land, which he has made for himself; he and wife and daughter are members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM M. STEWART, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born near West Liberty, Logan Co., July 5, 1813; he is the fourth son and eighth in a family of ten children. His father, Thomas Stewart, was born in the north of Ireland, about the year 1766, and emigrated to this country when quite young, arriving here shortly after the United States had gained their independence. In those days of slow passages and imperfect facilities for navigation, compared with the present, it was only those of more than ordinary ambition and iron will who would even venture to cross the Atlantic when kind invitations and fair promises had been extended; but none of these induced young Stewart to leave his native land, but that innate disposition

to succeed in life and the perseverance which characterized him to the last were sufficient incentives. When he arrived in this country (after an ocean voyage of *thirteen weeks*) he located in Maryland. There he married Miss Susan Stewart (said to be a distant relative), and a few years after their marriage they moved to Chilicothe, O., and subsequently to Logan Co., which was then and for years afterwards a wilderness. He was possessed of a good education, and endeavored to give his family of ten children the same advantage, but in this unbroken forest he found it almost impossible, as the primitive shools were made up, and teachers (of not a high grade) paid by subscription; so those of limited means and large families had little opportunity of learning much in school. However, here they reared their family of six sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to maturity and inherited like industrious habits of their parents. When William M. started for himself in the world, he had no means whatever; and at the outset he prudently indulged the sacred flame of *well placed* love with Mary Ann Hanger, and their marriage was celebrated April 17, 1833; they have had four children, two died in childhood, and two living—Martha J., now wife of William Kinnan, and Charles L. Mrs. Stewart was born Sept. 10, 1806, in Augusta Co., Va., and is the daughter of Peter Hanger, who emigrated from Virginia when she was a mere child, locating in Ross Co., O., where they remained some time, and finally came to Champaign Co. By upright principles and unceasing toil, Mr. Stewart has been enabled to procure a good portion of this world's goods for himself and family. He gave his daughter 80 acres of valuable land, and to his son, 77 acres; besides the well improved farm of 80 acres where he resides, on which he and his noble assistant in life are well prepared to spend their remaining years in luxury and ease.

CHARLES L. STEWART, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born in Harrison Tp., Champaign Co., May 21, 1839; is the only son of Wm. M. and Mary A. (Hanger) Stewart, whose sketch is in this work; he has made farm work his only pursuit, and resided on the old homestead until a short time since, when he built a splendid frame residence, barn and other buildings on the farm given him by his father, to which he moved Dec., 1879. His marriage was celebrated with Lizzie E. Baird, Oct. 8, 1868; they have two children—William L. and Linnie E. Mrs. Stewart was born near West Liberty, Feb. 27, 1833, and is a daughter of Robert and Margaret Baird who were natives of Virginia, and came to Logan County at its early settlement. Mr. Stewart's steadv industry is well marked on the place where he resides; he also owns 40 acres of land in Champaign County adjoining his father's farm.

E. M. WILSON, farmer; P. O., DeGraff; was born in Champaign Co., O., July 17, 1822; is the son of John and Margaret (Runyon) Wilson; his father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Kentucky; the father of John Wilson, and his brother Joseph, came to Champaign Co. in 1816, and entered a tract of land to which he moved soon afterward; his father's whole family came, also, and settled near by. Shortly after their settlement there Mr. Wilson formed the acquaintance of Miss Margaret Runyon, who had, as stated, come from Kentucky; they were married, and set about making things comfortable in their new home; but their prospects were soon blighted by the early death of Mrs. Wilson; she died in 1823, leaving two children—Elias and Elisha M.; the latter only about one year old. His father married his second wife, M. Dickey, in Fayette Co., and by that union there were three children—Margaret, Rebecca and John. On the same farm where he entered of the government, his father died in 1873, in his 79th year. Our subject married Florence J. Monroe, May 15, 1845, in Champaign Co., and settled on a farm given him by his father, where they resided about twelve years; and in 1857 they moved to the farm where they now reside. They have three children living—Catherine M., Elias C. and Anna E. Mrs. Wilson was born in Champaign Co., Aug. 19, 1828; her father (David Monroe) was born Sept. 29, 1793, in Virginia; her mother (Catherine Stretch) was born Oct. 23, 1793, in Kentucky; the families to which they belong were early pioneers of Champaign Co., where they formed an acquaintance and were married May, 1826. There were only two children besides Mrs. Wilson—Philene E. and Rebecca A.; their mother died

in this county, Sept. 24, 1876, in her 84th year. Mr. David Monroe's demise occurred Aug. 20, 1869. Although Mr. Wilson has held the offices of township Treasurer and Trustee for several years, he is no politician, but rather prefers the quiet life of a farmer, where early industry has placed all necessaries at his command, and which he can in advancing years enjoy.

ISRAEL YODER, farmer; P. O., West Liberty; was born Aug. 22, 1853, in Liberty Tp.; is the son of Jonathan C. and Anna (Sharp) Yoder, both natives of Pennsylvania, and came here about the spring of 1848; he was married to Elizabeth King Feb. 15, 1877; they have one child—Ira Milton. Mrs. Yoder was born in Fairfield Co., this state, March 4, 1854; is the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Zook) King, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Fairfield Co., O., where they lived at the time of their death; they had nine children of whom only two survive—Mrs. Yoder and Mrs. Jacob Z. King, of Liberty Tp.; they had relatives in Logan Co., which induced Mrs. Yoder to come here where she had been making her home for about four years previous to their marriage; they have 68 acres of well-improved land, for which they paid $90 per acre, and came here in Jan. 1878.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

DAVID ALEXANDER, farmer; P. O., Belle Centre; is one of the prominent and influential farmers of this township. He was born Jan. 23, 1825, in Preble Co. His father, John Alexander, was born in Ireland, where he learned blacksmithing, and soon after his marriage to Jane Creelman started for the New World. He lived a short time in Canada, and from there came to Preble Co., and worked at his trade and on the farm till 1834, when he moved to Indiana, and died there Aug. 29, 1878. When 6 years old David went to live with his uncle, James Wright, who had no children, and ever after made his home with him. His uncle moved to this county when David was 16 years old, and settled on the farm on which he lived till his death. His uncle gave him 100 acres of land when of age, and at his death he became possessor of all the real estate. He now owns 300 acres of good land, forming one of the most valuable and attractive homes in the township. He was married Nov. 8, 1855, to Susannah J., daughter of Hugh and Sarah H. Hervey; she was born April 14, 1835, in Pittsburgh, Pa., and was brought to this State during her childhood, living most of the time in Licking Co. Their union has been blessed with eight children, six of whom are living—Sarah J., Nancy W., Martha M., Anna M., Rosanna E. and Ellen L. The three eldest have attended Geneva College. David attended there when a young man, and was a member of their first literary society. He has always been interested in the success of the school, and was a member of the executive board for many years. He joined the R. P. Church in early life, and still belongs, as do his wife and three oldest children.

GEORGE R. ARCHER, farmer; P. O., Belle Centre; is one of the most courteous and promising young farmers of this township, and is thoroughly respected by every one. He is the second son of John Archer, who was born in Hull, England, Dec. 7, 1815, and came to this country when 8 years old. His father had come here three years previously, and was followed by the wife and five children. They settled in Massachusetts, where John worked in a factory, and when 16 years old he learned the blacksmith trade. He worked in an ax factory some time, and in 1837 he came to Xenia, O. He was married Oct. 15, 1840, to Lydia Baldwin, who was born in Greene Co., June 26, 1816. They lived in Greene Co. till 1849, with the exception of a few years that they were in Madison Co. In that year they moved to a farm near Bellefontaine, on which they remained ten years, and have since resided in this township. He died Feb. 23, 1877. By their

marriage seven children were born—Mary A., Sarah L., Emily W., Joseph B., George R., John Newton and Lydia Ellen. Mary and Joseph are dead, the latter being killed in a railroad accident on the "Bee Line" road Jan 6, 1880. He had been fireman on the road nearly eight years, and stood high in the estimation of his employers, and held a high office in the Masonic Order, of which he was a faithful and valued member, and to which both his brothers belong, George A. being the Worshipful Master.

MILTON L. ANDERSON, farmer; P. O., Belle Centre; is the youngest son of a family of eight children, and was born May 25, 1817, in Fayette Co., O.; his father, Gershom Anderson, was born in Virginia, and with the rest of the family moved to Ohio during his boyhood; they settled in Ross Co., when Chillicothe consisted of a few rude cabins, and were intimate friends of Gov. Tiffin; his father was a wheelwright by trade, and also made chairs and spinning wheels; he was an officer in the war of 1812, and lived in Ross Co. till 1837, except a short time that he lived in Fayette Co.; he was married to Mary Jamison, a native of Kentucky, whose parents were opposed to slavery, and moved to this state to get beyond its influence; she died Oct. 2, 1836, and the next year he moved to Northwood, this county, and engaged in farming; Milton came here with his father and kept store at Northwood for several years; he afterwards taught school, and in 1846 came to Belle Centre and sold goods for Pollock & Johnson for two years, when he married Nancy Steele, daughter of Adam and Rachel Steele; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1826, and soon after her parents moved to Fayette Co.; Milton settled on a farm one mile east of Belle Centre, on which he lived till 1864, when he moved to his present home. He was an officer in a company of minute men who went to the defense of Cincinnati in 1862. His wife died Oc . 17, 1863, leaving six children—Lanvere P., Alice O., Agnes M., Luella R., Robert S. and Dora E.; the oldest three are married. He was then married to Martha A., widow of Merrit Jamison; she was born Oct. 22, 1822, in Fayette Co.; he was County Commissioner six years, and candidate for the Legislature on the Abolition ticket; he held local offices, voted for James G. Birney for President, and is an advocate of progressive reform; the whole family belong to the M. E. Church, which he joined in 1828; he has been a subscriber to the *Christian Advocate* since 1832.

JOHN BICKHAM, farmer; P. O., Huntsville ; is one of the prominent farmers of this township ; he was born May 26, 1841, in McArthur Tp., and has always been a resident of this county. His father, Robert Bickham, was born May 17, 1805, in Bourbon Co., Ky., and served under Gen. Wayne as a spy during the Indian troubles. He came to this county at a very early day, and helped his parents to clear and improve a farm near where Huntsville now stands. He was married to Mary Prater, of West Liberty, who was brought there by her parents when she was 5 years old ; they lived on leased and rented farms for several years, and soon as able bought a farm of new land in this township, on which they ever after lived. She died Nov. 20, 1865, and he was afterwards united to Elizabeth Bennett, of this county ; he died June 20, 1879. John commenced for himself when of age, and soon after enlisted in Company I, 96th Reg., O. V. I., and served nearly three years ; he was in nine battles, and on receiving his discharge returned to this county, where he has since been a farmer., He was married Nov. 3, 1865, to Kate H. Bennett, daughter of James and Dolly Bennett ; she was born April 17, 1844, in this county. Seven children have blessed their union—Mary E., Dolly E., James R., John R., Emanuel B., Benjamin L., and Fannie A. Both he and wife are members of the Disciple Church ; he is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and has held every office but Secretary ; has always been a Republican and a member of the County Central Committee for fifteen years.

GUILFORD CARNES, farmer; P. O., Belle Centre; is one of the enterprising and reliable farmers of this township; he was born Sept. 10, 1833, in Madison Co., O. His father, Benjamin W. Carnes, was born and raised in Cincinnati, where he learned the trade of a hatter; when of age he commenced doing for himself, and for two years worked as a journeyman; he then married Sarah McCoy, of Fayette Co., and had a shop there a short time,

when he moved to Madison Co., and worked at his trade until about 1845, and was ever after a farmer; he died March 12, 1875, his wife having died Oct. 22, 1857. Guilford worked out from the time he was 16 until his marriage—Feb. 1, 1859—to Arminta A., daughter of Elijah D. and Callista (Stamats) Zimmerman. She was born July 1, 1839, in Hardin Co. They lived in Auglaize Co. until 1865, when he moved to where he now lives; it was all forest, and he has now over 70 acres of cleared land, and good improvements for a new farm. Their union has been blessed with four children, the eldest and youngest of whom are dead; the living are Edgar E., and Byron R. He owns 150 acres of land, and town property at Belle Centre. Has always been a Republican.

JAMES D. CAMPBELL, hardware; Belle Centre; is one of the most enterprising and accommodating business men in the township. He is the second of a family of seven children, and was born June 19, 1847, in York Co., Penn. His parents were natives of that county; his father's name is William, and his mother's maiden name was Jane A. Creswell. They lived there till 1851, when they moved to this State; lived in Highland Co. one year, and from there came to Hardin Co., where they now live, on a farm. James commenced clerking in a store when 16 years old; was one year at Roundhead, and then came to Belle Centre, and for several years clerked in the store of W. & A. C. Ramsey. He remained in the store and warehouse till the fall of 1872, when he went into business for himself. He keeps all kinds of hardware, and sewing machines, and has been Express Agent since Aug. 1, 1875. He has been Township Clerk, and is a member of the Masonic Order, and has always been a Democrat. Oct. 2, 1872, he was married to Mary E. Smith, daughter of John and Mary (Miller) Smith. She was born in this county in 1852. By this union four children have been born—Hugh M., Lacha L., Carl C. and Mark F.

WILLIAM L. COLMERY, limekiln and stone quarry; Belle Center; is the youngest member and only son of a family of six children but two of whom are living, and was born Oct. 10, 1848, in Morrow Co., O. His parents were natives of Washington Co., Penn.; his father's name was John and his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Murdock. They lived in Washington Co. several years after marriage and then emigrated to Morrow Co., O., where they ever after lived, except for two years they lived in Allegheny City, Pa. He bought a farm of military land in Canaan Tp., which he kept improving till his death, at the ripe old age of 75. William commenced doing for himself at his father's death, and has made farming his chief occupation till this year. In 1876 he moved to Logan Co., and bought the farm on which he now lives. For four years he had the stone quarry and limekiln conducted by George Fenn while he attended the farm, but he is now superintending the entire business. He has a good common school education, having finished his school life at the Ohio Central College at Iberia. His household affairs are conducted by his only sister, and they are both members of the Presbyterian Church, to which denomination their parents belonged. His father was Elder in the church for nearly thirty years.

HENRY M. CLINE, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; Belle Centre; was born March 12, 1834, in Cleveland. His father, Joseph Cline, was born Jan. 14, 1790, in Winchester, Va., and his mother was born exactly ten years later at the same place, her maiden name being Leah Secrest. His father was a wheelwright by trade, and lived in Guernsey Co., O., when he was married. He lived in Cleveland six years, and in 1834 he moved to Auglaize Co., and entered a farm of Government land where the village of New Hampshire now stands. Both he and wife died near there in 1856. Henry was married Oct. 23, 1853, to Martha J., daughter of James and Nancy Mahin. She was born Nov. 4, 1834, in Wayne Tp., Auglaize Co., and her father was the first Justice of the Peace in that township. One year after marriage he moved to Iowa, where he farmed four years and then returned to this State and bought part of the old homestead. At the breaking-out of the war he enlisted in Co. B, 45th Regiment, O. V. I., and was captured in his second engagement. He was a prisoner for two years, being at Andersonville most of the time, and he alone lived through, out of twenty-seven captured from his company. He came home in poor health, and commenced keeping grocery at

New Hampshire; here he lived till 1875, when he moved to Belle Centre. He dealt in grain one year and then engaged in the mercantile business. He is one of the many men who were unable to stand the financial crisis, and in 1878 he made an assignment. His creditors had such faith in his integrity that he was permitted to settle up the business; he has been elected Justice of the Peace, and held that office in Auglaize Co.; he received the nomination by the Republican party, for Sheriff, in the spring of 1880, over seven other aspirants; his wife died April 30, 1867, leaving five children—Sarah D., Ella, Volney H., Ettie B. and Elizabeth F. Feb. 13, 1868 he was married to Margaret A., daughter of John and Eliza Conley; she was born May 25, 1844, in Auglaize Co., and has borne him four children, George H., Charles H., Blanche and Clara.

SAMUEL COVINGTON, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is one of the most intelligent and respected citizens in this township, and was born Sept. 22, 1819, in this county. His father, Henry Covington, was born in Maryland, and soon after his birth the family moved to Delaware, where they remained till he was 17 years old, and then came to Montgomery Co., Ohio. He served in the war of 1812, and in January 1815 was married to Anna Kavanagh, in Champaign Co. She was born in Kentucky, and her parents moved to this State in 1805. After his marriage Henry lived a short time in this county, and then went back to Champaign Co., and lived there until 1832, when he returned, and bought a farm near Lewiston. He soon after traded property with Judge Shelby, receiving a farm in Liberty Tp., on which he lived till his death, in 1850. Samuel lived under the parental roof until his marriage, Jan. 27, 1842, to Ruth Watson. She died Jan. 7, 1849, leaving four children , two of whom are living—Perry D. and William H. The eldest is practicing medicine in Bellefontaine, and the youngest is living on the homestead. Feb. 7, 1850, he united fortunes with Margaret Beacom. She died Dec. 21, 1850, leaving an infant child—Sarah A. He was again married March 31, 1853, to Sarah Watson. By this union six children have been born; three are living—Eliza M., Fanny B. and Laura A. He owns over two hundred acres of land, 160 of which he himself has cleared; this being the third farm he has thus improved. He was once a Democrat, but is now a Prohibitionist.

LYMAN DOW, physician and surgeon; Belle Centre; is one of the best known and thoroughly respected men in this township, although he has been among us but a few years; he was born in this county Aug. 21, 1843. His father, Peter Dow, was born in Scotland, and emigrated to this country when 12 years of age; he was married to Sally Campbell, a native of Washington Co., O., and always followed farming until 1855, when he moved to Bellefontaine; he was engaged in the drug business for some time, but is now living a retired life; he is one of the School Examiners for this county, and has held that position many years. Lyman commenced clerking in the drug store in 1861, and at the same time studied medicine; he graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College in March, 1865, and immediately enlisted in the U. S. N. as assistant surgeon; at the close of the war he commenced practicing in Belle Centre, and remained two years, when he engaged in the drug business at Bellefontaine, and then at Wooster; he returned to this place in 1875, and has built up a good practice; he was married May 17, 1866, to Martha J., daughter of J. B. and Hannah McCracken, of Urbana. Their union has been blessed with six children—James A., Jessie E., Samuel W., Nellie A., Charles T. and Sallie H. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has always been a Republican.

LEWIS T. EMERY, farmer; P. O., New Richland; is one of the most promising and energetic young farmers of this township, and was born Dec. 11, 1850, in Lancaster Co., Pa. His father, James Emery, was born in that county and married Eliza A. Eagle, a native of Chester Co. Farming has been his only occupation, and in March, 1854, he moved to this county, settling in Harrison Tp., where he lived until 1878, and has since been in Bellefontaine. He owns several farms in this county, which are conducted by his sons. His wife died Sept. 20, 1867, and he has since married Mary J. Arrowsmith. Lewis graduated at Eastman's Business College March 22, 1872, and refused several business positions for the more congenial pursuit of farming.

Lewis was married Oct. 7, 1875, to Columbia A., daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Laney) Horn. She was born Aug. 11, 1856, in this county. Their union has been blessed with one child, Nellie E., born Aug. 25, 1879. He and his brother own the farm on which he lives, and this he manages as well as the farm adjoining which belongs to his father. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Red Men, Commercial Council and Patrons of Husbandry. He has always been a Republican.

JAMES K. ELDER, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is one of the prominent and rising young farmers of Richland Township, and is a son of Robert J. and Martha (Keers) Elder. He was born April 27, 1846, in McArthur Tp., and has always been a resident of this county. His father's a son of Abraham Elder, Sr., mentioned elsewhere in this work, and was born at Somerset, Perry Co., in 1818. When 10 years of age he came to this county with his parents. He was reared to and has always followed agricultural pursuits, and his only capital when he commenced in life was willing hands and a determination to succeed. The results show for themselves, as he now owns two good farms, the product of his own industry and good management, besides other possessions that make him comfortable for life. Mr. Elder lost his only daughter—Mary E., February 7, 1876. She was a gifted and much esteemed young lady, and her premature death, undoubtedly hastened the departure of her feeble mother, who died the following March. Mr. Elder resided at Huntsville at the time of this double affliction, but now lives alternately with his two sons. James K. worked out by the month in early life, but for a number of years has been farming for himself. He has already secured a pleasant little farm, and is one of the largest and most successful grain growers of the township. He was married Jan. 19, 1871, to Anna C., daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Dyche. She was born Sept, 13, 1853, in Morgan Co., now West Virginia. Her parents lived here a short time, but are now in Kansas. Three children have blessed this union—Mary L., James K. and Robert F. Both he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Elder has always been a stalwart member of the Republican party, and takes an active interest in their proceedings. He is a gentleman of decided worth, and whose purity and integrity of character are above reproach.

PRESTON O. ELLIS, retired merchant; Belle Centre, is the oldest of a family of twelve children, and was born July 31, 1822, in Greene Co., O.; his father, Samuel Ellis, was born in the year 1800 in what is now West Virginia, and when 9 years old accompanied his parents to this State, where his father bought 1500 acres of military land, being one of the first settlers of Greene Co. He has never left the county of his adoption, but was there married to Elizabeth Oglesbee, who was also born in Virginia, in the year 1802, and came to this State at an early day He has always lived on the old homestead, which has grown dear to him as it has slowly but surely changed from its primitive state to a beautiful and highly cultivated farm. His earthly companion departed this life more than forty years ago, but he is still living in the full possession of all his faculties; was united in wedlock Feb. 3, 1844, to Lucy A., daughter of Hiram and Henrietta (Crow) Dakin; she was born Dec. 28, 1824, in Clinton Co., O. They lived successively in Greene, Clinton, Warren and Franklin Co's, but most of the time in Warren, and for perhaps sixteen years he was engaged in lumbering, and previous to that was a farmer. In 1866 he bought a farm of 700 acres east of Belle Centre, partly in Hardin and partly in this county. It was a large forest and on that he ran a saw-mill for two years, when he moved to Belle Centre and engaged in the mercantile business which he followed ten years with fair success; he now superintends the 300 acres of land, which he yet retains, and is a contractor on pikes. By his marriage four children have been born—Mary E., Elizabeth A., Lewis M., and Edwin F. All are married. He has held the offices of Treasurer, Mayor, and Councilman, and has been Republican since the organization of that party.

ADAM C. GOSSARD, retired farmer; P. O., Belle Centre; is the eldest of a family of ten children, and was born in Ross Co., O., May 1, 1816. His father, Jacob Gossard, was born in Germany and came to this country in

his boyhood. Farming was his only occupation and support in life. He was married to Mary Calar, a Virginian by birth, and lived in Ross Co., four years after marriage, when he moved to Fayette Co., and bought a farm of military land, which he improved and resided on till death. Adam was entrusted with all his father's business from the time he was 10 years old and displayed remarkable business tact. May 11, 1836, he was married to Jane, daughter of William and Margaret McGowen. She was of Irish descent and was born May 17, 1814, in Butler Co., Penn. In 1845 he moved to Hardin Co. and bought over 200 acres of military land which he improved and lived upon for many years. His wife died Oct. 11, 1866, having borne him four children, one died in infancy—Francis J. was lost in the late war at the battle of Franklin; William H. and Nancy J. are yet living. Both are married, the son living on the old farm. In 1873 Adam retired from the farm and moved to Belle Centre, where he has since lived. He was married Oct. 1, 1874, to Sophia E., daughter of Christian and Sarah Cocklin. She was born Jan. 14, 1840, in Cumberland Co., Penn. He has been Trustee and Treasurer, and a member of the Masonic Order over thirty years. He joined the M. E. Church in 1825 and was connected with that denomination till 1878; since that time he and his wife have been members of the Presbyterian Church.

RICHARD A. GRAHAM, merchant; Belle Centre; is the eldest son of the family, and junior member of the firm of Ramsey & Graham; was born in Bloomfield, Coshocton Co., O., March 19, 1848. His father, Robert W. Graham, was born in the Emerald Isle, and emigrated to this country when 8 years of age; he came direct to Coshocton Co., where he has ever since lived; he was married to Mary Ramsey, a native of that county, and for some time he was engaged in business in Bloomfield; he manufactured boots and shoes, kept store, and owned a mill for a few years, but is now living on a farm. His wife died in June, 1852, leaving three small children for him to protect and rear to maturity. When 15 years old Richard came to Belle Centre, which has ever since been his home; he clerked for W. & A. C. Ramsey, attended college one year, each, at Berea and Hayesville, O., and was in a hardware store at Brooklyn, Ia., for one year; in 1869 he succeeded A. C. Ramsey in the store, and has since been in business for himself; he was married April 19, 1877, to Emma R., daughter of Daniel and Phebe A. Mackinnon. She was born June 1, 1854, at Huntsville, in this county. By this union one child has been born—named Fred. His wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and is a Republican.

THOMAS HOSACK, farmer; P. O., Belle Center; was born March 24, 1819, in Mercer Co., Pa. His father, Thomas Hosack, Sr., was a native of Adams Co., Pa., and served as a Colonel in the war of 1812, he and Colonel Christy commanding Fort Erie. He was married to Margaret Johnston, and soon after moved to Mercer Co., where he farmed and ran a mill. His wife died after having borne him ten children, and he then married to Susan Bainbridge, of Crawford Co., Pa. He died in 1852, being burned in his own house, and having considerable money by him, foul play was suspected. Thomas came to this county when 19 years old, and worked at the carpenter's trade for several years near Richland. He was married Feb. 23, 1843, to Mary J. McClure, a native of Ireland and a resident of this country, after she was 7 years old. They lived in Richland till 1848, when he bought a half interest in the mill south of Belle Center, and after running it four years moved on the farm on which he now lives. It was all heavy forest, and he now has 60 acres cleared, good buildings and other improvements to make it attractive and valuable. Their union has been blessed with seven children, five are living, Robert M., Elizabeth J., Martha H., William J., and Ebenezer W. The four eldest are married; all the family are members of the of the R. P. Church, except the eldest son, who belongs to the Presbyterian denomination.

T. NEWTON HARROD, druggist; Belle Centre; is the eldest of a family of four children, and was born March 6, 1838, in McArthur Tp.; the Harrods were the first settlers in McArthur Tp., two brothers coming there with their families from Kentucky, and settling on the very land on which the Cherokee Indians were then living; it was

there that Sanford Harrod, the father of Newton, was born and reared to his maturity, and in early life became inured to the trials that beset the first pioneers of a new country. He was married to Sarah J. Piatt, whose parents were also very early settlers, and in 1845 he moved to a farm of new land one mile east of Belle Centre; this he cleared and improved as fast as possible and lived on it most of the time until 1872, when he sold it and moved to Terre Haute, Ind., and engaged in gardening and the small fruit business; he followed that until the death of his wife in 1876, and has since been traveling in various parts of the great West; Newton commenced business for himself when 25 years old, and first bought the mill south of Belle Centre, which he conducted for two years; he sold that and engaged in the grocery trade at this place, doing a good business for one year, when he quit and soon after went into the drug business, in which he is yet engaged, keeping the largest and most complete stock in town; he was married Feb. 11, 1864, to Margaret J. Smith; their union has been blessed with eight children, including three pairs of twins, one of each couplet being dead; the living are—Orion L., Elmer H., Theo. C., Gusta B. and one unnamed. He was in the service a short time, and has served several terms as Township Treasurer and Councilman; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has always been a Republican.

URIAS HOYT, retired farmer; P. O., Belle Centre; was born Sept. 4, 1808, in Stillwater, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; his parents were natives of Westchester Co., that State; his father's name being Jesse and his mother's maiden name Sally Weed. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and died in that State in 1855. Urias learned the trade with his father, and when 18 years old commenced for himself; he followed "jour." work till 1839, and then had a shop of his own in connection with a store; he lived in Michigan seven years; one year he was a circuit minister, and six years was engaged in clearing and improving a farm; he has also lived two years in Illinois, where he was engaged in the mercantile business, and from there he moved to Urbana, and after a residence of two years he secured a farm in Hardin Co., on which he lived until April, 1880, when he moved to Belle Centre, to secure that freedom from care that a lifetime of usefulness has surely earned. He first married Dec. 29, 1831; this wife died April 29, 1868, having borne one child that died when 17 years old. He was married Oct. 15, 1868, to Mrs. Sarah A. Weaver, whose maiden name was Sloan; she was born Jan. 5, 1830, in Ireland, and emigrated to this country during her childhood. By this union two children have been born—Joseph U., born Sept. 3, 1869, and John J., April 10, 1871. Both he and wife are members of the M. E. Church, in which he has been local preacher forty years, and also an Elder. He has been Justice of the Peace, and was Postmaster at Walworth, N. Y., for seven years; has always been a Democrat.

R. H. JOHNSTON, farmer; P. O., Belle Centre; is one of the energetic and reliable farmers of this township, and was born in Harrison Co., March 2, 1832; his father, John B. Johnston, was one of the most prominent and influential men in the township. He was born in 1802 in Indiana Co., Pa., and worked on the farm and at the tanner's trade till 21 years old; desiring a good education he attended college at Cannonsburg, Pa., and then at the Theological Seminary at Pittsburgh City. He received license to preach and was soon after married to Sarah Bruce, a lineal descendant of that renowned Scotch family. He moved to Logan Co., in 1833 and was the first pastor of the Old Miami Congregation at Northwood; he was the founder of Geneva College and manifested a warm interest in the success of that institution of learning. He was one of the first advocates of abolition and held many spirited debates in different parts of the county. In 1859 he moved to St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., where he has been Postmaster most of the time, and until lately preached in the United Presbyterian Church. Hamilton commenced for himself when 23 years old, and has always been a farmer. He farmed in Michigan two years, and then went to Iowa and bought a home; he returned to this State for a housekeeper and was married Oct. 13, 1857, to Hannah M. Clyde; she was born April 12, 1835, and is the daughter of Joseph and Anna (Jameson) Clyde; her parents moved to Belle Centre in 1857, lived there ten years and have since been in Iowa.

Hamilton lived on his western land a short time and has since lived in this county where he has cleared up a good and valuable farm. They have five children—R. Clyde, E. Bruce, Elmer B., Minnie O. and John B. Both are members of the R. P. Church.

CORNELIUS JAMESON, retired farmer; P. O., Belle Centre; was born March 8, 1801, in Ligonier Valley, Indiana Co., Penn. His father, William Jameson, was born in Scotland, and was brought to this country when 4 years old; he always made farming his occupation, and was married to Mary Hutchison, a native of Pennsylvania. They lived in Indiana Co. until 1832, when they moved to this State, and ever after lived in Crawford Co. Cornelius commenced for himself when married; this was March 8, 1825, to Miss Phebe Davis, a native of Connecticut, but raised in Pennsylvania. He farmed five years, and then taught school two years at Blairsville, having taught during every winter season for nine years previous; he came to this State in 1832, and lived five years in Crawford Co., and has ever since made this county his home; he owned a tan-yard near Cherokee for three years, and kept a boarding-house and store at Northwood for the same length of time; he has owned two different farms near Belle Centre, but is now living a retired and quiet life. His wife died Aug. 8, 1848, leaving eight children, seven of whom are now living—Elizabeth, Mary, Sylvia, Emily, Martha B., Louisa and Eunice A. He was married Sept. 18, 1849, to Christiana McClure, a native of Ireland. She died Sept. 26, 1861, leaving two children—Phebe D. and Ulric Z. Nov. 20, 1862, he united his fortunes with those of Mary J. Carter, widow of Dr. John Carter. She was born in Harrison Co., and had one child. Both he and his wife are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, of which he has been ruling Elder thirty-two years.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, farmer; P. O., New Richland; was born July 7, 1810, in Beaver Co., Pa. His father, who also answered to the same name, was born in Co. Antrim, Ireland, and accompanied his parents to this country when 11 years of age. He was married Feb. 5, 1799, to Mary M. Shearer, a native of Pennsylvania, and lived in Beaver Co., until 1813, when they moved to Wayne Co., in this State. In 1832 they moved to Logan Co., and settled in this township, where they improved a large and valuable farm. William lived under the parental roof until 25 years of age, assisting his father in clearing the farm and attending to the comforts of the family. He was married Dec. 10, 1840, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Fulton) Scott. She was born March 15, 1819, in Licking Co. Her father served in the war of 1812, and was one of the first settlers in this township, coming here in 1824. Having no children of their own, William and wife have at different times taken children into their kind and tender care until no less than six are under grateful obligations to them for the benefits acquired in a Christian home. They have always lived on the same farm since marriage, and both are members of the R. P. Church, which they joined near 1840.

ALEXANDER KING, farmer; P. O., New Richland; is among the early pioneers of this township, who have seen the heavy forests replaced with beautiful and valuable farms, and has taken an active part in the growth and development of this county; he was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., Oct. 14, 1798; his father, James King, was a native of Ireland, and there married Nancy Gass; they soon after emigrated to this country and lived in Pennsylvania until 1810, when they came to this State; they lived in Trumbull Co. seven years, and ever after in Licking Co.; his father was a wheelwright by trade and made it his chief occupation, although he owned a farm. Alexander learned the trade with his father, and commenced doing for himself a short time before marriage; this occurred March 24, 1824, her name being Margaret Fulton; in 1829 he moved to this county and settled on the farm on which he now lives; the only improvements were a log-cabin and a few acres of partly-cleared land; he worked at his trade five years after coming here, and has since been a farmer; he now owns nearly 300 acres of land in this township and has valuable property in the far west; his wife died July 29, 1833, leaving three children—Nancy G., Sarah L., and Margaret G. April 6, 1836, he united his fortunes with those of Mary, daughter of William and Mary Johnston; she was born April 26, 1808, and has borne him seven children—James, Martha J., Mary E., William,

Lovina, Marion A. and Benjamin L. The eldest was killed in Utah, where he was employed on the railroad. His wife and daughters are members of the United Presbyterian Church; he has been a Republican since the organization of that party.

ASBERY F. LYLE, merchant; Belle Centre; is the youngest son of John and Mary Lyle, and junior member of the firm of Lyle & Bro.; he was born May 6, 1858, in Muskingum Co., O.; he worked on the farm until his father engaged in the mercantile business, when he commenced clerking in the store. His father soon withdrew from the business, and he has since been a member of the firm. May 25, 1876, he joined his fortunes with those of Frovolia G. Porter, daughter of J. C. and Elizabeth Porter. She was born November 15, 1855, in this county. By this happy union two children have been born—Franklin O. and Elmer W. She is a consistent member of the Disciple Church at this place. He has so far been identified with the Democratic party.

JOHN W. LYLE, merchant; Belle Centre; is one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of the town of Belle Centre, and, although he has lived here only a short time, has rapidly advanced to the front, and is now among the foremost business men; he is the second of a family of ten children, and was born March 28, 1842, in Muskingum Co., O. His father, John Lyle, a native of that county, was born in 1812, and his mother, Mary (Baird) Lyle, was born in 1814; his father was a farmer by occupation, but manufactured stoneware for ten years, and worked a coal bank for fourteen years. In 1872 he moved to Logan Co., and bought a farm one-half mile east of Belle Centre, on which he lived five years, and then engaged in the mercantile business with his son for two years, and has since lived a retired and quiet life. His wife died June 17, 1879. John commenced for himself when of age, but worked at his father's business till 1872, when he moved to Hardin Co., and engaged in farming. The following summer one of his legs was crushed in a horse-power, and was amputated in March, 1874; he removed to Belle Centre the following fall, and kept grocery two years, when he went into partnership with H. M. Cline, keeping a general stock. After one year's business he withdrew, and kept a grocery at Roundhead for nearly two years, when he returned and has since been in the mercantile business at this place. Lyle & Bro. keep a good assortment of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, caps, notions, etc., and have a large and rapidly increasing trade. He was married April 15, 1867, to Hester A., daughter of Henry and Prudy (Rambo) Thomas; she was born in Muskingum Co., March 13, 1850. Six children are the fruits of this union—Lily V., Addie B., Myrtie M., Florence M., and the twins—Harry Earl and Gracie Pearl; he was in the war a short time, and is now a member of the I. O. O. F.; he has always belonged to the Democratic party.

OLIVER LIGGITT, farmer; P. O., Belle Centre; is one of the energetic and promising farmers of this township, in which he was born April 4, 1847. His father, John Liggitt, was born in 1813, in York Co., Pa., and accompanied by his mother and two sisters settled at an early day on that historic piece of property known as the "Solomon's Town" farm. He married Susan Core, who was born in Fayette Co, in 1822, but was then living with her grandparents at Northwood, her parents having died during her infancy. By industry and energy he soon possessed one of the best improved and most valuable farms in the township. He died May 31, 1848, in the very prime of his life, leaving four children, of whom, Oliver was the youngest. The widowed mother was afterward married to James McClure, a native of Ireland, with whom she lived till her death, Nov. 11, 1875. Oliver commenced for himself when 18 years of age and has always followed farming in this township, except two seasons, he was with his uncle in Clarke Co. He was married Sept. 5, 1871, to Catharine J., daughter of Robert and Jane (Torrence) Shields. She was born Jan. 3, 1847, in this county, and has borne him four children, the three youngest of whom are yet living—David A., Robert J. C., and John W. He owns nearly 100 acres of well improved land, and for several seasons he and his father-in-law have run a threshing machine with good success. Both he and wife are members of the R. P. Church.

T. CLARK LAUGHLIN, farmer; P. O.,

Belle Centre; was born in this township Aug. 13, 1834. His father, Hugh Laughlin, was born in Erie, Penn., and was brought to Guernsey Co., O., in his infancy. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Maria Clark, a native of Beaver Co., Penn. A few years after marriage they moved to this township and cleared up and improved a good farm. She died in 1857, and he is now living with his youngest son in Rushcreek Tp. Clark lived with his father till 28 years old, working on the farm, and teaching school during the winter for several years. He then commenced doing for himself on the farm on which he now lives. It was all timber, and he has changed its appearance greatly, having cleared over 100 acres of heavy forest and erected beautiful and commodious buildings. He was married April 26, 1864, to Martha Jeffers. She was born in Pennsylvania and raised in this State; she died March 12, 1865, leaving one child—Hugh C. Feb. 6, 1868, he was married to Fannie Henry, a native of Champaign Co., where she was born Aug. 18, 1844. By this union five children have been born—Margaret M., June E., Rhuda H., Edna G. and Carrie M. He has been Township Clerk, Assessor, and was Land Appraiser in 1880. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and has always been a warm adherent of the Republican party.

JOSIAH R. LAUGHLIN, farmer; P. O., Belle Centre; is one of the prominent farmers of this township, owning a large farm, on which beautiful and commodious buildings have been constructed, making a convenient and tasty home; he is the second child of Alexander and Sarah (Robe) Laughlin, both of whom are still living on a farm in Guernsey Co., where they were born. His father is the eldest of a family of seven children, all of whom are living, the youngest being near 65 years old. Josiah lived under the parental roof until his marriage—Oct. 20, 1854—to Martha, daughter of John and Mary (Burns) Johnson. She was born Sept. 1, 1834, in what is now Noble Co., O. He followed farming in his native county until 1863, when he moved to where he now lives. By their marriage seven children have been born—Robert J., Anna M., Sarah A., Edwin J., Jennie A., William, and Clara M. The eldest graduated at Wooster in 1878, and is now attending the Theological Seminary at Princeton. The second has lately finished a course at Geneva College, in this county. Their third child—Sarah Alice—was most foully murdered near Lewiston Reservoir, in 1875, by James Shell. He paid the penalty with his life, being taken from the jail soon after by a body of enraged citizens and hung to the nearest tree. The parents and the three eldest children are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been Elder for several years. He takes little interest in political affairs, and so far has been a Democrat.

SAMUEL LAMBARD, farmer; P. O., Belle Centre. This hardy pioneer was born in Augusta Co., Va., Aug. 18, 1804, and of eleven children is the only living representative of the family. His parents were natives of Augusta Co., and were German descent; his fathers name was Abraham and his mother's maiden name was Barbara Hamaker. His father was a farmer by occupation and manufactured his own implements of husbandry. He emigrated to Ohio, in 1815, and settled in Ross Co., where he lived one year and then moved to Fayette Co., securing a farm in what was termed the "New Purchase;" this he cleared and improved till 1832, when he sold it and came to Logan Co.; he bought nearly 300 acres of new land, which he divided among his three children then living, letting each one clear and improve his own home. Samuel has always been a farmer and commenced doing for himself as soon as married, although he never left his father's farm. He was married April 18, 1826, to Learna H., daughter of William and Rebecca Dickey; she was born Jan. 18, 1809, and lived in Fayette Co., when married. Her father was a Presbyterian preacher; by this union eight children were born, only three of whom are living—James R., Rebecca J. and Mary E.; they are married, the eldest living on the old homestead, the second in Missouri and the daughter in Champaign Co. His wife died July 13, 1846, and June 25, 1847, he was married to Ellen, widow of William Edmiston; she had two children—David and Mary, who are now married and living in Clinton, Ill.; she was born June 15, 1812, in York Co., Penn. To them three children have been born, one is living—John W., who is engineer on a railroad and lives

at Grand Island, Neb. The whole family belong to the Presbyterian Church. He has always been a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Jackson.

JOSEPH LILES, farmer; P. O., Belle Centre; has been living in this county since his childhood, and was raised on the farm on which he now lives. He was born Aug. 19, 1826, in Ross Co., O. His father, Lemuel Liles was born in North Carolina near the year 1780, and when 12 years old moved to Tennessee, where he lived till 1812, when he enlisted in the army, and served nearly two years, and was at the battle of Sandusky, and received his discharge when at Sackett's Harbor. He walked from there to Beaver Co., Penn., and stopped for the purpose of replenishing his purse; while here he became warmly attached to a young lady by the name of Hannah Deringer; her parents were opposed to their marriage, but love surmounts all obstacles, and they started on a wedding tour down the Ohio river in a "dug-out" canoe, which contained their worldly effects, their objective point being Tennessee. They stopped in Ross Co., to visit an uncle, and having only $7 in money, they were induced to make that place their home. He leased a farm for a number of years, but sold his lease in 1831, and moved to Logan Co., where he bought 100 acres of military land, on which he lived till his death, in 1876. He helped each of his children to a home, and was for many years a licensed preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he joined soon after marriage. Joseph learned the mason trade when 14 yearsold,and followed it for near 14 years,when he relinquished it, and has since made farming his chief occupation. In 1865, he bought the mill south of Belle Centre, and controlled it till 1878, when he and his son built a large and commodious structure in the town, and moved the machinery to that place. He was married March 16, 1878, to Anna, daughter of James and Rebecca (Tucker) Farout. She was born Jan. 6, 1826, in Champaign Co. By this onion three children have been born—George W., John B. and Osmun. The two eldest are married—George W. living in Hardin Co., and John B. in Belle Centre, superintending the mill. Has been identified with the Republican party since its organization.

ALONZO C. McCLURE, farmer; P. O., New Richland; is one of the enterprising farmers of this township, and was born Oct. 18, 1839, near Detroit, Mich.; his father, Andrew McClure, was born near Belfast, Ireland, where he learned the trade of shoemaking; when 19 years old he came to this country, and after a short residence in York State he went to Canada, where he was married to Samantha A. Crandell, whose father had served in the war of 1812. Being of an impulsive and patriotic disposition he was captain of a company in the "Patriot war," and to escape capture fled to Michigan; he soon returned to Canada, however, where he remained until 1855, and then returned to Michigan and was the first Justice of the Peace in Gratiot Co.; he was engaged in various kinds of business during his life and for many years was a heavy dealer in marble, followed farming, and died in 1873. When 12 years of age Alonzo left home to live with his uncle, William McClure, and remained with him until 1860, in the meantime learning the shoemaker trade; he clerked in a store, kept a shop of his own, and during the war enlisted in Company D, 34th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war; he has since been a farmer and now owns the old "Solomon's Town" farm, which he has brought to a fine degree of cultivation; he was married Sept. 25, 1862, to Sarah J. Liggitt, daughter of John Liggitt; she died April 7, 1873, leaving four children—M. Cora, Eva C., Nathaniel, James L.; March 23, 1876 he was united to Adella C. Johnston, daughter of James S. and Mary (Hyndman) Johnston; they were among the first settlers of this township and are now living at Northwood, where Adella attended college; this union has been blessed with two, children–Frank W. and Mary A. Mr. McClure has always been a stalwart Republican and is now Trustee; his wife is a consistent member of the R. P. Church; they have a beautiful and interesting home, and we bespeak for them a happy and prosperous future.

JOHN McKIRAHAN, farmer; P. O., Northwood; is the seventh of a family of thirteen children, nine of whom are living, and was born Feb. 13, 1843, in Belmont Co. His father, John McKirahan, Sr., was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1806, and came to

Belmont Co., O., when 5 years old. He learned the shoemaker's trade at which he worked in early life, but has made farming his chief occupation. He was married to Eliza Porterfield, a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., and a resident of Ohio since her childhood. He moved to this county in 1864 and has since lived in Northwood. When only 18 years old John enlisted in Company D, 25th Regiment, O. V. I., and served nearly five years. He was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run and again at Gettysburg. On receiving his discharge he came directly to Northwood and has since been farming. He was married Dec. 31, 1874, to Matilda, daughter of Isaac and Jane Downs. She was born July 16, 1853, in Mercer Co., Penn., and came here in 1864. They lived in Rushcreek Tp. three years and have since been at Northwood. By their union three children have been born—Ida Ethel, Frank F. and Walter W. He owns 90 acres of land adjoining the village, and he, wife and parents are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He has always been a Republican and his father has been identified with that party since its organization.

JOHN M. McKINLEY, druggist; Belle Centre; is among the most promising business men this town affords, and already has built up a good trade, although he has been in business but a short time; he is the eldest of a family of three children, and was born Nov. 12, 1857, in Adams Co., Ohio; his father, David S. McKinley, is a native of the Emerald Isle, came to this country during his childhood in company with his parents; they settled in Adams Co., where he was married to Mary J. Hemphill, a native of Philadelphia. He followed farming till 1865, when he moved to Belle Centre, and engaged in mercantile business for some three years, and has since been keeping a tin and stove store; his wife has been engaged in the millinery business since they came here, having, no doubt, the best trade in the town. John received a good common school education, and in 1877 he secured a half interest in the drug store he now owns. Dr. Wilson, of this place, was his partner for two years, and since then he has been sole proprietor; he keeps a good assortment of drugs, schoolbooks, etc., and is kind and obliging to all, thus securing hosts of friends. He has always been an advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

ALEXANDER F. McCONNELL, harness maker; Belle Centre; is the eldest of a family of four children, and was born June 25, 1841, in Greene Co., O.; his father, Adam McConnell, was born and raised in Alleghany Co,, Pa. On arriving at manhood he came to this State, where he soon after married Mary E. Foster, a native of Greene Co. He worked at the carpenters' trade most of the time, and at the death of his wife in 1849, he placed the children in care of his mother-in-law, and started for the gold fields of California where he soon after died. Alexander lived on the farm most of the time till 1861, when he commenced the trade of harness-maker with Jacob Earick at Belle Centre; he remained with him till the fall of 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, 121st Reg., O. V. I.; was at the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Resacca and other engagements, and was wounded in the heel at Chickamauga, and in a skirmish near Avonsborough, N. C., his knee was shattered which resulted in amputation. On receiving his discharge he returned to Greene Co., and worked at his trade; the next spring he went to Muskingum Co., and set up a shop of his own which he kept two years, when he came to Northwood and kept grocery. In 1873 he came to Belle Centre and soon after went to work at his trade and is doing a good business. He was married Nov. 15, 1866, to Mattie E., daughter of Robert and Eliza J. Wylie; she was born in June, 1842, in this township. By this union three children have been born—Mary E., Ada B. and Robert F. He and wife are members of the Reform Presbyterian Church.

JERRY McALEXANDER, livery stable; Belle Center; is the youngest living member of a family of twelve children, and was born Nov. 27, 1850, in Champaign Co., O. His father, David McAlexander, was a native of that county, and was married to Elizabeth Idle, who was born in Virginia and lived in Champaign Co. after she was 10 years old. They had only 75 cents with which to commence housekeeping, but by hard labor and economy they acquired a valuable property. He owned over 200 acres of land at his death, in 1864,

his wife having died three years previously. Jerry commenced for himself at his father's death, and lived the two first years in Indiana. He returned and worked on a farm till his marriage, Sept. 14, 1870, to Melissa J., daughter of John and Mary Goslee. She was born Nov. 20, 1849, in Hardin Co. Her mother was a cousin of the famous Simon Kenton, and died when Melissa was quite small. From that time till her marriage she lived with an uncle, the last ten years being in Champaign Co. They lived in that county five years and then moved to Hardin Co., where he followed farming four years and has since been in Belle Centre. He owned the bakery and restaurant one year, and has since kept livery stable, owning no doubt the best and most complete in the town. They have one child, a girl named Oro. His wife belongs to the Disciple Church.

CHARLES MAINS, lumber dealer; Belle Centre; is one of the most prominent and well-known citizens in this county, and was born March 12, 1824, in Washington Co., Pa. His father, Edward Mains, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country after he arrived at manhood; he settled in Washington Co., Pa., and was soon after married to Margaret Young, of Brooke Co., Va.; he was a farmer by occupation, and in 1832 he moved to Richland Co., O., the mother riding on horseback and carrying the youngest child; he died Dec. 24, 1835, and from that time Charles took care of himself. He lived on a farm until 1839, when he commenced the trade of carpenter at Mansfield; he soon quit and went to Reynoldsburg, O., where he drove a team on the National road a short time, and then walked back to his old home; he followed various occupations for several years, and then secured a place with a railroad contractor at Shelby; in 1845 he came to Kenton, and had only 25 cents when he arrived at that place; we soon find him furnishing timber for the construction of the old Mad River & Lake Erie R. R., now known as the C., S. & C. R. R.; he followed this business on different roads until his marriage, in December, 1850, to Frances Zahller, of Hardin Co.; he soon settled in Belle Centre, and engaged in the mercantile business, and dealt in stock, grain, timber, etc., until 1861; he went into the army as Captain of Company E, 82nd Reg., O. V. I.; was unfit for military duty, and soon returned, and joined the Squirrel Hunters at the defense of Cincinnati; he moved to Hardin Co., where he lived until 1870, and has since lived at this place; he was agent for an agricultural firm nearly three years, and has since dealt in lumber, doing an extensive business. Two of his children died in infancy; four are living—Edward H., John C., Charles R. and Munson L. He belongs to the Masonic Order, has been Justice of the Peace, and for two years was Director of the Reform School for Boys, being Chairman of the Board the last year. He is a strong Democrat, and leader of that party in this township.

M. M. McINTIRE, hotel; Belle Centre; is the eldest of a family of four children, and was born May 6, 1859, in Roundhead, Hardin Co., O. His father, Edward D. McIntire, is a native of this State, and many years ago was united by marriage to Melinda Oldaker. He has worked at the carpenter's trade, but of late years has paid most of his attention to farming, living in Hardin Co. Miller was married Dec. 29, 1878, to Samantha, daughter of John and Mary Lyle. She was born Sept. 28, 1856, in Muskingum Co. They commenced housekeeping in Belle Centre, and for a while kept a boarding-house, and in April, 1880, he became the manager of the Belle Centre Hotel, the only public house in the place. Their union has been blessed with one child—Osta Blanche. His wife belongs to the Disciple Church. He is a member of the Democratic party.

E. E. NAFUS, carriage and buggy manufacturer; Belle Centre; is one of the most enterprising and energetic business men to be found in this township, and, although he has lived here but a few years, he has built up a good and rapidly increasing trade; he he was born June 15, 1849, in Sunbury, O.; his father, Joseph S. Nafus, was a native of Luzerne Co., Pa.; was born near the scene of the Wyoming massacre, in which some of his relatives were killed; he came to this State during his boyhood, and learned the trade in a wagon and buggy shop at Delaware, O.; he was married to Mary A. Ports, and owned a shop at Delaware, and then at Sunbury. In 1850 he moved to West Liberty, this county, and resided there eight years, when he came to Huntsville and conducted a good

business, till his death, in 1867. Ed. learned the trade with his father, but at his death, the bright vision of a classical education and a professional career vanished like mist before the rising sun, and he immediately became the business manager; he followed the trade three years, and then sold out and went to Kansas; he soon returned to Huntsville, where he lived one year and then moved to Louisburg, Champaign Co.; he was engaged in manufacturing buggies and carriages at that place with Levi Warner, and in 1873 he moved to Belle Centre, where he has since lived; he was married March 17, 1871, to Martha L. Anderson; she was born Nov. 23, 1847, in this township. Her father, John B. Anderson, was one of the early settlers, and a very prominent man; he was Justice of the Peace twenty years. They have one child living, Mary Gertrude; their twins died in infancy. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been Superintendent of the Sunday School four years; has served as Township Clerk several years, and is elected each year with an increased majority; he is the presiding officer of the I. O. O. F., and corresponds for the Bellefontaine *Republican* and Cincinnati *Daily Gazette*, and has always taken an active part in the proceedings of the Republican party, of which he is a stalwart member.

WILLIAM REED, farmer; P. O., New Richland; was born Nov. 27, 1823, in Lancaster Co., Pa.; his father, Robert Reed, was a native of the Emerald Isle, and in his youthful days learned the trade of weaver; he was married to Mary Ann Gibson, and was blessed with two children; he emigrated to the New World; this was in 1818, and their first permanent home was in Lancaster Co., from which they moved to near Pittsburg; in 1833 they moved to Guernsey Co., Ohio, where the wife and mother departed this life in 1845; her companion remained there until 1856, when he moved to Iowa and died in 1859. William commenced for himself when 26 years old, and has always been a tiller of the soil; Oct. 13, 1853, he took unto himself a helpmeet in the person of Mary J. Gray, who was born Aug. 25, 1831, in Belmont Co., O.; her parents were natives of Ireland, and lived in this country several years before their marriage; her father's name being James and her mother's maiden name Ellen Walkinshaw; they moved to this township in 1837, and settled on the farm on which his son, Robert Gray, now lives; after marriage William lived in Guernsey Co., until 1862, when he moved to this township, where he now owns nearly 200 acres of land in a good location and an attractive home; nine children have blessed this union, two of whom died in 1874, one being an accomplished young lady, the other a sprightly youth; those living are—Sarah E., Mary A., Lizzie N., Robert G., Lydia J., James R. and Lora E.; the first four children have attended Geneva College; the parents and three eldest daughters are members of the R. P. Church.

WILLIAM RAMSEY, merchant; Belle Centre; is one of the most successful and enterprising business men this town contains, and has contributed much to its advancement as an important trading point. He is the eldest son of a family of six children, and was born Feb. 5, 1831, in Keene, Coshocton Co., O.; his father, Henry A. Ramsey, was born in Ireland where he learned the trade of cabinet-maker. On reaching man's estate he emigrated to this country, and soon after was married in Guernsey Co., O., to Margaret Cullen, daughter of William and Mary Cullen; she was of Irish birth and came here when quite young. They always lived in Keene, where he was engaged in the mercantile business, and where he died in 1840. At the age of 15 William left home and commenced clerking in a store at Kilbuck, in Holmes Co.; he remained there two years and then came to Belle Centre and clerked for Reuben Tousley two years, when he entered into partnership with Charles Maines in the grocery business, they soon enlarged their stock and kept dry goods, hardware, etc.; dealt in grain, live stock, staves, hoop-poles, furs and nearly everything that was offered for sale. After ten years of business Mr. Maines withdrew, and was succeeded by A. C. Ramsey, who in turn yielded to R. A. Graham in 1869. Ramsey & Graham do a large business, keeping a full stock of dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots, shoes, notions, ready-made clothing, etc. He was married June 15, 1858, to Margaret E., daughter of William and Polly Wallace; she was born in

this county in 1834. Their union has been blessed with six children, four of whom are living—Robert G., Helen A., Earl W., and William B. He owns a farm near town and has land in the west; he was Postmaster over sixteen years, and is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Politically he is associated with the Republican party.

JACOB SESLER, farmer; P. O., Belle Centre; is the only son now living of a family of ten children, and was born July 25, 1836, in this township. His father was a native of Fayette Co., and came here shortly after his marriage to Nancy Carter; he was always identified with the best interests of the county, and did his part toward developing and improving it; he cleared a farm of new land, on which he lived until his death, on May 9, 1866. Jacob commenced for himself when 23 years old, and has always followed farming in this township; he was married on Dec. 31, 1860, to Rebecca, daughter of John and Mary McCoy. She was born July 19, 1840, in Clermont Co., and when 10 years old her parents moved to this place, where they lived one year, and then went to Hardin Co., where her mother died; she lived with an aunt three years, and from that time until her marriage made her home with the persons for whom she worked. They have one child dead, and seven living—Mary, John M., Agnes, Scott, Jessie, Bertie and Freddie. He has always voted the Democratic ticket.

WILLIAM M. SCOTT, farmer; P. O., Belle Centre; is the third of a family of eight children, and was born Oct. 21, 1835, in this township, upon the farm on which he now lives. His father, Robert Scott, was born Jan. 4, 1800, in Kentucky, and when 16 years old accompanied his mother to Fayette Co., this State, and engaged in farming. He was there married to Jane McKee, who was born in Pennsylvania, June 22, 1802, and while yet young was taken to Kentucky, where she lived eight years, and then came to Fayette Co. Soon after their marriage, while they yet had only one child, they moved to this county in a wagon, and settled on the farm on which part of the family now reside. This was in 1833, and a more inhospitable and dreary place would be hard to find than near the "slough" where they located. By years of patient toil, in which he was nobly assisted by his ever faithful wife, he succeeded in transforming the dense forest into a beautiful and valuable farm, on which he erected good buildings as fast as he was able. He died Oct. 1, 1858, and his companion is still living on the old homestead, her kind children ministering to every want. Burning with indignation at the insult to his country's flag, William enlisted in Company D, 66th O. V. I, and hastened to the field of action. He was first wounded at Port Republic, and shortly after at Cedar Mountain, but at the ever memorable field of Gettysburg he received a bad face-wound on the last day's fight and was discharged the following December. He now superintends the farm, and is a very prudent business manager and well respected citizen. He has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont.

ROBERT J. SHIELDS, farmer; P. O., Belle Centre; is the only son of David and Catharine (McBeth) Shields, who were among the first settlers of Liberty Tp.; his father was a native of Kentucky, and came to this State after he arrived at manhood; he served in the war of 1812 under Capt. Black, and owned 200 acres of Government land, on which he lived till his death, near 1826; his wife was then married to Henry Fulton, and they lived in Liberty Tp. till 1851, when they moved to Northwood; they resided there about five years and then moved to Michigan, where she died in 1866. Robert lived under the parental roof till his marriage, December 12, 1842, to Jane, daughter of Joseph and Jane Torrence; she was born May 24, 1824, in Philadelphia, and lived in this township at the time of her marriage; Robert farmed the old homestead till 1853, when he sold it and moved to Adams Co., where he remained thirteen years; he was induced to invest in a store at Belle Centre with J. B. Torrence, and soon after moved to this place to help conduct the business; he was not adapted to mercantile life, and three years after he again commenced farming, which he has since followed; this marriage has been blessed with nine children, five of whom are living—Catherine J., Martha I., Nancy E., Mary R. and Amand L.; the two eldest are married, and the third is a successful school teacher; the two eldest children and the parents belong to the R. P. Church.

HARRISON SPENCER, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is the fourth child of Thomas and Mary (Roberts) Spencer, and was born Oct. 29, 1826, in Clinton Co.; his parents moved to this county when he was 1 year old, and he was reared to manhood in a pioneer home subject to the privations of all the first settlers; he was fond of the chase, and the country being full of game, his desires were easily gratified, many a deer falling before his trusty rifle; he lived under the parental roof until his marriage in Jan. 1850, to Ellen Hill, when he commenced doing for himself. He has always been a tiller of the soil, and for many years has been improving the farm on which he now lives, having cleared nearly 70 acres himself; his wife died in Feb. 1866, leaving six children, four of whom are living—John, Franklin, James and Lincoln. In March, 1869, he was married to Nancy Wagner, a native of Clarke Co. By this union two children have been born—Bertie and Clara. His wife belongs to the Disciple Church. He owns nearly 300 acres of land, and has always been a Republican.

WASHINGTON SPENCER, farmer; P. O., New Richland. Among the early pioneers of this county, we take pleasure in naming the Spencer family, who came to this township in 1827, and settled on a farm of heavy forest land, which afterwards developed into a valuable property, under the aggressive strokes of ths woodman's ax. Thomas Spencer, the head of the family, had an erratic disposition when a young man, and visited most of the important places of interest in this country; he served in the war of 1812, as also did his father, William Spencer, who was one of the Revolutionary heroes. After the war Thomas settled near Cincinnati for a short time, and was married to Ellen Johnston, who died in Clinton Co., after bearing him eight children; he was then united to Mary Roberts, a native of Adams Co., who accompanied him to this county; he died in 1848, and his wife two years later. Washington was born in Clinton Co., Oct. 21, 1822, and never left the family fireside; at the death of his parents his sister kept house for him, and on Oct. 23, 1856, he was married to Ellen Hazel, daughter of William and Hannah Hazel. She was born Oct. 20, 1835, in this county, to which her father came from Maryland, when 10 years old, his only relative being a younger brother. Eight children are the fruits of this union, six of whom are living—Allen, Eva, Horatio, John, Mary and Willis. He has been Trustee many years, and is identified with the Democracy. He owns 141 acres of land near Richland, on which he is placing good buildings.

ROBERT B. SIMPSON, farmer; P. O., New Richland; is the eldest son of a family of seven children, and was born May 24, 1824, in Ross Co., O.; his father, Matthew Simpson, was born in Huntington Co., Penn., and accompanied his parents to Ross Co. while yet in his boyhood; he served as a drum-major in the war of 1812, at which time he was living in Ross Co.; he was married to a lady by the name of Elizabeth Dean, who was born in Pennsylvania; having learned the blacksmith's trade he moved to Fayette Co. and followed that business for six years, when he returned to Ross and engaged in farming; in the fall of 1837 he moved to this county and bought a farm consisting mostly of heavy forest, which yielded slowly but surely to his sturdy blows, in which he was ably assisted by his son Robert; he died Sept. 30, 1859, and was followed by his wife in March, 1871; Robert was married March 13, 1848, to Deborah Thompson; she was born April 8, 1823, in Guernsey Co., and was a daughter of James and Mary (Carothers) Thompson, who moved to this county in 1831; her mother died soon after their arrival, and the children kept house for their father until his death in October, 1869. In 1851 Robert commenced working on the railroad, first as a fireman and then as engineer; he followed this five years, when he relinquished it for farming, which is more congenial to him; by their marriage five children have been born, the youngest dying in infancy; those living are—James H., who is married and living near home; William S., now at Leadville, Col.; Matthew Franklin, who still lives at home, and John L., who lately joined his brother at the West; Robert and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; he and Frank belong to the Masonic Order, and has been a Republican since the organization of that party.

JAMES S. SIMS, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; was born Feb. 19, 1811, in Clarke Co., O. His father, Jeremiah Sims, was born and

raised in Virginia, where he learned the trade of blacksmithing, and was there married to Sarah Millhollen. They emigrated to this State in 1801, settling in Clarke Co., where they soon secured a home of new land, and on this they lived till death; making improvements and beautifying their surroundings. He served in the army of 1812, having a captain's commission, and paid his whole attention to his farm after coming to this State. He died Jan. 12, 1824, and his wife in 1839. James lived on the old homestead until the death of his mother when he moved to this county; he cleared different farms, but since 1855 has been where he now lives, on which he has cleared more than 50 acres. He was married Aug. 12, 1832, to Jane Sides; she was born Oct. 17, 1813, in Maryland, and died Oct. 2, 1854, leaving seven children—William R., Jeremiah T., Peyton S., Sarah F., Mary A., James M., and Joseph D.; all lived to maturity and married; Jeremiah and Mary are dead. William, Mary and Joseph have all taught school, the first being now mail agent on the railroad, and James is Postmaster at Bethany, Mo.; Joseph D. graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and has been a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church six years. He was again married Oct. 2, 1857, to Jane Lewis, who was born in Gallia Co., in 1816; one child has blessed this union—Adelia B., now dead. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been Justice of the Peace fifteen years, and was Assessor when this was in McArthur Tp. He has been a Republican since that party was organized.

THOMAS C. SPEER, carpenter and joiner, Northwood; was born Nov. 13, 1828, in Lawrence Co., Pa.; his father, Thomas Speer, was born in Ireland in 1788, and when he was four years old the family emigrated to North Carolina, where they lived fourteen years, and then came to the county above named; he served in the war of 1812 and was married to Mary Shields, of Westmoreland Co.; he was a farmer by pursuit, and died after a life of usefulness in his 80th year, his companion dying some eight years later in her 86th year. Thomas C. left the parental roof when 18 years of age, and came direct to this township, where he had a brother, and with him learned the carpenter's trade; he has ever since lived in this county, except one summer that he was at his old home, and has worked at his trade all the time except four years that he was interested in a saw-mill; he was married May 28, 1850, to Nancy Wylie, and June 12, 1865, she died leaving four children—John W., Mary M., Elizabeth M. and Adella J.; these children have all attended Geneva College, the eldest having graduated, and was professor of mathematics in that institution last year; Mr. Speer was married to Mary J. Downs, Nov. 13, 1866, and less than two years later she was taken from him by death; March 22, 1870 he secured a companion in the person of Mrs. E. J. Love, a native of Butler Co., Pa.; he owns a pleasant little farm convenient to the village of Northwood, and all are members of the R. P. Church, in which he is ruling Elder; for twenty-two years he was treasurer of the second Miami Congregation, and has been a delegate to the Synod on two occasions, and five times a delegate to the National Reform Convention.

JOHN B. TEMPLE, undertaker and furniture; Belle Centre; is the second of a family of five children, and was born Aug. 8, 1836, in Westmoreland Co., Penn. His parents were natives of that county and lived there till their death. His father's name was Samuel W. Temple, and his mother's maiden name was Nancy Boyd; his father always followed farming, and died there in 1860, and his mother died Aug. 15, 1873. John lived on the farm till 1855, when he came to this State and attended college at Geneva; he was here two years, and then he returned to his native State, but while here he became quite strongly attached to a young lady by the name of Martha B. Jameson, daughter of Cornelius and Phœbe (Davis) Jameson. Oct. 15, 1857, he married her and took her to his Eastern home, where they lived one year, and then returned to Belle Centre, which has since been their home. He taught school for nine years, mostly in Hardin Co.; he has taught in the villages of Roundhead, Dunkirk and Richland. He sold goods one year for Torrence & Shields, and was in the army a short time; on his return he taught school for two years, and then worked at the carpenter's trade till 1877, when he went into his present business with Ulrich Z. Jameson. They have

also kept stoves and tinware. In June, 1880, Jameson withdrew, and the business is now conducted by Mr. Temple. By their marriage two children have been born, the eldest died in 1876, and would soon have graduated at Geneva College, where the youngest, Harry W., is now in attendance. Both are members of the R. P. Church, of which he has been deacon twelve years.

ELIZA K. TEMPLETON, farmer; P. O., Northwood; was born April 7, 1830, in Rochester, N. Y. Her father, James Keers, was a native of Ireland, and there learned the trade of weaver; he was married to Elizabeth Young, and in 1828 emigrated to this country, and settled at Rochester, where he worked in a mill; in 1840 he moved to this county, and bought a farm of new land, on which he lived until 1859, when he traded property with John Archer, near Bellefontaine; he lived on that one year, and then moved to this township. His wife died April 25, 1858, and he then married Monemia Maxwell, a native of Livingston Co., N. Y.; he died at Northwood, Dec. 4, 1878. Eliza taught school several years in this county, and on May 1, 1862, was married to Samuel Templeton, son of Alexander and Mary A. (Wallace) Templeton. He was born Sept. 20, 1824, in Perry Co. They lived on a farm in Auglaize Co., until his death, on Nov. 7, 1867, and she then returned to this township. She lived in Northwood nine years, and has since been on a farm. She has two children —James A. and Sarah A. She belongs to the Reformed Presbyterian, and he was a member of the Presbyterian denomination.

JOHN J. WRIGHT, restaurant and bakery; Belle Centre; was born Oct. 17, 1844, in Clarke Co., O. His father, John Wright, was born in Massachusetts, and there learned the trade of shipcarpenter at which he worked several years after reaching his majority; from there he came to Clarke Co., and settled on a farm and was soon after married to Julia Garfield, of Vermont. At the tender age of eight years John left the parental roof and went to work for a farmer for his board and clothes. He remained with him three years, when his father died and John returned to the home to comfort and contribute to the family support. They soon moved to Belle Centre, and after a residence of three years moved to Kenton. Being of a patriotic and impulsive nature, John was one of the first to fly to the defense of his country, starting the next day after the President's call for volunteers. He enlisted in Co. D, 4th O., and June 6, 1861, re-enlisted for three years. After serving 18 months he was transferred to Co. A, 4th U. S. Art., and when his time expired again re-enlisted for three years more, in the same company. He was in seventeen regular engagements and nineteen skirmishes, and never rode in an ambulance wagon or slept in a hospital during his entire service. He received his discharge Feb. 8, 1867, at Ft. Washington, Md. and six days after he was married to Johannah Callagan, a native of Ireland, who had lately emigrated to this country. He immediately returned to Belle Centre, and has since been engaged in business at this place. For several years he kept livery stable, and was proprietor of the Belle Centre hotel, but has lately been engaged in his present business. By his marriage three children have been born—George H., Mary A. and Lily B. He belongs to the order I. O. O. F., and has held township and municipal offices. He has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party.

MOSES D. WILSON, physician and surgeon; Belle Centre; was born near the forks of Yough, in Alleghany Co., Pa. His parents were natives of that county. His father's name was Isaac, and his mother's maiden name was Cassandra Devore. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived in that county until 1853, when he moved to Iowa. Moses commenced for himself when 17 years old, and for several years he taught and attended school; was at Alleghany City and Concord one year each, and during the winter of 1850 and 1851 he attended the Jefferson Medical School at Philadelphia; he then practiced in Greene Co. two years, when he went to the Medical School at Ann Arbor, and graduated in 1854; he practiced at Northwood over one year, and has since been at Belle Centre, except a short time that he was in the Jefferson General Hospital near Louisville; he was married Jan. 16, 1855, to Lydia C., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wilkin) Pollock. She died June 22, 1875, leaving three children—Lizzie C., Maggie S. and Jessie O. The eldest is married to William F. Kuhn, Superintendent of Schools

at De Graff; the second is teaching, and the youngest is attending school at Ann Arbor. Oct. 12, 1876, he was married to Mary E., widow of William McLain, by whom were two children—Bunyan A. and Edgar M. She was born Jan. 4, 1833, in this county. He belongs to the Reformed Presbyterian and she to the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES WOODS, farmer; P. O., New Richland; is the eldest of a family of nine children, and was born in Ireland in 1817; his father, Samuel Woods, was a mason by trade, and was married to a lady named Martha Mathars; in 1834 the family emigrated to the New World and lived one year in Canada, and then came to Rochester, N. Y.; in 1840 they moved to this State and settled in Logan Co., where he died in 1841 and his wife in 1846. James learned the blacksmith's trade in Rochester, and worked in some of the large Western cities, but soon after his father came to this State he relinquished it and has since been a farmer; he was married May 8, 1854, to Eliza J. Young, a native of Palmyra, N. Y., and daughter of John and Eliza J. (Galbreath) Young; twelve children have blessed this union; eleven are living—Samuel, John, James, Andrew, Martha, William, Renwick, Joseph, Matthew, Charles and Martha J.; he owns nearly 150 acres of land, all of which is self-made property; he has been a Republican since that party was organized.

WILLIAM C. WALLACE, farmer; P. O., Belle Centre. Among the first settlers of this township who battled bravely and successfully with the elements of nature, none deserve more favorable mention than the Wallace family, who moved here in 1830. The family consisted of husband, wife and two children, and the only improvements were a log cabin and a small piece of partly cleared land. William Wallace, the head of the family, was born in Kentucky in 1796, and came to this State in 1814, settling in Fayette Co., where he learned the trade of a wheelwright; he was married in 1826 to Polly Campbell, who was also born in Kentucky in 1803, and came to Fayette Co. during her childhood. He always followed farming after marriage, and at his death, on Dec. 25, 1878, he owned a large and valuable farm, which had been brought to that condition by his own labor and care; his marriage was blessed with six children; the four eldest are yet living—Andrew J., Joann, William C. and Elizabeth M. All are married and settled convenient to the old homestead, where they can visit their aged mother, who is living with her son William. He was born Aug. 24, 1831, in this township, and has always been engaged on the old farm, except a short time that he was in the service, being in the 132nd Reg., O. N. G.; he was married March 17, 1876, to Cordelia A., daughter of William and Martha Ritchey. She was born in this county on July 5, 1839. He has always been a Republican, owns over 300 acres of land, including the old homestead, and pays his chief attention to the rearing of cattle and hogs.

ALFRED H. WINDHAM, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is one of the largest and most successful farmers in this township; he was born July 10, 1818, in Montgomery Co., Md. His father, Aquilla Windham, was a native of that State, and was married to Mary Howard. He served in the war of 1812, and made farming his chief occupation through life. While Alfred was yet in his childhood his father died, and he went to live with an aunt; he soon after learned the blacksmith's trade with his uncle, Leonard Howard, and after serving his apprenticeship he worked in Berkeley Co., Va., where he was married to Nancy Johnson, daughter of Joseph and Betsey (Murphy) Johnson. They lived there until the commencement of the war, when they moved to this county, and he has ever since been a farmer. He now owns over 600 acres of land, most of which was acquired by his own industry and economy. Their marriage has been blessed with nine children, eight are yet living—Thomas H., James P., Joseph A., Nancy A., Aquilla S., Emma C., Lucety V., and George W.; all are married but three. He has always been a Democrat.

THOMAS YOUNG, saloon; Belle Centre; is the fourth child of Archibald and Nancy (Hoey) Young, who were natives of Ireland, his father coming to this country when 17 years old, and his mother was born on the the passage; his father was a farmer by occupation, and lived in Lancaster Co., Pa., till the death of his wife, when he moved to Cherokee, in this county, where he died in 1864. Thomas was born in Lancaster Co., Dec. 4,

1834, and lived under the parental roof till 15 years of age, when he commenced doing for himself; he worked on a farm one year and then commenced work on a railroad, which he followed for seven years; he soon after came to this State and labored at various occupations till the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in the 13th Regiment O. V. I., and served nearly one year; Shiloh, Corinth and Stone River were among the battles in which he was engaged; he was captured twice but got away both times; he returned to Bellefontaine and Dec. 24, 1862, he was married to Susan Duckson; he went on the railroad again and remained over two years, when he moved to Belle Centre; he was engineer for six years, watch at Kenton one year, and then went into the grocery trade; he followed that a short time when he went into the saloon business; his wife died Jan. 30, 1871, leaving one child—Robert; April 27, 1872, he was married to Martha Murphy, who has borne him two children—Odis M. and Munson C.; he is not a strong party man, but is generally Republican.

McARTHUR TOWNSHIP.

CATHARINE AIKIN, farmer, P. O., Northwood; was born in April, 1825, in County Donegal, Ireland; her father, William McKinley, was a farmer by occupation, and there married a lady by the name of Frances Maulseed. In 1836, with his family, which then consisted of eleven souls, he emigrated to this country, and settled in Adams Co., O., near Winchester. Never having worked in the timber, and despairing of success in the dense forest, he bought 80 acres of the best improved land he could find. He lived on it until 1864, when (his sons having embarked for themselves, and not wishing to rent to strangers), he sold it and came to Northwood where he died in 1869, and his wife in November, 1874. Catharine was married Dec. 1, 1854, to James, son of James and Hannah Aikin; he was born in Ireland, and in 1832, being then 15 years old, came to this country with his parents. They lived in Philadelphia one year and then in Beaver Co., Pa., until 1836, when they came to this township and bought 80 acres of land. James supported his parents until their death, and made all the improvements that are now to be seen on the farm, as it was then a dense forest. He was first married to Maria Irwin, and two children are now living who are the fruits of that union. Mrs. Aikin is the mother of five children—Sarah A., William J., Mary, Fannie J., and David S.; all have attended Geneva College, the eldest graduating in May, 1878. Mary taught school one term and then was married to Dr. Kennedy, who is now located at Mansfield. Mr. Aikin died July 31, 1873, and he and wife belonged to what they term the original Covenanters.

WILLIAM W. BEATTY, attorney; Huntsville; was born Sept. 12, 1820, in Loudoun Co., Va.; his father, John H. Beatty, was a native of that state, and served in the war of 1812; he was married to Elender Sutherland, and worked at the trade of carpenter and joiner through life; in 1833 the family moved to this State and settled permanently in Moorefield, Harrison Co., where they remained until 1844, when they moved to this county; the mother died at Bellefontaine, and the father at this place in 1873, being then in his 86th year. The subject of this sketch received a fair, common school education, and learned the trade with his father and worked at it some time after their removal to this county; however, he commenced the study of law with Allen C. Turner, at Cadiz, before coming here, and did most of the studying after completing his days' labor; he studied eighteen months with the above named gentleman, and after coming here entered the law office of Judge Lawrence, from which he was admitted to the bar; he moved to Belle Centre in 1850 and lived there five years, when he came to this place. Besides his profession he has several times engaged in mercantile speculations, and each

time retired with loss until taught by experience; he now devotes his entire time to his chosen profession; in 1874 he was elected to the Legislature from this county, and two years later to the State Senate; he is a stalwart Republican, and cast his first ballot for Gen. Harrison; in 1838 he was married to Mary Wilkins, who bore him four sons and and one daughter. The sons were all in the service of their country, and one, David W., of the 1st Ohio, was killed at Mission Ridge; but one of these sons, John H., is living, he being in the mercantile business in Kansas; the daughter Kate is married and lives at Kenton; he was afterwards married to Jane Vansickles, and their union has produced three children—Mary M., Alice and Charles F.; the daughters are married; the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHRIST B. BRESTLE, merchant; Huntsville; is one of the most energetic and thriving business men in this town, and is, withal, quite a remarkable man. He was born Sept. 16, 1835, in Middletown, Penn., and when scarcely 2 years old the family moved to Tiffin, in this State. His father, John Brestle, was a tanner and currier by trade, and married a lady named Catharine Witz. When 13 years old Christ took "French leave" of the old home, coming to Urbana and working in an eating house for John Gump. He had been with him about one year when a show came through the place, and then it was that Christ threw up a good position to follow their varying fortunes. Being naturally adapted to this kind of business, he soon took a conspicuous place among the curiosity men, and traveled extensively through this country as well as Mexico and the British Dominions. He took the first curiosity troupe into California, and from there went north over-land to Sitka, returning by vessel to Portland. He came to this place on a hunting trip in the fall of 1873, and liking the place he determined to make it his future home. He kept hotel and livery stable two years, when he quit the former and went into the grocery business; he had less than $20 capital, and from that has grown the large stock he now carries, doing a large and rapidly increasing trade. He was married while in Grass Valley, California, to Zobedia Lui, who was born in Russia July 15, 1846, and is said to be the first "Circassian beauty" ever exhibited in this country, having been brought here by Barnum. She is highly educated, and can readily use seven different languages. They have three children living—Lulu, Tena and Christ B.

BURRELL S. COLLINS, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; was born Oct. 27, 1820, in Perry Co., O.; his father, James Collins, was born in Mifflin Co., Pa., and when near his maturity came to Perry Co., and was there married to Catharine Mills, of Virginia birth. He was a wheelwright and chairmaker by trade, and worked at these until 1833, when he moved to this county and engaged in farming; he located at Cherokee, part of the town being on the land that once belonged to him. His wife died in June 1835, having borne him nine children, and in April 1836 he was married to Mrs. Mary Mahan; he died in 1849. Burrell lived under the parental roof until his marriage, Oct. 31, 1843, to Margaret Mahan, and has since lived on the farm where he resides at present; she was born in Franklin Co., and died Nov. 13, 1850, leaving two children—Mary and Isabella; the first is married to John C. Brown and the other to John M. Graybeal, and both are living in Missouri. Mr. Collins was again married to Eleanor, daughter of David and Margaret (Beatty) Ghormley; she was born March 15, 1829, in Fayette Co., and came here a short time previous to her marriage. Their union has produced eight children, seven of whom are living—James B., David G., Sarah, Emma, Alma J., John B., Olive A., and Anna E.; the eldest is married and David is attending college at Wooster, O. The parents and five eldest of these children are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as Elder since 1849. Is now a Republican, and voted first for Henry Clay.

MATTHEW K. COVINGTON, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is the only child born to Matthew P. and Mary Covington, and was born in this county Jan. 7, 1850; his grandfather, Henry Covington, was a native of Ireland, and after coming to this country served in the war of 1812; he was a Dunkard by faith, and married Anna Kavanaugh. She was born in Kentucky, and accompanied her folks to Champaign Co., in this State, at a very early day, there being only two houses

in Cincinnati when they crossed the Ohio river at that point. Some time after their marriage they moved to the vicinity of Lewistown, in this county, and bought a tract of Government land, but after a short residence traded it to Judge Shelby for a farm in Liberty Tp.; on this he died in 1850, and his faithful wife in 1874. Matthew P. was born in 1823, while they were yet in Champaign Co., and remained under the parental roof until his marriage to Mary Stiles, when he settled on a portion of the old homestead. She was born in Athens Co., and is of New England descent. Shortly after their marriage the vigorous young husband was taken from the bosom of his family. Mrs. Covington was afterwards married to William Cooper, and bore him three children. Matthew, the subject of this sketch, commenced for himself when 17 years old, and farmed on the old homestead until the fall of 1879, except one year that he kept livery stable at De Graff; he now owns over 100 acres of land in this township; he was married in October, 1870, to Mary E. Guthrie, and on May 9, 1871, she died; he united his fortunes with those of Catherine Brown April 5, 1878. She was born Aug. 24, 1862, in Union Co.; is a daughter of John and Rebecca (Cooper) Brown; her parents died when she was quite young, and from the time she was 11 years old until marriage she was a hired girl. Their happy union has been blessed with one child —Charles F. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity and Ancient Order of Workingmen. Has always beena Democrat.

THOMAS COOK, Jr., farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; was born April 7, 1830, in Knox Co., O. His father, Thomas Cook, Sr., was born in Harrison Co., O., in 1801, and always followed farming. He was there married to Jane White, who was born in Ireland in 1800, and came to this country when 16 years old, her father dying in New York two weeks after their arrival. Thomas Cook lived in Harrison Co. until the year 1825, when with his family he moved to Knox Co., and resided there until the fall of 1833 when he moved to this county and bought 125 acres of land, mostly forest. He was captain of a militia company, and lived but a short time after coming to this county, dying in February, 1838, leaving a family of six children, the eldest of whom was only 14 years old. The widowed mother reared these all to a useful and honorable life, and is now living with her eldest daughter in Iowa. Thomas, Jr., was married Dec. 20, 1849, to Jane, daughter of Peter and Sally (Campbell) Dow. She was born near Bellefontaine April 16, 1830. After marriage they lived on a farm one year and then moved into Bellefontaine where Thomas worked at the carpenter's trade seven years, when he traded his town property for the farm on which he now lives; this he has improved and cleared, until it bears but a slight resemblance to its former appearance. He now owns nearly 250 acres of land, forming a model and productive farm. Their union has produced seven children, five of whom are living—Charles C., Mary L., Nannie J., Thomas J. and Orrin L. D. The eldest daughter is married to James E. McCracken; Charles E. and Nannie are among the successful school teachers of this country. Mr. Cook has served as Trustee and Assessor and is a member of the Agricultural Society. He has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for John P. Hale. The whole family belong to the U. P. Church.

CHARLES W. COOK, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; is the seventh of a family of eight children born to Thomas and Jane Cook, and first saw the light of day Nov. 23, 1833, on the farm on which he now lives. The father departed this life when Charles was only 4 years old, and he was early inured to the toils that beset the paths of pioneer children. His education was meagre, but the deficiency was in part supplied by a complete knowledge of clearing, and the other branches that accompanied that essential art. He was married Nov. 16, 1854, to Martha, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hosack) Patterson. She was born March 19, 1834, in this township, to which her parents moved in 1830, her father being a native of the Emerald Isle, and marrying the above named lady in Pennsylvania. Charles did not leave the old farm at his marriage; and although he possessed but a single gold dollar after the ceremony was performed, he soon after bought the old homestead, relying on his own efforts for success. He now owns 100 acres of land, on which he has erected large and beautiful buildings, and has one of the neatest and most tasty houses in the township. He was in the service,

being in Co. C., 132d O. V. I. His marriage has been blessed with eight children, six of whom are living—Mary A., Anna M., Thomas H., Ida B., Ira E., Charles K. The second daughter has attended Geneva College, and taught school several terms, with good success. The parents and the four eldest children belong to the U. P. Church, of which Mr. Cook has been Deacon. He has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont.

JOSEPH P. CRETCHER, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is the youngest of a family of eleven children, and was born Oct. 12, 1832, in this county; his father, Jabez Cretcher, was a native of Kentucky and there married Nancy Pollock; in 1813, when there were only four members in the family, they moved to this county and settled near Lewistown; they lived there only a short time, however, when they moved to Champaign Co. and bought a farm; five years later they again came into this county and bought 240 acres of land in Miami Tp., on which Mr. Cretcher and sons found ample scope for their energies for many years; he died Jan. 28, 1872, and his companion Feb. 19, 1874, having lived together over sixty-one years. Joseph lived under the parental roof until his marriage, March 25, 1858, to Catherine L., daughter of Paul and Mary (Carothers) Huston; she was born June 28, 1836, in this county, to which her parents moved as early as 1829; her father died April 13, 1868, in his 82nd year, and her mother some four years later. Joseph followed farming until 1868, when he moved to De Graff and worked at the harness trade, and afterwards manufactured brick; in 1874 he moved to where he now lives, owning a farm of 100 acres; six children have blessed their marriage, whose names are—William H., Jabez McLaine, Paul Clarence, Homer G., Frank Burton and Joseph O.; Mr. Cretcher is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Patrons of Husbandry; both he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church; he has been a Democrat since the beginning of the war.

M. DUDLEY DITZLER, physician and surgeon; Huntsville; is the fourth of a family of five children, and was born Oct. 12, 1853, in this township. His father, John Y. Ditzler, son of David and Anna M. Ditzler, was born in Adams Co., Pa., March 14, 1815, and reared to the occupation of farming; he studied medicine, however, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, and many years after at the Sterling Medical College, at Columbus, O.; on receiving his first diploma he came West, seeking a location, and stopped first at Kenton, and then at Marseilles; he was married April 25, 1843, to Jane Dudley, and soon after came to this place, where he ever after lived; he had a large practice, and was loved and respected by all with whom he came in contact; he died June 26, 1878. Mr. Dudley clerked in the drug store, which belonged to his father, and there studied medicine; he graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in June, 1876, and is now practicing his chosen profession; he was married Oct. 11, 1877, to Ida M., daughter of J. H. and Emma Harrod. She was born Oct. 23, 1855, and is now conducting a millinery store at this place. One child has blessed their union, Ida M. He is a stalwart Republican, and cast his first vote for R. B. Hayes.

CHARLES DEAN, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is the eldest child of Linsy and Nancy (Weaver) Dean, and was born June 12, 1842, on John Warwick's plantation, near Lynchburg, Va. According to his will, all were made free at his death, and in 1849, they were brought to Stokes Tp., this county, and colonized on a large tract of new land which was purchased for them. The Dean family consisted of the father and three children, the wife and mother having died in Virginia. The father was again married, and is now living at Springfield, O., and works at the carpenter's trade. Charles enlisted in the army and helped make up the quota of Massachusetts, serving in Co. E, 55th Infantry. After the close of the war he returned to this county, and was married Dec. 9, 1865, to Mrs. Sarah Jane Harvey. He has devoted his whole attention to agricultural pursuits, and now owns a home of his own. He has a family of six children—Mary Alice, Ida Rosa, Elrena, Maggie, Harvey and Nancy. Mr. Dean and family belong to the United Presbyterian Church. He has always been a Republican.

JOHN DENNY, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is the eldest child and only son of three children, and was born July 14, 1802, near

Alleghany City, Penn. His father, Dennis Denny, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, and was there married, and after having been blessed with two children he emigrated, in 1784 to the New World, with the intention of sending for his family, if favorably impressed with the country. His wife soon died, however, and he returned and brought over his two sons. He was here married to Eunice McLaughlin, a native of the Emerald Isle, and in 1814 moved to Warren Co., O., where he lived five years, and then came to Clarke Co., where he died Oct. 29, 1826. The mother and one sister always made their home with John from that time, and he supported them until their death; the mother departing this life Aug. 18, 1844. He bought a farm there on which he lived until 1837, when he came to this county and bought a tract of land, mostly new. He has from time to time added to this, and also bought in other localities. He has not neglected improvements, and, without doubt, has the finest house in this part of the county, as well as other valuable and tasty buildings. He was married Jan. 1, 1833, to Lucinda James; she was born Nov. 12, 1810, and died May 24, 1845, having borne six children, only two of whom are living—Dennis, who is married to Sally A. Nichols, and is living on the old homestead; and Sarah, now the wife of William McKinnon. Mr. Denny was married Sept. 18, 1856, to Mrs. Rebecca Robertson. She died April 25, 1859, and he has since been a member of his son's family. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he held the office of Steward for forty years. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay.

ABRAHAM ELDER, Jr., physician and surgeon; Huntsville; is the oldest practicing physician in this place, and has a large and lucrative practice; he was born April 20, 1821, in Somerset, Perry Co., O.; his father, Abraham Elder, Sr., was a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., and was there married to Jane Johnston (he served in the war of 1812), and moved from there to this State, and lived a while in Perry Co., and came here in 1833; he lived one year in Bellefontaine and then moved on a farm near Huntsville, where he died in 1845. He had always been a heavy dealer in horses, taking them to Philadelphia, and bringing back goods, which his son sold in Bellefontaine. He was Associate Judge from the time he arrived until his death. Abraham commenced for himself when 21 years old; he and a brother buying a farm which they conducted two years. During this time he was studying under Dr. Main at Richland, and then went into the mercantile business in Hardin Co.; while there the B. & I. R. R. was completed, and he built the first store room at what is now known as Ridgeway; he kept drug store there, his partner being Dr. McCandless, with whom he studied until he entered the Starling Medical College, from which he graduated in 1854; he practiced two years at Ridgeway, and since at Huntsville. He was married March 11, 1845, to Mary A. Wallace; she was born May 13, 1826, in Pennsylvania, and came here when 10 years old; by this union six children have been born, four of whom are living—Arra, Caroline, Vada, and Wallace. He and wife are consistent members of the United Presbyterian Church. He voted first for Van Buren on the Free Soil ticket, and has since been a Republican.

WILLIAM EDMISTON, dealer in wool, grain and lumber; Huntsville. Among the first settlers of this township, who were obliged to forego the advantages of an older and more advanced county by emigrating to one comparatively unsettled, was the Edmiston family, which consisted of Robert and Rebecca Edmiston, with their family, and came here from Ross Co. at a very early day, and settled on the farm now owned by D. B. Harrod. One of their children, whose name was also Robert, was born in 1813, in Ross Co., and was yet in his boyhood when he came to this county; he learned the trade of a cooper, and besides working at this, he also conducted a farm; he was united in marriage to Narcissa Herren in 1836. She was born in 1818, in Queen Anne's Co., Md., and came to this county a short time previous to her marriage; in 1860 she was deprived of her earthly companion by the hand of death, leaving her with a family of five sons and three daughters, all of whom are yet living. The eldest son entered the service from this place, and when his time expired enlisted in the 20th Illinois, and for meritorious service was promoted to the office of Major; he was at Andersonville

a short time. William, the subject of this sketch, was in the 132nd O. N. G.; he was born April 19, 1845, and was the oldest son at home at the time of his father's death; for several years he conducted the farm, and in 1867 came to Huntsville, where he soon engaged in business for himself; he was in the grain trade at first, and in 1872 went to Franklin Co., where he had a large wood contract, and remained there two years; he then returned to this place, and has been dealing quite largely in grain and wool, and has lately been doing a good business in lumber; he was married March 10, 1868, to Esther, daughter of James Cassil. Her father was one of the early settlers, and for many years was Justice of the Peace and Postmaster. William's marriage has been blessed with three children, but one of whom is living. Her name is Mabel, and, being of a buoyant and lively disposition, brings sunshine into their home. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and a Republican in politics.

SIDNEY B. FOSTER, merchant; Huntsville; is one of the principal business men of this town, and is well and favorably known throughout the township. He was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1826, and in 1828 his father moved to what is now Rochester, where Sidney passed his early life. His father, Forris Deayre Foster, was a native of New Hampshire, and did not come to York State until several years after his marriage. He was a book-keeper, and worked several years in a printing office, and engaged for some time in the drug business. In the latter part of his life he lived with his eldest son at Grand Rapids, Mich., dying there in 1871, being 88 years old. That son was none other than the Hon. Wilder D. Foster, who died during his second term in Congress, having first been elected to fill the unexpired term of Ferry, who was elected to the U. S. Senate. Sidney learned the trade of tinner, and in 1846, came to this State, working in several cities for two years, when he went into the business for himself at Sandusky. From there he came to Fremont, and in 1850 to this place, where he has since lived. He at first followed his special business, but in 1861 commenced dealing in dry goods, and has since added drug and clothing departments. In the meantime he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but has paid most of his attention to the management of private business. He has held the office of Justice, and is now Mayor of the village. For several years he has been a strong Prohibitionist and an active worker in that cause. He was married in March, 1851, to Mary E. Dix, a native of Medina Co., where she was born Dec. 13, 1830. Their union has been blessed with nine children, six of whom are living—Harriet, Ovy, Fannie, Wilder D., Laura and Sidney; the eldest is married, and the parents and eldest children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN S. HUNTER, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; was born Nov. 15, 1826, in what is now Noble, but was then Morgan Co., O.; his parents were natives of Westmoreland Co., Pa., his father's name being James and his mother's maiden name Martha Marshall; his father was of Irish descent and accompanied his parents to this State when near 16 years old, and after helping clear his father's arm, bought one for himself in the immediate vicinity; he always followed farming, and died there in Sept., 1866, his companion having died fourteen years previous. John lived under the parental roof until his marriage, March 14, 1850, to Mary L., daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Wallace) Barton; She was born in 1827 in Washington Co., Pa., and came to this State when 10 years of age; after his marriage John worked in a sawmill five years, and then in a flouring mill the same length of time, in the latter of which he owned a half interest; he has since been a farmer, and in Sept., 1865, bought the place where he now lives; his marriage has been blessed with eight children—Rice V., Constance L., Ella G., Jennett R., Anna T., George C., Arthur and Martha; the eldest graduated at Wooster in 1877, and is now at the Theological Seminary at Alleghany City; he was tutor in the college at Waveland, Indiana, for two years before going to the Seminary; the two older daughters are also teachers; the whole family belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hunter is a well-respected and esteemed citizen, and one of the earnest temperance men of the township.

JOHN H. HARROD, postmaster; Huntsville. The history of Logan Co. would be

incomplete without the subjoined sketch of the Harrod family, who were undoubtedly the first permanent settlers of McArthur Tp. We shall first notice Thomas Harrod, who was born Feb. 10, 1760, in the "Old Dominion," and was married Jan. 13, 1785, to Jane Bowen, and the 17th of December of the same year John was born. Samuel was born Feb. 4, 1788, and June 17th, 1791, the mother died. Mr. Harrod remained unmarried until June 5, 1798, when he was united to Esther Templin, who bore him two children—Jane, born Sept. 24, 1800, and Mary, Feb. 16, 1803. He was one of the first pioneers of Ohio, coming to Ross Co. in 1796, and securing a farm in the prairie below Chillicothe. He was a man of worth and influence, and was elected Captain of a military company, and usually went by the name of Captain Harrod. May 20, 1803, some hunters discovered his dead body in the field in which he had been working. He had been scalped and tomahawked, and while some blamed the Indians for the heinous act, others doubted their guilt. His younger son Samuel was married March 10, 1811, to Elizabeth Carder; she was born Oct. 16, 1795, in Fayette Co. Mr. Harrod was a private under Gen. McArthur in the war of 1812, and a few years after its close himself and brother, with their families, moved to Champaign Co. Having purchased 466 acres of military land in this township in 1820, the following year Samuel and family moved thither, and the brother came six months later, being accompanied by his two sisters. They all lived in the same house at first, but their families becoming larger and rather too numerous for one pioneer home, they divided the farm in 1832, and each went to himself. Samuel died May 5, 1852, and his loving companion Nov. 17, 1859. Both of these pioneers were highly esteemed and respected, and left an interesting family of children—Nancy, born Jan. 4, 1812, who married H. Sutherland; Rachel, born Dec. 25, 1814, and died when young; Jane, born June 21, 1817, and married to A. Patrick; Mary A., born June 21, 1822, and who married John Piatt; Sanford, born April 18, 1824; Phebe A., born Dec. 27, 1827; John H., born Feb. 16, 1832, and James S., born Sept. 21, 1834. Only two of this family are living—Sanford and John H. Rachel was buried at Bloomingsburg; Phebe A. at Covington, Ind., and the ashes of the other four repose in the old "Harrod Cemetery." The subject of this sketch taught school in the winter of 1850 in what is now termed the old Dutch College, and the following year in the Harrod school. He clerked most of the time from that until 1856, when he began business on his own account. He was Railroad Agent at Huntsville, and at the same time was engaged in the mercantile and grain business, and was Postmaster under Lincoln's administration. He was Captain of Co. C., 132d O. N. G., and in 1864 was appointed Railroad Agent at Kenton, where he remained seven years, during which he was Express Agent most of the time. and then filled the same position for three years in Illinois. He returned to Huntsville, and is now Postmaster. He was married Feb. 13, 1855, to Emily M. Lewis, daughter of Dr. Lewis, deceased. She has borne him three children—Ida M., married to Dr. Ditzler; Willis E., who has been on the railroad in the far West for six years, and a son deceased. He has always been an energetic business man, and is Republican in politics.

DAVID B. HARROD, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is one of the much respected citizens of this township, in which he was born Nov. 5, 1831; he is a son of John and Phebe (Carder) Harrod, and was married Feb. 19, 1855, to Sarah E. Lewis; she was born in what is now Wyandotte Co., Nov. 1, 1831, and is a daughter of John and Sidney (Sweet) Lewis; her father was a native of Virginia, and a blacksmith by trade. In 1820, at which time he was residing at Springfield, O., he was appointed smith for the Indian tribes at Upper Sandusky; accepting the position, he moved there with his wife and only child, and was the second white man that came to the place to live. He remained in the Government employ for twelve years, and then relinquished the trade and settled on a farm near by, which commands a view of the spot made memorable by the burning of Col. Crawford. He died Oct. 28, 1841, and then the family moved to this county. After his marriage Mr. Harrod continued to live on the old homestead until October 1869, when himself and brother dissolved partnership, in part, and he came to where he now lives, although they still conduct much of their

business jointly. By his marriage he has four children—Frank W., Stella, Guy, and Jay. Mr. Harrod belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry and considers their principles to be for the improvement of the condition and elevation of the farm; he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when young, and has always been a consistent member as well as an ardent supporter of the Sabbath Schools, which he attends closely and is one of the teachers, most of the time; his wife and daughter are also members of the same church. He served in the 132nd, O. N. G.; has always been identified with the Republican party.

RANDOLPH HAMPTON, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is the only surviving member of a family of seven children, and was born April 15, 1840, on John Warwick's plantation, near Lynchburg, Va. His father, Lot Hampton, was born in Rockbridge Co., now West Virginia, and when only 11 years old was sold from his family to John Warwick, on whose plantation he lived and labored until the master's death, when he received his liberty. This occurred in 1849, and the next year he became a member of the colony in Stokes Tp.; he was married in Virginia to Clara Harvey, and since her death, in July, 1878, he has lived with his only son—"Uncle Lot," as he is commonly called; he worked at the blacksmith's trade in Virginia, but has been a farmer since he came here. Randolph served as Corporal in Company E., 55th Mass. V. I., and was wounded at James Island, near Charleston, S. C.; he returned near the close of the war, and was married Oct. 25, 1866, to Catherine Payne. She was born Feb. 15, 1845, in this county, and has borne him three children—named Ella M., Walter Bunyan and Clara Leota. Mr. Hampton and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He has always been a Republican.

DAVID HARTZLER, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; one of the most intelligent and respected citizens of this township, is surrounded by many friends; he was born Aug. 4, 1816, in Mifflin Co., Penn., the youngest of a family of ten children born to David and Mary (Yoder) Hartzler; his parents were natives of Berks Co., but came to Mifflin soon after their union, and resided there till their death, the father dying in 1856, and the mother June 25, the following year. David commenced for himself, when of age, and has always been a farmer; he came to Fairfield Co., this State, in 1841, and Dec. 2, the same year, was married to Barbara, daughter of Jacob and Nancy Yoder; she was born May 22, 1822, in Huntington Co., Penn. Mr. Hartzler lived in Fairfield Co. until the fall of 1853, when he moved to Noble Co., Ind., and there developed a farm, and after residing there twenty-one years he moved to where he now lives; he owns a farm of 160 acres of land, and is quite pleasantly situated; his union has been blessed with eleven children, eight of whom are living. They are Joseph, Mary, Jacob, David, Jonathan, Christian, Nancy and Menno. All are married but two. Mr. Hartzler has been a minister in the Mennonite Church since 1848. His whole family are members of that denomination, and his son Jonathan is a minister. Mr. Hartzler cast his first vote for Harrison, and is now a Republican.

JOHN HARROD, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is one of the popular and intelligent farmers of this township, in which he was born April 8, 1825. His father, John Harrod, Sr., was born Dec. 17, 1785, in Virginia, and was a son of Capt. Thos. Harrod, of whom appropriate mention will be given elsewhere. He was married to Phebe Carder, who was born in Virginia. Her father served in the Revolution with credit, and while Phebe was yet in her childhood he emigrated to Kentucky, where he lived a few years and then came to this State, living successively in Ross and Fayette counties, in the latter of which she was when married. He served with credit in the war of 1812, being an officer, and his history is substantially the same as that of his brother Samuel, which is given in this work. He was kind and hospitable to the needy and deserving pioneers who came here in more indigent circumstances than himself. He died Oct. 14, 1840, and his amiable and exemplary wife March 24, 1874. The subject of this sketch was married in 1859 to Sally Johnston, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in March, 1865, leaving two children—Carrie J. and Ralph L. Mr. Harrod was married in November, 1866, to Minerva J. Donnell, who was born in Clarke Co., O. This union has been blessed with two children—Mamie E. and Addie M. He served in the 132nd O. N.

G. during the late Rebellion. He is a member of the Masonic order, and Patrons of Husbandry, in which he is warmly interested. Mr. Harrod has an interesting family, and is devoted to his home interests. His integrity and judgment may be estimated from the fact that he has been Trustee of the Township most of the time since he arrived at legal age. He is a Republican, and stands high in his party, and cast his first vote for Gen. Taylor.

JAMES E. JUMP, harness and saddlery; Huntsville; was born May 2, 1819, in Queen Anne's Co., Md., but lived most of the time in the county of Kent. His father, Samuel Jump, was a native of that State, and was a native of that State, and was there married to Kesiah Busick; he served in the war of 1812, and died in 1828, having always been a tiller of the soil. The mother was left at the head of a family of six children, of whom James E. was youngest but one; she was married to David Herren, and several years later they came to this county and settled near Huntsville, where she died in September, 1853, having borne him two children. James came here in 1838, and, after a residence of two years, he returned to his native State; he came back, however, in the spring of 1841 and commenced working at the harness trade, which he has since followed, in this township, with good success; he was married Oct. 30, 1844, to E. S. Wright. She was born April 22, 1822, in Fauquier Co., Va., and came here in the fall of 1837, living till marriage near East Liberty. Two children have blessed this union—Columbia and Mary E. The eldest married Rev. J. W. Rusk, and after a few years of happiness, both died, leaving a young child to the care of her parents. The younger became the wife of Joseph Graham. Both of these daughters attended the Seminary at Delaware, O. He has been Treasurer of the Corporation, and also member of the School Board.

JOHN N. KERR, physician and surgeon; Huntsville; is one of the rising professional men of this township, and during his brief residence here has built up a good and growing practice; he was born in Harrison Co., O., Sept. 3, 1852; his father, John C. Kerr, is a native of that county, and owns the saw, flour and woolen mills at Unionvale, a village near Cadiz; he also owns a farm, which he superintends along with the other business; he has been Representative to the Legislature two terms, but now devotes his whole attention to his private affairs; he was married in early life to Mary Henderson, who bore him three children, and after her death he was united to Sarah Newell, a native of Washington Co., Pa.; by their union eight children were born, the subject of this sketch being the second son living; his mother died Sept. 5, 1862, and when he arrived at the proper age he attended college, first at the Hopedale Normal School, and then at Athens. He was Superintendent of the schools at Harrisville, O., one year. He studied medicine with Dr. Beadle, of Cadiz, and from there went to the Starling Medical College, where he completed the course in March, 1877, standing high in all his classes and receiving one of the prizes. Before graduating he practiced one summer at Midway, Pa., but came to Harper immediately after receiving his diploma, and in January, 1878, to this place; he was married Nov. 3, 1879, to Emma H., daughter of Samuel and Margaret (McCracken) Hover; she was born Aug. 14, 1854, in this township; both are members of the Presbyterian Church, to which he has belonged since he was 11 years old. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for R. B. Hayes.

ALEX. C. MILLER, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is the eldest child born to David and Esther (Cassell) Miller; he was born Jan. 7, 1832, in Washington Co., Pa.; his father was a native of that State, and there learned the blacksmith's trade, but failing health induced him to take a sea voyage and he was soon engaged as a sailor; he followed the sea for several years, and when he quit was one of the officers. He was married Feb. 2, 1831, and in 1834 moved to this county and bought a farm of partly improved land on which he lived until his death Oct. 7, 1852, and his wife July 28, 1868. Alexander went to Iowa in 1857, and was soon engaged in the saw-mill business and returned to this State in 1861, on business of a private character. While here he enlisted in Company A, 2nd. O. V. I., and served for three years; he was wounded at the battle of Hoover's Gap, and from that time was in the invalid corps. He farmed until 1869, when he became interested

in a saw-mill and followed that business until quite recently, when he rented it and moved to his farm. He was married Aug. 31, 1870, to Nancy M., daughter of Thomas and Naomi Alexander ; she was born in Carroll Co., and was living in Hardin Co. at the time of her marriage. Their eldest child died, and those living are—Naomi Ann, and Laura Edith. Mr. Miller and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican, and cast his first ballot for John C. Fremont.

HENRY MERCHANTELL, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is the only son of a family of six children, who were reared to maturity; he was born Dec. 14, 1834, in Hesse-Cassel, Germany. His father, Dietrich Merchantell, was a miller and millright by trade, and his father owned a fine mill property which was confiscated and destroyed during the "Seven Years' War." Henry was apprenticed to a shoemaker when 14 years of age, and served him three years, and after working for another party nearly two years, induced his parents to let him come to America, as he wished to escape service in the regular army. He landed at New Orleans in December, 1853, with only $3 in his pocket, and as soon as possible returned the price of his passage to his parents, who had paid it for him. The following March he came to Cincinnati, and stayed there only six months, when he came to Greene Co., and lived there until 1865, when he moved to where he now resides. He worked at his trade in Greene Co., and did a very good and successful business, keeping as high as eight hands during the busy season. He worked at it, also, after coming to the farm, but has paid most of his attention to the improvement and cultivation of his land. It was a dreary and desolate looking place, and many predicted that the "Dutchman would starve to death." And although he knew nothing about farming, he paid strict attention to his business, and has now one of the most valuable and interesting homes in the township. He was married Sept. 11, 1856, to Martena, daughter of Samuel and Emily Thatcher. She was born Oct. 17, 1838, in Greene Co. They have two children living—Emily M. and Lucy J. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years has been well connected with the Sabbath School as Teacher and Superintendent. He has been unfortunate in his family relations, and a man of less will power would have broken down financially as well as morally. But he has been remarkably successful, and is now wealthy. He has always been a Republican.

EBENEZER MILROY, farmer; P. O., Northwood; was born July 9, 1822, in Livingston Co., N. Y.; his father, James Milroy, was born in Scotland, and bred to the occupation of farming; he was married to Mary McJerrow, and about the year 1819 emigrated to this country with his family, which then consisted of five members, and settled in the above named county. The country was quite new, and they endured many privations, which were incident to early settlers in that country. Ebenezer remained under the parental roof until the fall of 1847, when he started West for the purpose of securing himself a home; he traveled by water to Milwaukee, and after rambling through parts of Wisconsin and Illinois, he returned to this township, intending to spend the winter with a brother who had come here several years previously; receiving intelligence of his father's sickness, and desiring to reach home as soon as possible, he bought a horse and made the trip on horseback, but did not arrive until after his father's burial; Sept. 28, 1848, he was married to Mary A., daughter of David and Mary A. (Ross) Morrow; she was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1846. After marriage they united with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and then set out for Wisconsin to establish their own home. After years of patient labor and industry they accumulated a handsome property, but wishing to be more convenient to a church and school, they moved to this township, in June, 1876, and bought a farm convenient to both. Mrs. Milroy died March 2, 1877, having borne six children, the four eldest dying in 1864, all within six weeks. Those living are Ebenezer and Mary Agnes, named for their parents. Mr. Milroy has already made a vast improvement on his farm, having built a beautiful and commodious house, besides other buildings of a convenient and tasty character, and now surrounded by his family of interesting children, he can look forward to a happy future.

WILLIAM McKINNON, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is one of the most prosperous and well-known farmers in the township, and a descendant of one of the early settlers of the State. His grandfather, Daniel McKinnon, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was there married to Nancy Harrison, a cousin of Gen. Harrison. Mr. McKinnon was a close connection of Col. Crawford's, and moved to Kentucky, where he lived a short time, and then came to what is now Clarke Co., when there were only two houses, where now is Springfield, O.; he settled on Buck's Creek, and served as Sheriff, when his territory embraced several of our present prosperous counties. His eldest son, William H. McKinnon, was there married to Kittie Foley, a native of Rockingham Co., Va., and who was brought to that county when in her childhood. William served in the war of 1812, was an officer, and helped build several block-houses in the present limits of Logan Co.; he moved here in 1839, and was ever after a resident of the county; he served as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was also Justice of the Peace, an office he had held in Clarke Co. for twenty-four years; he died in 1861, his wife having died in 1855. Their son, who is the subject of this sketch, was born Jan. 16, 1829, and has done for himself since his majority; as a farmer and stock dealer he has been uniformly successful, and now owns over 500 acres of land, although he has decreased his real estate nearly one-half during the last few years; he was married March 13, 1856, to Sarah, daughter of John Denny. She was born Dec. 19, 1837, and has been a wise and efficient helpmeet to him. Their union has been blessed with eight children, six of whom are living—John D., Lucinda, Dennis, Fannie, Willie G. and Carrie. The eldest three have attended college at Delaware, O. The parents and three children are members of the MethodistEpiscopal Church, and the eldest son is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McKinnon is identified with the Republican party.

JOHNSON MORRIS, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is one of the prominent farmers of this township, and comes of a highly respected family. His grandfather, Joseph Morris, was born in Maryland, and although raised to farming pursuits, when yet young commenced preaching in the Old School Baptist denomination, which he followed through life, but did not relinquish farming. He was married in New Jersey to Levina Drake, and came to Kentucky soon after, where he lived many years, and then came to Clarke Co., O., and entered a piece of Government land, on which he lived until his death, having reared a family of fourteen children. One of these, James, was there married to Martha Henry, who was born in Kentucky, and came to that county the same year as the Morris family. He always devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and died there April 11, 1846; his companion, who yet survives him, lives on the old homestead. They were blessed with eleven children, the eldest of whom is the subject of this sketch, and was born Jan. 12, 1825. At his father's death he became the chief supporter of the family, and did nothing for himself until his marriage, Feb. 3, 1851, to Rebecca, daughter of Jesse and Polly (Morris) Dalrymple. She was born Sept. 11, 1827, and two years after their marriage they moved to this county and bought a farm in Washington Tp., on which they lived until October, 1871, when they moved to their present home. Their union has produced four children—Martha E., James E., Mary Minerva and Allie B. The eldest is married to J. B. Collins. Mr. Morris owns over 300 acres of land. He is a member of the Agricultural Society, and is now serving his fifth year as Trustee. He served in Co. C., 132d O. N. G., and is identified with the Republican party, having cast his first vote for Gen. Taylor.

S. KENTON MILLER, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; is a son of James and Jane (Harrod) Miller, and was born April 16, 1835, in this county. He is a self-made man, and now owns over 200 acres of land, obtained by his own industry and good management; he ran a threshing machine for many years, and has dealt quite largely in stock, although he was never a shipper; has always been connected with farming, and, in 1862, he and a brother-in-law rented the James Stewart farm for three years, which proved a paying venture. He was married April 24, 1866, to Sarah E., daughter of Elias Shawver. She was born June 15, 1846, in this county. They have been blessed with four children, three

of whom are living—Udora L., William Arthur and Luther B. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has always been a Democrat, and voted first for James Buchanan. Mr. Miller has a pleasant home and a fine farm on which he has erected commodious and convenient buildings.

ROBERT MILLER, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is one of the prosperous and energetic farmers of this township, and is a thorough business man; he was born March 26, 1829, in Champaign Co,; his father, James Miller, was reared in Kentucky, and came to Ohio at an early day and settled in Champaign Co.; he was married, however, in this township, to Jane Harrod. This was the first marrige in this township, and he took his wife back to Champaign Co., where they lived for several years, and about 1835 he moved to this county, which was ever after his home. He did not buy a farm, however, until some ten years later, and then bought a tract of new land in the northern part of Harrison Tp., on which he died in May, 1879; his wife died in 1838, and he was then married to Mrs. Amelia Thompson, who survives him. Robert commenced working out when quite young, and by the time he was of age had secured a team, and then commenced farming and running a threshing-machine, the latter of which he dropped some five years ago; he has now more than 200 acres of land here, besides Western property, the result of his industry and economy; he was married March 1, 1855, to Martha Ann, daughter of James and Dorothy (Tillis) McPherson; she was born July 3, 1834, in this county, and has borne six children, five of whom are living—James A., Alice J., Ida May, Lottie A., and John R.; Mr. Miller is a charter member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and is identified with the Democratic party, having cast his first ballot for Franklin Pierce. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have a pleasant home, which is surrounded with many attractions, and their acquaintance and friendship, as well as that of their children, is cherished by a large number.

WILLIAM McCLEARY, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; was born Oct. 26, 1821, in Perry Co., O., and is the youngest son of a family of seven children; his father bore the same name, and was a native of Chester Co., Penn., where he was married to Mary Steele. He was a farmer by occupation, and went to the defense of Baltimore in 1812; he moved to Perry Co., this State in 1814, and bought a tract of new land on which he lived until his death, July 13, 1828, having improved it as fast as possible. Two of the children died about the same time, and the mother cared for the others until the sons were able to conduct the farm. In the spring of 1852 William came to this county and bought the farm on which he now lives, and in the following September he and his mother moved to it. He was married Nov. 4, 1852, to Mary J. Arthur; she was born in Jefferson Co., July 12, 1833, and has helped to render their home attractive and valuable; his mother died at their house May 8, 1868. Mr. McCleary is Deacon in the United Presbyterian Church, of which both he and his wife are consistent members. He cast his first vote for James K. Polk, but has ever since been united to the opposite party.

LANFORD PRATER, physician and surgeon; Huntsville; was born Aug. 1, 1840, in this county, and is a descendant of one of the early settlers; his grandfather, Newman Prater, was born in Virginia in 1745, and was there married to Nancy Robinson; he was a farmer by occupation, and although an old man, served in the war of 1812, receiving injuries from which he died; the family, which then consisted of wife and six children, soon after started for this State, moving all the way on pack-horses, and four of them were obliged to walk the whole distance; they settled permanently in this county and the sons went to work for different parties, in order to support the family; John, the youngest but one, was born Jan. 1, 1800, and has always been a tiller of the soil; he was married to Mary Pope, who was a native of North Carolina, and came to this State the same year as the Prater family, and lived five years in Highland Co. before coming here; he retired from the farm in 1876 and has since lived with his son, losing his earthly partner Feb. 4, 1880. Lanford taught school several terms in different parts of the county and served with credit in the war, being in different regiments, and having four discharges in his possession; he graduated at the Indiana

Medical College in 1871, and practiced in Grant Co., that State, until October, 1879, when he located at this place; he was married March 5, 1863, to Isabel, daughter of Joseph and Eliza Watson; she was born Dec. 18, 1844, in Tyrone, Ireland, and emigrated to this country when 8 years old; by their union six children have been born—Charles, Harriet, Charlotte, Eliza J., Mintia and Lanford; the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has always been a Republican.

SIDNEY A. PRATT, druggist; Huntsville; was born March 14, 1837, in Sheffield, Mass. His father, Martin Pratt, was a native of the above State, and was married to Harriet Beach, a native of Connecticut. He was the owner of large woolen mills, and devoted himself exclusively to that business. When Sidney was six years old the family moved to Litchfield, Conn. and in 1847 the father died leaving a family of 11 children, of whom Sidney was the seventh. From that time he has done for himself, and for several years was employed at farm labor. He worked at the carpenter's trade for three years, and then entered Colt's Armory, where he was employed at the commencement of the war. Being of a patriotic disposition, he left a paying position and entered the service. He enlisted in Co. E, 20th Reg., and served three years, passing through all the various hardships endured by that regiment. When discharged he went to Lewistown, Pa., and remained there one year, and then came to West Liberty in this county. He was during this time engaged in the notion trade, being most of the time on the road. But in October, 1878, he came to Huntsville, where he has since been engaged in the drug business. He was married in January, 1865, to Melinda, daughter of John and Agnes Miller. She was born in June, 1835, in Wayne Co., O., and was living in West Liberty at the time of her marriage, where her father was engaged in the notion business. Two children have blessed this union—Mary I. B. and Harry M. The daughter is married to William J. Still, and resides in Franklin Co. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F., and Independent Order of Red Men.

DAVID PATTERSON, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is one of the early settlers of this township, to which he moved more than half a century ago; he was born May 15, 1810, near Belfast, Ireland. His father, Abraham Patterson, kept store until the breaking out of the Irish Rebellion, in which he served as Captain; he was married to Martha Gourley, who bore him nine children, and in 1818, with his entire family, emigrated to the New World, settling in Mercer Co., Pa., where they lived until 1830, when he moved to this township; he and two sons bought 500 acres of military land, which they divided equally; he was an ardent believer in the doctrines of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the first one of that denomination in this community; he helped build the first church, and attended Church Synod at Pittsburgh on horseback; he died in 1855, aged 89 years, his wife having died three years previous, aged 80 years. David cleared his father's farm, doing most of it himself; he would often go five miles to raisings and log-rollings, and often went thirty days during one spring; he has never left the old homestead, but brought his wife there when married, Jan. 9, 1837, to Jane, daughter of John and Betsey Wylie. She was born April 5, 1810, in Beaver Co., Pa., and came to this county in 1834. Their union was blessed with three children, one of whom is living. Believing in the abolition of slavery, he helped many of them on their way to the North, once going as far as Sandusky; he lost his earthly companion Nov. 5, 1874, and now lives with his son, A. Gourley, who served a short time in Company C, 132nd O. V. I., and married Sarah E. Gray, who has borne him six children. They are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. Patterson has contributed financially as well as spiritually; he owns nearly 300 acres of land, which has changed from a dense forest to a valuable and beautiful property through his industry.

JOHN H. RENICK, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; was born Jan. 4, 1804, in Clarke Co., O. His father, Robert Renick, was a native of Greenbrier Co., Va., and was there married to Mary Hamilton. She was of Irish descent, and her father, William Hamilton, served as Colonel in the Revolutionary war. In the spring of 1799, Robert came to Clarke Co., this State, and raised a crop, and the following winter moved his family, which then consisted of his wife and three children, to his new home. He died there Oct. 23, 1828, and

his wife, April 4, 1814. When 16 years old, John commenced working out, and for six years gave his earnings to his father. He was married Dec. 18, 1828, to Elizabeth Rea, who was born in Kentucky in 1806, and was brought to this State the same year. He came to this county in 1833, and bought a farm of new land near Lewistown, on which he lived until the spring of 1872, when he moved to where he now lives. His wife died Oct. 12, 1876, having borne him eight children, four of whom are dead. The eldest, James H., died in Cleveland, where he was engaged in the stave business, and Robert H. from disease contracted in the army. Those living are—Nancy J., Mary E., Louisa I, and John R. All are married, the son living on the old homestead. He was again married June 28, 1877, to Mrs. Sarah Stevenson, widow of William Stevenson. She was born May 16, 1828, in Licking Co., being a daughter of Alexander King. Mr. Renick has served as Trustee and Treasurer, and he and his wife belong to the United Presbyterian Church, in which he has been Elder many years. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for Henry Clay.

ROBERT A. REID, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; was born Nov. 1, 1838, in Clarke Co.; his father, Robert Reid, was born in Greenbrier Co., Va., in 1791, and was of Irish descent; his parents came here a short time before his birth. In 1801, the family which then consisted of mother and eight children, moved to this State and secured a quarter section of Government land in Clarke Co., which was cleared and improved by the united labor of the sons. Robert, Sr., served in the war of 1812, and was soon after married to Miss Snodgrass. He bought a tract of new land and commenced carving out a fortune for himself and family, but death robbed him of his companion, and a few years later of his only daughter, Sarah Jane, who had then reached maturity. He afterwards was united to Louisa Rea, who was born in that county in 1809. In 1853 he moved to this county and bought 480 acres of land near Lewistown, a part of the section given to James McPherson by the Government, according to their treaty with the Indians who wished to reward him for serving them; he lived on the farm until the spring of 1865, when he moved to where the sons now live, having acquired all his property by his own exertions and wishing to retire from active labor. He died July 15, the same year, and his faithful wife some five years later. They reared four sons—William J., John T., Robert A., and Joseph G.; all but John were in Company B, 88th, O. V. I., and served nearly three years; the eldest son died in 1867, and the other sons are conducting the farm jointly. Robert was married June 1, 1876, to Josephine Ditzler, daughter of one of Huntsville's most respected physicians; she was born April 18, 1850, and has borne two children—Rea D., and Ivo. Politically the family have always been Democratic, although they supported Lincoln during the war.

JOHN B. RUDE, mill; Huntsville; is the youngest of a family of seven children, and was born Jan. 11, 1831, in Hamilton Co., O. His father was born in New Jersey, and when 11 years old he came to Cincinnati, with his parents, the place then consisting of a few rude houses, being nothing more than a military post. He learned the trade of shoemaker, and for many years did a large business in the boot and shoe trade. Failing health induced him to relinquish a successful business for that of farming, and he settled in that county, where he died in 1864. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Laughlin, and a native of that county, died in 1859. John worked at the carpenters' trade two years, and when of age went to the far West. He was in Mexico, Oregon and California about four years, but spent most of that time in the latter State, where he was engaged in mining. He then returned to his native home and was married to Rebecca A. Brown. He moved to Darke Co. in the spring of 1860, and remained there four years, working at his trade most of the time; he has since been engaged in the mill and lumber trade in several different counties, and located at this place in 1866, where he has since lived. His wife died soon after he came here, having borne five children, three of whom are living—Jennie, Anna and Laura. The eldest is married to Morgan Solomon, and lives at Springfield. He was married Jan. 2, 1879, to Anna E. Richardson. He has been quite successful in business, and has done much toward the improvement of this town. He is a member of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, and his wife of the United Presbyterian Church. He has always been a Democrat.

ROBERT S. REED, retired; Huntsville; was born Feb. 16, 1821, in Union Co. O.; his father, Thomas Reed, was born and raised in York Co., Penn., and was there married to a Miss Robinson; he was a cooper by trade, and soon after his marriage moved to this State, and settled in the above named county. His wife died, and he was united to Jane Snodgrass, and secured for this marriage the first marriage license ever issued in Union Co., as it had just been organized. She has three brothers that have celebrated their golden weddings, and have always lived in Union Co. Mrs. Reed died near 1827, leaving five children, of whom Robert S. was the eldest. Mr. Reed was afterwards married to Hannah Graham, a native of York Co., Penn., and near 1830 moved to Greene Co. He died April 14, 1858, in this county, to which he had removed some years previous. Robert was apprenticed to a wool manufacturer when in his 17th year, and remained with him over three years, learning to "full cloth" while there. He then went to Springfield and worked some four years. March 4, 1845, he came to this county and bought a saw mill, which he conducted for eight years, and then went to farming. He has developed a fine farm from the dense forest, and his health becoming quite poor, he moved to Huntsville in 1876, to obtain quiet and rest, although he has performed no hard labor in the last twelve years. His marriage was solemnized Nov. 13, 1845, the other party being Martha, a daughter of George and Mary (Moore) Hoover; she was born May 10, 1822, and has borne seven children, three of whom are living—Mary J., wife of D. G. Wallace; George C. and Robert Gill. Mr. Reed has been connected with township offices. The whole family belong to the United Presbyterian Church, in which he is Elder, and held the office of Deacon some fifteen years before he was elected Elder. He has so far been a Republican.

SAMUEL G. ROGERS, farmer; P. O., Northwood; was born June 14, 1817, in Highland Co., O. His father, known as Col. Thomas Rogers, was born in Loudoun Co., Va., and when 7 years old the family moved to Kentucky; when 18 years of age he and a brother came to this State, and the same spring put out a crop. They helped erect the third log cabin in Chillicothe, and the year following their arrival the rest of the family moved to this State and settled in Ross Co., on the farm on which the State Mills were built. Thomas was there married to Polly McCoy, and soon after moved to Highland Co., where his father had bought a large tract of land; by years of patient toil he at length cleared up a handsome home from the wild and primitive forest; he served as a Colonel in the war of 1812, and surrendered with Hull at Detroit; he died at Greenfield in June, 1875, in his 93rd year, having reared twelve children to maturity. One son, William, was a missionary to India ten years, and three others served in the late war. Samuel, the subject of this sketch, lived under the parental roof until his marriage, in 1840, to Ann Eliza Ghormley, who was born in Fayette Co. in 1823. In April, 1844, he moved to Stokes Tp., in this county, and bought a small tract of slightly improved land; he kept adding to it until Oct. 1, 1863, when he moved to where he now lives; he cleared nearly 100 acres there, and cast the first Whig vote in that township; he has an interesting family of children—Maggie N., William C., David P., Levinia J., Robert Shepherd, Thomas A., Oscar, Mary A. and Clarence. Three of these are married. Oscar was shot accidentally a few years ago. The parents and children are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He cast his first Presidential ballot for Harrison, and is now a Republican.

RACHEL SHELBY, Huntsville. The history of this county would be incomplete without mention being made of the Shelby family, who are well known throughout the whole county. The head of the family, John, but better known as Judge Shelby, was born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 9, 1783, and was of Welsh descent; his father, David Shelby, served with credit in the Revolutionary War, and in 1794 moved to Pickaway Co., O., and followed farming; he represented the people of that district in the Legislature for eighteen years, being in the Senate most of the time. John lived at home until his marriage in 1806 to Elenor Morris, who was born Aug. 2, 1786, in Pennsylvania, and came to this State in 1795; in the spring of 1809 he came to

this county and bought a farm, and having put out a crop he returned and brought his wife and two small children to his new home; he traded that for a farm near Lewistown, and when he had improved it he owned one of the best stock farms in this county; he sold it, however, in 1854, and moved to this place and bought a small tract of land, as he wished for a retired life; he died Oct. 1, 1862, and Logan Co. thus lost one of her honored and respected citizens; he had served in the Legislature, being several terms in each branch and was there at the same time his father represented Pickaway Co.; for many years he served as Associate Judge, and was a Democrat of the most pronounced character; he was the father of a family of seven children, only two of whom are living, the eldest son having been in Iowa many years, and Rachel, the fifth in number, is living with and taking care of her aged mother; she was born in this county Dec. 14, 1820; the family have always been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL STEWART, mill; Huntsville; is one of the most widely known and universally respected citizens of this township; he is a son of James and Mary (Dallass) Stewart, and was born Dec. 23, 1814, in County Tyrone, Ireland; his father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1820, with his family, which then consisted of seven persons, emigrated to America and settled in Champaign Co., O. In the spring of 1830 he moved to this county, where he had previously bought 625 acres of military land, mostly prairie, and all in this township; he paid personal attention to the farm during his life-time, although he built the well known "Stewart's mill," in 1836, but had no knowledge of the mill business and did not learn it; he died in 1856, and his companion died several years later. Samuel worked on the farm until the mill was built, when he entered it and has been connected therewith ever since, except a short time that it was owned by Jacob Austine. In 1873 he bought the mill built by Jonathan Woodward, and ever since he and his two youngest sons have conducted them, doing a large custom trade besides filling their many wholesale orders. He owns a large farm, also, which is conducted by the two oldest sons; he was married in 1839 to Nancy Liggitt, who died nearly one year thereafter, and in 1845 he was united to Clarissa Stevenson, at Kenton. She died in 1846, having borne one child, Cynthia A., now the wife of John M. McCracken; he was afterward united to Miss Nancy King, daughter of Alexander King; she died Dec. 4, 1878, leaving six children—James D., William A., John K., Samuel L., Mary C. and Flora M.; William and Flora are married. Mr. Stewart is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, in which he is a Deacon. He is a Republican, and cast his first ballot for Henry Clay.

THOMAS SCOTT, Jr., farmer; P. O., Northwood; among the first pioneers of this township, we take pleasure in mentioning the Scott family, as among the prominent and well known. The head of the family was Thomas Scott, Sr., who was a native of Maryland, and from there moved to Pennsylvania, residing successively in three different counties, and in 1810 moved to Licking Co., O., where the subject of this sketch was born, March 15, 1812. In August, 1822, the family moved to this township, and settled in Cherokee, moving into a rude and hastily constructed cabin, and soon after their arrival, Samuel Scott, Thomas's father, died, being the first white man to die in this township. The spring following their arrival the township was organized, and the first election held, there being only thirteen voters. Mr. Scott was unanimously chosen Justice; an office he held about twenty years. About the year 1841 he moved to Allen Co., and lived there until his death, Feb. 18, 1852, except a short time that he returned to this county. Thomas, Jr., received most of his education before he came to this county, as there were no schools for several years after his arrival; the settlement being too sparse to support a school. He received a thorough drilling on the farm, however, and at his mother's death, when he was 17 years old, he commenced working out. Having a piece of new land, and wishing to improve it, he first secured a helpmeet in the person of Agnes, daughter of Abraham and Martha Patterson. Their marriage occurred Dec. 23, 1830, and both are still living. They have four children—Martha J., Thomas M., Sarah A. and Abraham P. Three of these are married, the youngest farming on the homestead. Both sons were in the service, and the

parents and three youngest children are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is the discoverer of what is known as the "Scott" wheat, commencing with three heads, that he found while reaping, and by care he produced the justly celebrated variety that bears his name. He was a Whig in early life, but after the election of Harrison voted the Free Soil ticket, until the organization of the Republican party. He often assisted runaway slaves on their way to Canada; he now possesses the first clock ever brought to this township; it belonged to his father.

GEORGE SHICK, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; is the eldest of a family of ten children and was born July 2, 1830, in Carroll Co.; his father, William Shick, was born in Loudoun Co., Va., in 1806 and is a child of one of the heroes of the war of 1812. About the year 1814 the family, which then consisted of six souls, came to Carroll Co., in a wagon and entered a piece of Military land. William was there married to Catharine Shawver, one of a family of fourteen children, all of whom grew to maturity and were married. They lived in that county until 1836, when they moved to where they now live, in Lake Tp., and bought a quarter section of land, the only improvement being a partly built cabin. The privations were not few, and George, being the eldest son, was compelled to work when young, and therefore, received only a meager education; his parents are both living, having enjoyed more than a half century's companionship. On reaching maturity he commenced working at the carpenter's trade and followed it seven years, when he commenced farming, but during this time he has conducted a saw-mill for twenty-two years, as well as the farm. He has been quite successful in business, now owning nearly 350 acres of land, nearly one-third of which he has cleared himself; he was married March 19, 1857, in Champaign Co., to Mary Apple; she was born there Feb. 17, 1838, and is a daughter of Solomon and Catharine Apple, who came there at an early day and secured a farm of military land, which is yet in the family's possession. One child died and two are living—Catharine and Margaret A. Both he and his wife joined the Lutheran Church before their marriage. He has always been a Democrat.

JOHN M. TEN EYCK, physician and surgeon; Huntsville; is the youngest but one of a family of nine children, and was born Jan. 25, 1849, in Wayne Co., Ind. His father, also named John, was a native of New Jersey, and was a veterinary surgeon by profession, but farmed some occasionally; from there he went to Montgomery Co., O., and then to the county before mentioned, where he was married to Louisa Pegg, a native of North Carolina, then residing in Indiana; he died in 1857, and his wife in 1878. John commenced reading medicine with Drs. Pennington and Sweney, of Milton, Ind., in 1869, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati in 1874; he practiced at Richland a short time, and in 1875 came to Huntsville, where he has a good and increasing practice; he was married Aug. 5, 1876, to Mary, daughter of James and Clarissa (Cromer) Funk. She was born Jan. 18, 1853, in Ross Co., O. He has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant.

WILLIAM W. TEMPLETON, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is the third of a family of six children, and was born Sept. 21, 1828, in Perry Co., Ohio; his father, Alexander Templeton, was born in Union Co., Pa., and was married to Mary A. Wallace, of Brooke Co., Va.; he was farmer by occupation, and came direct to Perry Co., when married. In 1831 he moved to this county, and kept a store in Bellefontaine one year, when he moved to Roundhead, in Hardin Co., and lived there until his death, in 1864; he was there engaged in the mercantile business, and also in farming; he was one of the first members of the Associate Presbyterian Church, organized at Bellefontaine, and held the office of Elder there, and also at Roundhead, after an organization was effected at that place. William received a good common school education, which he completed at Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, and then took the course at the Theological Seminary, at Xenia, Ohio, from which he emerged in 1856; he was married May 12, 1859, to Mary, daughter of Rev. James Wallace; she was born in this county, Aug. 16, 1834, and has been a loving and faithful helpmeet to him. They have lived in this township since marriage, except a few years spent in Hardin Co. Both are

members of the United Presbyterian Church, in which he is Elder. Mr. Templeton has served as Justice of the Peace, and has so far been identified with the Republican party. He cast his first Presidential vote for John P. Hale.

DANIEL WONDERS, farmer; P. O., Bellefontaine; is one of the most successful and well-known farmers in the county, and was born Sept. 10, 1829, in York Co., Pa.; he is a son of Jacob and Christiana (Lease) Wonders, both of whom were born in that county; his father followed teaming in early life, and was detailed as a teamster in the war of 1812; after his marriage, however, he went to farming, and in 1836, moved to this county, where he resided eighteen months, and then went back to Venango Co., Pa., where his father had bought a large tract of land for the purpose of giving each of his children a farm. Jacob sold his in 1844, and came to this county and settled in Zane Tp., where he died in 1877, and his wife one year previous. Daniel went to the blacksmiths' trade when 19 years old, and after an apprenticeship of two years returned to his father's, where he worked at the trade and on the farm for two years, and then commenced dealing in stock; he followed that, together with farming, with the best of success for many years, and by his own exertions has accumulated a handsome property, owning two good farms, and has built good and substantial buildings; he has not dealt in stock of late years, preferring a quieter life; he was married Sept. 13, 1853, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard M. and Margaret (Henry) Dickinson; she was born April 5, 1826, in this county, her parents being among the first settlers of the county, and are both yet living, having been married sixty-two years. Daniel's marriage has been blessed with three children—Margaret M., George M. and Mary C.; the eldest is married to Wallace Jameson. He has been a member of the Agricultural Society for nine years, and he and wife and two eldest children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he was a Democrat in early life, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party.

JANE WRIGHT, Huntsville; is the eldest of a family of 13 children, and was born April 28, 1798, in Kentucky. Her father, Thomas Irwin, was a native of Pennsylvania, and went from there to Kentucky, where he was married to Mary Thompson. In 1809 he came to this State and settled in Champaign Co. He served as a guard at McPherson's Blockhouse during the war of 1812, and died near Bellefontaine. Jane was early inured to hard labor, and worked in a dairy eleven years. She was married to Joseph T. Wright March 1, 1827. He was a son of William and Jane Wright, and was born June 10, 1803, in Adams Co., O. After marriage they lived in Champaign Co. until 1835, when they bought a quarter section of land near Quincy, for $300, and on Christmas moved on their farm, the house having no door, window, chimney or chinking. In this they lived until the following summer, when it was made more comfortable. Mrs. Wright assisted her husband in the duties of the farm, and for many years took in weaving. In 1858 they moved to Quincy, and in January, 1865, sold their property and came to Northwood, where he died Sept. 18, 1868. Their union was blessed with two children—Mary J. and William. Both have taught school, the son graduating at Oxford College, and studied theology there, receiving license to preach in 1853. He was principal of the schools at Xenia, and at Richmond, Ind., one year each. He died in March, 1873, at Grand Rapids, O., where he was teaching school and preaching. The whole family became identified with the United Presbyterian Church many years ago, Mr. Wright serving as Elder about 25 years.

DAVID G. WALLACE, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is a son of Rev. James Wallace, deceased, and was born July 3, 1839, in this township; his father was born in York Co., Pa., Nov. 10, 1801, and was son of David and Mary Wallace; he was reared to the occupation of farming, but having embraced religion in early life, he determined to devote his life to the ministry, and after attending school at various places he graduated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburgh, Pa., in 1827; he received license to preach in 1830, and his first appointments were embraced in the Carolinas. In 1832 he was called to the Darby and Bellefontaine congregations, and as a majority of the members lived in the vicinity of Cherokee, he bought a tract of new land near by which he cleared and improved, besides

attending to his professional duties. His latter years were devoted especially to the Huntsville charge, from which he withdrew in 1861. He was married Sept. 30, 1833, to Jane Pollock, of Washington Co., Pa.; she died Sept. 14, 1863, having borne five children, the eldest of whom, William P., was fatally wounded at Knoxville, Tenn., and is sleeping in a Southern cemetery. Mr. Wallace was married in 1866 to Mrs. Mary A. McKee, and died Nov. 30, 1878. David is living on a part of the old homestead, and has always been a tiller of the soil; he served in the 132nd, O. N. G., and was married Nov. 1, 1869, to Mary J., daughter of Robert S. and and Martha (Hover) Reed; she was born in this county April 4, 1847. Their union has produced six children—Nellie I., William R., James T., Martha J., Edward R., and Salina A. Both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he is Deacon. He has always been a Republican.

MARY A. WATSON, Huntsville; was born July 7, 1817, in Hartford Co., Md.; her father, John W. Crawford, was a native of that county, and was there married to Rebecca Rogers; he was a blacksmith by trade, and in 1824 moved to this State and located in Belmont Co., and engaged in farming. Some ten years later he came to this county and secured a partly developed farm in the southeast part of this township, on which he lived until his death, April 14, 1861. Mary A. was married April 14, 1840, to William W. Watson, one of the energetic pioneer farmers of this county; he was born Jan. 13, 1813, in Fayette Co.; his parents, William and Ruth Watson, were natives of the Emerald Isle, and came to this country in 1804; lived a short time in Pittsburgh, and then coming to Fayette Co., in this State. In 1826, with his family, he came to this township, and secured a quarter-section of military land, which he developed as early as possible, but being unused to such business, the heavy part of it devolved on the son. After his marriage, William settled on a portion of the old homestead, and, at his father's death, he bought out the other heirs and secured the whole property, which had become dear to him through old associations. He died Dec. 15, 1876; his wife still survives him. Their happy union was blessed with six children—the youngest daughter, Mary E., died Aug. 21, 1876. Those living are, Caroline, who was married April 24, 1860, to Elisha Lockhart, and after his death to Robert W. Jordan, Feb. 12, 1874; John C. married March 25, 1874, to Mantie E. Elder; she died April 15, 1878, and June 17, 1880, he was united to Callie Weiser; Rebecca C. is still living with her mother; W. Parker, who united his fortunes with those of Hattie Foster Dec. 31, 1874, and Georgiana, who celebrated her nuptials with Harry Whitworth, April 9, 1878.

JONATHAN WOODWARD, farmer; P. O., Huntsville; is one of the most prominent and well-known men in this township, and has contributed as much towards its rapid advancement as any person now living; he was born May 16, 1801, in Chester Co., Pa., and his ancestors were among the early settlers of the "Keystone" State, buying their land of Penn's agents. His father, whose given name was George, was a miller by trade, and was married to Miss Alice Buffington, who was born on the day the memorable battle of Brandywine was fought, her parents living within a few miles of the scene of action. Mr. Woodward served a short time in the war of 1812, and for many years conducted his business in Delaware, and also in Pennsylvania; in 1833 he moved to this State, and located in Champaign Co., where he died in 1842, and his companion in 1851. Jonathan learned the trade of a millwright in early life, and worked in different parts of York State, as well as in the city of New York; he also followed this business along the Schuylkill and Brandywine rivers, and in a mill on the latter stream learned the trade of miller; in 1835 he came to Champaign Co. and rented a mill, and the next year bought 27 acres of the Mahin heirs in this township; its improvements were a log cabin and a badly wrecked saw mill, which he "fixed up" as speedily as possible, and commenced sawing lumber for the purpose of erecting a grist mill; this he completed, and commenced running it May 1, 1839, and he has the honor of packing the first barrel of flour in this township, although his was the third mill erected; in 1866 he sold his mill, and has since resided in the suburbs of Huntsville, where he has bought a farm; he was married in 1834 to Mrs. Sarah Robinson,

widow of John J. Robinson. She was born Aug. 25, 1804, in the State of Delaware, her father being Holton Yarnall; she had two children when married to Mr. Woodward, one of whom is living—the widow of the late Dr. Lawson, a professor in the Cincinnati Medical College. This happy union has been blessed with four children. Those living. are—Charles C., a miller at Westminster, O.; George, who is a physician at Oak Harbor, in Ottawa Co., O., and Sarah A., wife of James A. Coulter, of Huntsville. Mr. Woodward is a Democrat in politics.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE K. HILL, farmer; P. O., Tileton; born in Clarke Co., O., in 1815, where he remained till 18 years of age when he removed with his father to Logan Co., in 1833; his father, John Hill, entering 240 acres of canal land, required the services of his son George till he was 24 years of age and then gave him 40 acres of land, all a dense forest, which he still owns; he then bought 80 acres in section 32, and then selling it in 1851, he bought 160 acres in the same section, which was all a wilderness of woods, but with his own hands he soon cleared it and made it a handsome farm; since he has been in the country he has cleared about 250 acres. He is a self-made and self-educated man; his early days were spent in the woods assisting his father, and all the opportunities he had for school was a few weeks in the winter by traveling five miles through the woods, and this being a subscription school and he being poor, he had to work by the day to earn the money to compensate the teacher for what little time he did attend. He is now one of the most prominent and well-to-do farmers in the vicinity; out of debt, and has a property valued at least at $15,000. He with his father was one of the first settlers in the western part of the township, he helped cut and make the first road running west from the river through this township. His father was always poor until George became large enough to assist him, and then all moved on with greater prosperity; his father, before his death had bought and owned 480 acres. When he lived at home they hauled their grain to Portland, a distance of 110 miles requiring from nine to seventeen days to perform the journey and then received but 53 cents per bushel for their wheat. His mother spun and wove and made their own clothing; their shirting and summer wear they mostly made from flax. In 1834 the squirrels came and took all the corn in the country; his brother David being a great hunter saved their little patch by constantly guarding it. George K., killed about twenty-five deer in his day. He was married to Jane Gish, in 1837, who was born in Virginia and moved to Logan Co., in 1834; she has been a faithful consort of Mr. Hill for nearly half a century, and is still enjoying good health. They have six children—Sarah J., Nancy, Mary, Louisa, Katherine, and John, all of whom are married except the latter. Mr. Hill is now 65 years of age, and carries on his own farm, makes a hand everywhere he works; last winter he worked forty-three days in the county ditch, being in mud and water above his knees most of the time. He has a beautiful farm, well improved; has about 1,000 rods of tile to drain it, and good improvements to adorn it; he commenced a poor boy, helped his father get a start in the world, and then, by patient labor and hard blows, he has made a handsome fortune for himself, and still he toils, for we found him plowing with a single shovel plow, the perspiration flowing in streams from his face. He has held the office of Township Trustee for several terms. In politics he is a Republican.

DAVID H. HOSTETTER, farmer; P. O., DeGraff; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1824, where his father and mother were born and raised, and died; he remained at home till 20 years of age, when he commenced the world for himself, and till he was 25 he traveled and worked in five different states, his

principal object being to survey the country and select a place to invest his means; in 1851 he came to Clark Co., O., where he bought a grist mill and successfully followed the milling profession for about fifteen years; in 1863 he sold his mill and purchased the farm he now occupies in Logan Co., of 160 acres, for which he paid $6,400; in four years after he purchased sixty-five acres of Mr. Strayer, and some time after purchased ninety acres in Shelby Co.; he now owns 318 acres of well-improved land, for which he has been offered $80 per acre; his land is one mile from DeGraff; he has fine buildings located on a beautiful rise of land that overlooks the entire country around; his improvements are valued at $6,000; he was married in 1860 to Miss Catherine Forry, who was born in 1841, in Logan Co., Harrison Tp.; they have three children—Linnie C., Annie B. and Mary M.; Mr. Hostetter springs from a rich family; his father was worth about $25,000, and his grandfather about $50,000, and he himself is probably worth what they both were, for he is thoroughly a business man; he rents his land and tries to live a retired life, but he finds that his labor and continual oversight is necessary to keep the improvements up and the farm in order; he has about 150 acres under good cultivation through which meanders a beautiful stream; he has a fine, large grapery and fruits of all kinds in great abundance; he is a church member; in politics he is neutral; he has not voted for the last twenty-five years.

JAMES F. HONE, farmer; P. O., Logansville; born in Franklin Co., O., in 1840, and came to Logan Co. at 3 years of age, and lived in Bloomfield Tp. with his parents until 1861, when he enlisted in the 20th O.V.I., and served till disabled by sickness and hardship, when he was honorably discharged after fifteen months' service; he fought in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Ft. Donaldson, in the former witnessing the most terrific part of the battle, and participating in the hottest part of the fight. In 1862 he commenced farming for himself in Bloomfield Tp., on 80 acres of land given to him by his father-in-law; in 1865 he sold out and bought 104 acres, which he now occupies. His father-in-law then gave him, in 1878, 35 acres more. Mr. Hone then purchased 21 acres more, making him in all 159 acres, which constitutes his present farm, which he has nicely improved. It borders on the east side of the Miami River, and is considered the best soil in the county. He was married in 1863 to Jennie Dickson, who was born in Logan Co. in 1844, where she was brought up and has always lived. They have had six children—Alice A., born April 13, 1864, and died Aug. 20, 1864; John, born June 24, 1865; Willard E., Jan 5, 1868; Bessie, June 12, 1870; Ossie, April 15, 1872, and died Dec. 25, 1872; Winona, born Sept. 26, 1879. Mr. Hone has been Township Assessor for nine successive years, and holds the office of Real Estate Assessor for 1880. He is a member of the Christian Church; also a Democrat. His land furnishes a beautiful building site upon which his house now stands, and where he contemplates building a spacious house next year.

SAMUEL KINSINGER, farmer; P. O., DeGraff; born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1828, and remained there till 1847, and then removed to Ohio, and in the following fall of 1848 he moved to Logan Co., one mile east of DeGraff, where his father had purchased a farm. His father, George K., was born in Philadelphia in 1793; he commenced a poor and penniless boy, $50 in debt, having to purchase his time from a man to whom he was bound out as an apprentice to learn the shoemaker's trade, and at his death owned 656 acres of well improved land, a handsome property, which he by earnest and honest labor had acquired. His wife was born in Pennsylvania in 1794; her father was a veteran in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Samuel Kinsinger commenced business for himself by entering a partnership with his brother and renting their father's farm, and continued at that till 1856, when he married Martha E. Turner, who was born in 1836 in Logan Co., where she was brought up and has always lived; her parents, Joseph and Rebecca Turner, were the oldest settlers of the township, coming here in 1808. Mrs. Turner was born and brought up in the State, and Joseph Turner at 10 years of age spent most of his time for six years with the Indians in Logan Co., eating, sleeping, and constantly associating with them. He started for himself at 22, with but 25 cents in money, and a yoke of oxen; he rented 160 acres of Congress land, getting the deeds bearing President Jackson's own

signature. At his death, which occurred in 1855, he owned 720 acres of land, which he had earned and improved by his own patient industry. Mr. Samuel Kinsinger, after his marriage, moved on the present farm of 240 acres, where he has farmed it ever since, land valued at $75 per acre. He has 160 acres under good cultivation; his home is beautiful as well as comfortable; he has made many of the improvements himself, valued at $3,000. A spring of cool water gushes from the banks at the rear end of his house, which greatly adds to the convenience of his farm. Mr. Kinsinger has mostly fenced over his farm, building house and barn, and paying $1,500 to heirs of the family; he helped haul the logs from land DeGraff now occupies, which was long before the railroad passed through it. His grandfather, Mr. Brindle, preserved an eight dollar bill of British currency of 1774, and a thirty shilling script of Continental currency of 1776, which Mr. Kinsinger now has in perfect preservation. Mrs. Kinsinger's grandfather, John Turner, was one of the first voters of the township, and also served in the war of the Revolution. They have five children living—George T., Samuel A., Albert J., Daniel K., John R., (who died at 9 years of age) and Ella F. He and his wife and two oldest boys are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN R. LONG, miller and lawyer; Logansville; born in Pennsylvania, in 1827, and lived with his uncle till 14 years of age; then he went to Seneca Co., Ohio, and farmed there one year, from whence he moved to Logan Co., in the winter of 1843, driving the entire distance with a team. His uncle rented a farm in Bloomfield Tp., and he remained with him three years; now being of age, he started in life for himself; he commenced surveying and working at the carpenter's trade, mastering both arts by diligent industry, without the aid of a teacher. In 1846 he began teaching at $8 per month, and he taught during the winter for six or seven years following, and worked at carpentering and surveying through summer. In 1854 he married Elizabeth Quick, who was born in Licking Co., Ohio, in 1836; he followed his regular business till 1862, when he purchased the grist and saw-mill, which he still owns and is running. It is located on the "Big Miami River." He saws about 150,000 feet of lumber and grinds from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of grain annually. Mr. Long is of a philosophical turn of mind, and possesses a natural skill at machinery. He makes and repairs most everything pertaining to the machinery of his mill. They have four children—Marco W., Viola, Minnie V., Edwin Grant; one child, Jessie A., died, aged six months. Mr. Long has held the office of Supervisor two years, Township Clerk ten years, and has been School Director and Justice of the Peace. He was a Democrat till 1854, when he swung into the Republican ranks, and has stood there ever since.

ISAAC N. MOORE, farmer; P. O., Logansville; born in Logan Co., on the banks of the "Big Miami River" in 1823; owns and lives upon the farm upon which he was born. His father, James Moore, came to Logan Co. in 1805, and bought the farm which Isaac N. now owns. It was then all a pathless wood; the Indian camp-fires gleaming along the banks of the Miami was all that could be seen of human activity. One evening he counted thirteen from his cabin door. Mr. Mathews and Mr. Dickson were his only neighbors; he and Mr. Dickson purchased of the Government 400 acres of land, of which he got 196 acres. The first year he cleared 8 acres. For many years he and his wife raised their own flax and wool and spun and wove the material for their own clothing. He marketed his produce at Sandusky, which required from eight to ten days to make the journey, and then they received but 50 cents a bushel for their wheat. He gave the ground for the first graveyard in Pleasant Tp. In his log cabin the first preaching was done, Messrs Stephenson and Goodridge being the ministers. He and George and Peter Connors were the principal hunters of the locality, as the forests abounded in deer, bear, wolves and wild turkeys. Young Isaac recollects going with George Conners, when but a small boy, and bringing a whole wagon-load of deer. He also helped build the first log schoolhouse in the township, which was located about one mile east of his residence. In this rude pioneer schoolhouse, with its log benches, Isaac was educated; his first teacher was William Skooler, who he remembers gave him his coat for a pillow when he became weary and sleepy, as he was only a

boy of six or seven years of age, a mark of kindness which he has always remembered. He also built the first grist mill in this part of the county, where the Indians often purchased flour, often as high as a thousand pounds at one time. James Moore died when his son Isaac was 11 years of age. He and his two elder brothers carried on and improved the farm. They bought out their sisters' interests and supported their aged mother. When they divided up Isaac N. received for his share 105 acres. In 1845 he married Susan Dillon, who died in 1871. They had ten children in all—Milton, Melissa, Franklin P., Dennis D., Isaac N., Jasper, Annie and Albert, twins, Alfaretta, Lydia M., of which Franklin P. and Isaac N. are dead; he married Mrs. Lydia J. Nickle, his second wife, in 1874, who was born in Ohio in 1840. He bought, in 1858, 30 acres of his brother, afterwards 38 more; Then bought 100 acres of John Rardon for $2,500, and sold 50 for $1,400. They afterward bought 80 acres of John Dickson, and then 9 acres at $100 per acre. He now owns 282 acres of land, including the old homestead, valued at $75 per acre. He does a thriving business in farming; he has dealt largely in stock for the last fifteen years; he deals principally in hogs, cattle and sheep; he has driven in one week to Bellefontaine 730 head of hogs, and still is buying and shipping. He is a Democrat.

W. D. PIPER, farmer; P. O., Logansville; born in Kentucky in 1808, and at 10 years of age he moved with his father to Logan Co., which then was a part of Champaign Co.; his father, Alexander, commenced for himself a poor and penniless youth, and made a nice property in Kentucky, which he sold with a view to coming to Ohio, but the man he sold to proved to be a rascal, and cheated him out of $3,500, nearly all he had. He then commenced anew, and came to Ohio, and the first year he lost five horses, one valued at $300. He came here when the country was an unbroken wilderness, cleared and improved 80 acres of land, which he owned at his death. This farm is now known as the Moore farm. Mr. W. D. Piper at 21 years of age entered a partnership with his father, and continued till he was 26 years of age, when he purchased the farm of 80 acres which he still occupies; it was all timber, and not a furrow plowed on it; in 1840 he purchased 80 acres adjoining it on the west, which was also all timber; he has owned 270 acres, but has let his children have all but 75 acres, which he values at $75 per acre. He has lived on his present farm since the fall of 1830; he purchased land in the midst of a wilderness of trees and brush, has cleared it, and nicely improved it. He was married at 26 to Miss Jane Brunson, who was born in Kentucky in 1811, and died in 1852, and Mr. Piper, through the love and devotion which he cherished for his first wife, has never married a second. They had the following children—Alexander, who died at 22; Elizabeth, John, Mary E. and Martha Jane (twins), William J. and Sophrona. Mr. Piper's early education was very limited, going to school in all about three months, and that was in a rude log schoolhouse, the first that was built in the township, east of the present site of Logansville; but by his own diligence he educated himself by the fireside of his own cabin, for at that time there were no newspapers in the country, and but few books to interest the youth, and he studiously employed his leisure hours over his text books; he is in every sense a self-made man; has held the office of Assessor of the Township for fourteen years, and in politics has always been a Republican. He never has had a lawsuit in his life, and lived in harmony with all his neighbors, and is revered and respected by all who know him. When he came into the county there were no houses except Indian huts between his present residence and Wapaucauata, a distance of twenty-five miles. They then marketed their grain at the Lake, getting mostly trade in exchange, rarely but little money. Those were "times that tried men's souls."

MARTIN L. ROHRER, farmer; P. O., Logansville; was born in Champaign Co., O., in 1835, where he remained until 21 years of age, when he removed to Logan Co., and purchased 308 acres of land located on the west bank of the Miami river, of which land he now owns 208 acres, valued at $75 per acre; he has cleared the most of it by his own labor, and nicely improved it, and has selected a nice rise of land overlooking the river for the location of a new house, which he has already begun; the most of his land is what is called "second bottom," very productive as well as

valuable; he hauled his first load of grain in this county to DeGraff, which consisted then of but few dwellings, hastily built, among the stumps and brush; he was married in 1855 to Miss Laura Deppe, who died in 1860, leaving three children—Sarah E., born May 15, 1856; Mary Jane, born April 20, 1858, and Daniel, born Nov. 26, 1859. He married his second wife, Katherine Moore, in 1862, who has been an invalid for the past six years. She is a member of the Christian Church at Logansville. They have had three children—Louis B., born June 26, 1864, who died Jan. 16, 1865; Anna A., born Jan. 23, 1866, and Naomi L., May 12, 1868. Mr. Rohrer is a member of the Baptist Church at Nettle Creek; he has held the office of Township Trustee for eleven years; is now serving his second term as Town Clerk. His mother, Sarah Rohrer Snyder, died in 1874, at his residence, in her 60th year; she for fifteen years had been an exemplary member of the Baptist Church at Nettle Creek. Mr. Rohrer is a man of extensive information, and is widely known as an influential citizen.

R. J. SMITH, teacher and farmer; P. O., Logansville; born in Pleasant Tp., in 1832, and remained at home till 18 years of age. He worked by the month on the farm the following summer, then attended select school at Lewiston; he worked eighteen summers for Mr. Dickson, at Logansville, teaching school during the winters; he taught his first term of school when 18 years of age, in Bloomfield Tp. Mr. Smith started life for himself at 21, with nothing but his empty, but willing hands, his father claiming all his earnings until he became of age. He purchased a team and for a time rented land. In 1871 he purchased what was called the John Ellis farm; farming that till 1876, he sold out and purchased 80 acres in Washington Tp., which he still owns; he rents the Dickson farm, and teaches school through the winter. As a teacher he has been a grand success, teaching twelve terms in District No. 1, and six terms at Logansville. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow Lodges; he has held the office of Town Clerk for ten consecutive years, and is now serving his fifth year as Township Treasurer; has traveled through Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois; visited the great Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876. Politics, Democrat. Mr. Smith has worked his own way in the world, and now stands on solid footing.

WILLIAM J. SMITH, farmer; P. O., DeGraff; was born in Clarke Co., O., in 1830, and at 1 year of age came to Logan Co.; his father, William, was born in Clarke Co. in 1803, and remained there until 1831, when he moved to Logan Co., where he remained till his death, dying at the age of 71, or nearly that; he started in life a poor boy and with empty hands began life's toil; he accumulated a handsome little property, owning at one time 338 acres of land; his wife, Sarah Stockwell, was born in Highland Co., O., in 1813. William J. Smith started life for himself at 21 by renting his father's farm for two years, and then bought 150 acres in Miami Tp., farmed that, and commenced stock-raising. In 1855 he was married to Eveline Strayer, who died eleven months after; in the spring of 1859 he married his second wife, Sarah J. Raredon, who was born and brought up in Logan Co.; Mr. Smith then moved on the farm he had previously purchased, of 150 acres, and then renewed farming and commenced stock-dealing; in 1865 he moved from his farm and rented 178 acres of his father, at the same time keeping the stock on his own place; two years after he bought the farm he was renting, which, in 1832, was purchased by his grandfather, John Smith, who had seen it during the war of 1812, as he was a soldier in frontier service, stationed near the present site of Logansville; in 1878 his wife inherited 100 acres from her father's estate, which they annually rent. Mr. Smith spends most of his time raising, buying and shipping stock; he deals largely in cattle, sheep and hogs; is now feeding 110 head of hogs; he buys considerable grain in the course of a year to feed his growing herds; he is now breeding principally blooded stock, short-horn Durham in cattle, Marino sheep and Poland China hogs; at the county fair last year he received the first premium for presenting the finest hog, and also the first premium on a blooded cow, and second premium on a blooded bull, which clearly shows that he is raising some of the finest stock in the county; he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has always voted the Republican

ticket; they have five children—Alma Frances, EdwinSeegar, Eva Florence, Luella May and Wilber Lorain. Mr. Smith commenced in the world with but $300, and is now recognized as one of the most progressive and influential citizens of the community.

ELZA STOCKWELL, druggist; Logansville; born in Pleasant Tp., O., in 1855; he remained at home and worked on the farm till 23 years of age, when he started business for himself in DeGraff. After continuing there for a time he returned home, and remained till July 3, 1878, when he commenced business in Logansville, in which he he is still prosperously engaged. He married in July, 1879, Miss Sarah K. Barnes, who was born in Ohio in 1859. They have had one child, which is dead.

HENRY YOUNG, farmer and merchant; P. O., Logansville; born in Stark Co., O., in 1813, where he resided till of age, when he started out for himself with but 50 cents. He was married in 1833 to Julia Ann Foulk; he worked in the harvest field after his marriage to pay for his wedding clothes; he then removed to Seneca Co., where he remained three years, having but two or three neighbors within a limit of twenty miles, except the Indians; he afterwards removed to Delaware Co., where for eighteen years he followed the carpenters' trade, building about forty of the largest barns in that vicinity. He spent two years in Shelby Co., farming and working at his trade. In 1855 he came to Logan Co., and purchased 116 acres of land at $17 per acre, now valued at $75. In 1862 he built a large two-story brick house, making the brick and burning the lime himself. He has been a contractor on the gravel pikes, building $13,800 worth of road; he owns one half of a store and stock, and dwelling house in Logansville, where his son carries on business; he held the office of Constable eight years in Delaware Co., and has been Postmaster at Logansville for twelve years, and is still holding the office. There are nine children in the family—Lucinda, born May 3, 1834; Samuel, Dec. 20, 1835, and died Sept. 10, 1851, being instantly killed by the horses running away at Ashley; Sally, born Sept. 18, 1837; Jacob, Jan. 9, 1840; Leah, Sept. 1, 1841, and died Oct. 29, 1855, from the effects of injuries received by falling from the stairs in the night, being called by her father, she became bewildered and fell; Harvey, born May 31, 1844; Maranda, March 3, 1845; Julia Ann, Jan. 6, 1847; Juliette, Oct. 28, 1850. Mrs. Young lost the use of her hand at 7 years of age, but has always done her own work, and for many years spun and wove their own cloth, besides making much for others. Mr. and Mrs. Young are now living quietly and retired, comfortably situated, and nicely located, to enjoy the remaining years of their lives.

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